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Wm. Harris

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Centh--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

NO. 27.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. July 6	1 Sam. 12, Luke 17	1 Sam. 13, Col. 1
M. 7	Prov. 21, 23	Prov. 23, 24
W. 8	25, 27	25, 27
Th. 9	29, 31	29, 31
F. 10	Eccl. 11	Eccl. 11
S. 11	Eccl. 11	Eccl. 11

Poetry.

EXHORTATION TO PRAYER.

Nor on a prayerless bed, nor on a prayerless bed,
 Compose thy weary limbs to rest:
 For they alone are blessed
 With balmy sleep,
 Whom angels keep;
 Nor, though by care oppressed,
 Or anxious sorrow,
 Or thought in many a coil perplexed
 For coming morn,
 Lay not thy head
 On prayerless bed.

For who can tell, when sleep thine eyes shall close,
 That earthly cares and woes
 To thee may e'er return?
 Arouse my soul,
 Slumber control,
 And let thy lamp burn brightly;
 So shall thine eyes discern
 Things pure and sightly,
 Taught by the Spirit, learn
 Never on thoughtless bed
 To lay thine unblest'd head.

Hast thou no pining want, or wish, or care,
 That calls for holy prayer?
 Has thy day been so bright
 That in its flight
 There is no trace of sorrow?
 And art thou sure to-morrow
 Will be like this, and more
 Abundant? Dost thou yet lay up thy store,
 And still make plans for more?
 Thou fool, this very night
 Thy soul may wing its flight.

Hast thou no being than thyself more dear,
 That ploughs the ocean deep,
 And when storms sweep the wintry, lowering skies,
 For whom thou wak'st and weep'st?
 Oh, when thy pangs are deepest,
 Seek then the covenant ark of prayer,
 For He that slumbereth not is there;
 His ear is open to thy cry;
 Oh, then, on prayerless bed
 Lay not thy thoughtless head.

Arouse thee, weary soul, nor yield to slumber,
 Till in communion blessed,
 With the elect you rest,
 Those souls of countless number;
 And with them raise
 The notes of praise,
 Reaching from earth to heaven,
 Chosen, redeemed, forgiven;
 So lay thy happy head,
 Prayer-crowned, on blessed bed.

Religious Miscellany.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for April.)

THE MISSION FIELD.

TINNEVELLY* is one of those "Collectorates," or provinces, each comprising about a tenth of the area of England, into which British India is divided, and is the most southerly province on the eastern side of India, or, as it is termed, the Coromandel Coast. Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of the Indian peninsula, is included in the native state of Travancore; on the Malabar or Western Coast; but Tinnevelly may be regarded as commencing at Cape Comorin, for it commences only about three miles to the east of the Cape. It contains an area of 5,482 square miles; and a population of 1,269,216 souls; consequently the population amounts to 233 in the square mile, which is

* I once visited a certain town in England for the purpose of attending a Missionary Meeting, and on my arrival at the clergyman's house, was accosted thus:—"Oh, Mr. C., you have arrived just in time to settle a dispute between my wife and me. We have been disputing as to where Tinnevelly is: my wife maintains it is in India, and I maintain it is in South Africa; now, which of us is right?" I have learned from that and similar remarks that many highly respectable persons are not very deep in geography, and that in descriptions of India and Indian Missions one can scarcely enter too minutely into details.

exactly equal to the average population of the midland counties in England. Tinnevelly is separated from Travancore by the great mountain chain of the Ghauts, which form its western boundary, and on the east it is bounded by the Gulf of Manasar, by which it is separated from Ceylon. Its greatest length to the north-east is about 120 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west about 75 miles.

The southern extremity of the province being only 8° 5' north of the equator, the heat is necessarily very great. During the whole period of my residence in Tinnevelly, I never noticed the thermometer lower than 70°, and rarely as low as that. When it sinks to 75° we call it cold weather, and feel obliged to put on additional articles of clothing. Though our so-called cold weather is warmer than the average of summer heat in England, it is a comfort that during the hot season the thermometer is not proportionately high. I have not known it higher in my own house at any period of the year than 91°, and it is rarely more than a few degrees higher than that even in the hottest localities. This would be reckoned a very moderate degree of summer heat in northern India, where, though it sometimes sinks in the cold weather to the freezing point, it rises in the hot season to 110° or even 120° in the shade. In Tinnevelly such violent extremes of temperature are unknown, the annual range being rarely more than 20°; but owing to the entire absence of cold weather, properly so called, the aggregate of heat throughout the year is much greater than in northern India. We have not the alternatives of being roasted one part of the year and frozen the other, but gently simmer over a slow fire the whole year round. On the other hand, the heat of Tinnevelly is not a moist, enervating heat, like that of the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, but a dry, healthy heat; and there are few provinces in India which agree so well, on the whole, with the European constitution. As there is no province in India where missionaries are more numerous, so there is none where they are able to remain longer in their spheres of duty. Though the dryness of the air is conducive to health, it is not conducive to fertility. The drought is so excessive that much of the land lies uncultivated. On the southern coast, where my own residence was, the average annual fall of rain was only 22 inches, which is less than the average fall in England; and three-fourths of the entire quantity fell during a single month, November. In the three years that elapsed before I left, only 35 inches of rain were registered during the whole period. This excessive drought is owing to the Ghauts, the great mountain range, or rather mountain plateau, by which southern India is divided into two portions, the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. The steep sides of this plateau form a continuous chain of mountains, from near Cape Comorin for about 200 miles northward, and the breadth of the plateau gradually increases from a mere point at the Cape to about 80 miles at "the Coimbatore gap." The average height of the ridge is about 3000 feet, but there are peaks which rise to double that height. This elevated range acts as an effectual barrier to the rains of the south-west monsoon, which is the great monsoon of India, and to which the greater part of India owes its fertility. On the Malabar coast, the western side of the Ghauts, there is a great abundance of rain; consequently, we have there perpetual verdure, and perpetual fertility and beauty, for in the tropics, wherever we have rain, we have all the elements of vegetable wealth. But on the eastern side of the Ghauts, on the Coromandel Coast, including the whole of the Carnatic, the supply of rain from the south-west monsoon is almost entirely intercepted by the Ghauts; the north-eastern monsoon feebly supplies its place; and the evil reaches its maximum in Tinnevelly, which is not only shut out from the south-west monsoon, but is robbed, by the vicinity of Ceylon, of half its due share of the north-eastern. Ceylon is supposed by some persons to lie wholly to the south of India, but its northern extremity is nearly two degrees to the north of Cape Comorin; hence the whole length of Tinnevelly is overlapped by it. Though so little rain falls in Tinnevelly, and though the greater part of the province suffers severely in consequence, there are regions which are as fertile and beautiful as the

oyo could desire. Besides smaller rivers, there is one of considerable magnitude, the Tamraparni, or "copper-coloured" river, which irrigates and fertilises the extensive tract of country through which it flows; and as this river rises in the Ghauts, it is filled by the rains of both monsoons, so that two crops of rice every year are produced all along its banks. Similar advantages are enjoyed by the districts in the vicinity of the mountains; and hence, though Tinnevelly does not participate directly in the rains of the south-western monsoon, yet in the neighbourhood of the rivers and mountains it participates indirectly, yet largely, in the fertilising influences of those rains. In consequence of this, in the amount of revenue derived from "wet cultivation"—rice, &c.—Tinnevelly ranks next to Tanjore amongst South Indian provinces. Notwithstanding the advantages enjoyed by particular portions of the province, nine-tenths of the entire area are parched and arid through excessive drought, and there are districts as sandy, burnt up, and dreary as any in the deserts of Africa. I have stood on a mountain peak about twenty miles from Cape Comorin, from which both Travancore and Tinnevelly are visible at once, and have been much struck with the difference apparent between them; Travancore beautifully green, and diversified with hill and dale, wood, lake, and river; Tinnevelly an immense fiery-red plain, with patches of cultivation few and far between. On closer acquaintance the reality is found to be better than the appearance; for the "regur," or blistered, black cotton soil of the northern districts is well adapted to the growth of cotton, about 60,000 bales of which are annually shipped at Tutocorin for England and China, besides what is required for use in Tinnevelly itself, and the adjacent provinces; and the red sands of the south-eastern districts are admirably suited to the growth of the palmyra palm. In those districts the chief dependence of the people is upon the palmyra, which is to them what rice is in Bengal, or wheat in England—the staff of life. During the brief and scanty rains of the north-eastern monsoon a crop of pulses and of inferior sorts of grain is raised from the better kinds of soil; and where water is available for irrigation, the plantain or banana is largely and successfully cultivated. Along the lower slopes of the "teries," or red sand hills, which form so peculiar a feature of the palmyra districts, the water lies near the surface, and is available for plantain gardens, and hence each of those slopes is beautified by a belt of the richest, brightest green, which presents a grateful contrast to the uncultivated, naked, fiery red ridges of the "teries." The staple produce, however, of the sandy districts is the palmyra. If one were to judge from abstract probabilities, he might expect to find those districts uninhabited; but Divine Providence is there as well as here, and it has pleased Providence that the palmyra palm should flourish more luxuriantly in those sands than in any other part of the East, and should feed an abundant population, with its saccharine sap. The sandy districts in the South teem with human life, and it is remarkable that it is amongst the inhabitants of those districts that Christianity has made greatest progress. Hitherto, from a variety of causes, Christianity and the palmyra have appeared to flourish together. Where the palmyra abounds, there Christian congregations and schools abound also; and where the palmyra disappears, there the signs of Christian progress are rarely seen.

As the majority of the people who have been converted from heathenism in Tinnevelly, and who form the bulk of our Christian congregations, are cultivators of the palmyra, and as most of my own sphere of labour was included in the palmyra forest, I shall here give my readers a description of that remarkable tree.

(Conclusion next week.)

I have a power in my soul, which enables me to perceive God; I am as certain as that I live that nothing is so near to me, as God. He is nearer to me than I am to myself. It is a part of His very essence that He should be nigh and present to me. He is also nigh to a stone or tree, yet they do not know it. If a tree could know God, and perceive His presence as the Light of the angels perceive

it, the tree would be as blessed as the highest angel. And it is because man is capable of perceiving God and knowing how high God is to him; that he is better-off than a tree. And he is more blessed or less blessed in the same measure as he is aware of the presence of God. It is not because God is in him, and so close to him, and he hath God, that he is blessed, but because he perceives God's presence and knows and loves him; and such an one will feel that God's kingdom is nigh at hand.—*Zwiler.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Charlotte Town, June 23d., 1857.

Sir,—The Bishop arrived in Charlotte Town harbor, on the 4th inst., after a rough voyage, in the schooner which now carries our island mails. The Governor's carriage was waiting to receive his lordship, and he immediately proceeded to Government-house, where he partook of the hospitable attentions of Sir Dominick and Lady Daly and family.

The intermediate days having been occupied in enquiring into and considering various matters connected with his Episcopal duties, his lordship, on the morning of Trinity Sunday preached to a numerous congregation in St. Paul's Church, and afterwards administered the Holy Communion to those who remained to participate. At half-past three the Church was filled to overflowing, by a congregation assembled to witness the interesting rite of Confirmation, and to hear the impressive charge which his lordship addressed to the candidates, forty-five of whom, after solemn warning and advice, persevered in their resolution publicly to take upon them the engagements entered into for them at their baptism, and to strive for a reception of the blessing from on high.

In the evening the Bishop was present at a third service, in which he also took a part. During the early portion of that week his lordship was chiefly occupied in conferring with such persons as wished to bring before him the circumstances, in Church affairs, of their several localities. On Wednesday evening he preached in Charlotte Town, and on Friday, accompanied by his Commissary, set off on his way to George Town, by St. Peter's, in which neighborhood he was met by the Rev. Mr. Roach, who conveyed him to George Town. Saturday and Sunday were spent by the Bishop at that place, where he confirmed several candidates, addressed them, preached, and joined in the services of the Sabbath. On Monday, proceeding to Murray Harbor, he held service and preached in the Church at that Settlement, but, finding the time insufficient to admit of his returning to George Town, he took the road, on Tuesday morning, to Cherry Valley, where he met the Congregation and candidates for Confirmation, according to appointment, at three o'clock, and having held service, preached to the people, and confirmed the young persons assembled, he returned to Charlotte Town in the evening. On Wednesday the Bishop preached again in Charlotte Town—while Thursday was employed principally in consulting with the Parishioners, at a public meeting, on the church affairs of the parish. On Sunday the 21st. he addressed to very large and attentive congregations two admirable sermons, which will be long remembered in this city.—Monday was devoted to visiting the Church and people on the south side of Charlotte Town Harbor, and; this day the Bishop has gone to Crapaud, on our Southern shore, to examine into the state of that Mission. Thus I have hastily enumerated the chief features of his lordship's visit to the present time. On Thursday next he purposes proceeding to Springfield, there to confirm the young and minister to those of every age who attend the Church. From thence, on Friday, he intends passing on to New London, where the same duties await him; and from New London he will proceed still westward to St. Eleanor's, Port Hill, and Lot 11, from which places you will probably receive further notices for the information of your readers. I am, sir, &c.

C. LLOYD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I troubled you lately with one or two communications addressed to the Editor of the *Christian Messenger*. At first he answered me softly and encouragingly—he even claimably expressed a hope that I might come to a knowledge of the truth. But now his voice is changed, and he speaks pettishly, and makes unkind insinuations. Now this, Mr Editor, is only another melancholy proof that our evil nature will still remain, in spite of even conversion and dipping. But as angry and petulant words are not theological arguments, and cannot throw light upon diffi-

cult questions, it is useless to continue my inquiries in that quarter, and therefore have only to thank you for your kind courtesy, and subscribe myself yours faithfully,

INQUIREN.

June, 1857.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

FRANCE.

M. Granier de Cassagnac has just favored the public with a *rechanté*, entitled, "The Fall of Louis Philippe, the Republic of 1848, and the Re-establishment of the Empire." This work is a mere diatribe against all that preceded, and a glorification of the powers that be, and contains very little new matter with which the public has not been previously made acquainted.—Amongst the thick told details, however, of the *coup d'état* appears an incident which I do not remember to have before heard of or seen in print. It is one which vividly exhibits the purely military, or rather praetorian character of that achievement. It appears that General (now Marshal) Mignau, who commanded in Paris, and was aware of what was about to take place, but not exactly when, a few days before the event summoned the "twenty Generals" of the army of Paris to his residence, and took upon himself to communicate to them the design. It is a striking proof how well the army had been weeded and prepared for the attempt, that not one of these twenty men was found to make the slightest protest against the undertaking or the part he was himself invited to take in it; but, through one of their number, all gave in their immediate and unhesitating adhesion, pledging themselves to a secrecy as to what then passed, which, says the writer, has been preserved inviolate until this day. For this, and for their fidelity and patriotism, they are of course held up to the admiration of their countrymen and posterity by M. Granier de Cassagnac. A few evenings after, just as the last visitor at the usual Presidential Thursday's reception made his exit, three civilians, Louis Napoleon, M. de Morny, nominated Minister of the Interior, and M. Maupas, Prefect of Police, took their seats in the private Cabinet of the *Elysée*, launched the twenty Generals upon the capital, and the *coup d'état* was accomplished. And all this is related as though reflecting the highest credit and distinction upon all parties concerned.

The Baron Mariani, Deputy for Corsica, has put forth the following specimen of 'freedom of election,' as understood under the Empire: 'The Government of the Emperor,' he says, 'has designated me for its candidate. His Majesty has deigned to confirm his decision verbally to myself, and, by an act of inappreciable favor, to remit to me with his own hand a letter of which I am proud and happy to address your copy. After these august words, if any other candidate should persist in presenting himself, he can only do so in direct opposition to the sovereign will loudly proclaimed.'

The letter of the Emperor runs thus: 'My dear Baron—The Minister of the Interior will have informed you of my decision that you are to be the Government candidate in Corsica. You are at liberty to proclaim this openly, &c.'

The Emperor's private physician, Dr. Combeau, another Corsican, and Councillor-General of the island, who must needs also have a hand in this precious election, indites a letter, also published, in which he tells the electors, to avoid the possibility of mistake, that 'M. Mariani presents himself not merely as the candidate of the Government, but as that of the Emperor. Under these circumstances it is generally considered that M. Mariani's seat is 'pretty safe,' and that an opposition candidate will think twice before presenting himself!—*Paris Correspondent of London Guardian.*

AUSTRIA.

During the progress of the Emperor through Hungary last month he received several Protestant deputations. When the Lutheran and Calvinist clergy rendered homage on the 5th they inquired whether the representatives of the "whole evangelical Church" (*corpus Evangelicorum*) would be permitted to pay their respects to his Majesty. The reply was in the affirmative, and, at two o'clock on the following day, the deputies of the different "Superintendencies" presented themselves at the palace. The spiritual and temporal chiefs of the Lutheran Confession were then introduced into the audience chamber, and after the lapse of a couple of minutes their Majesties appeared. After some loud cheers one of the party advanced and delivered the following speech:

Most illustrious Emperor and Apostolic King, most illustrious Empress and Queen, all the members of the Evangelical Augsburg Confession of Hungary, and of those parts (countries) which are legally united to it do now, as loyal subjects, render homage and warmly welcome your majesties through us their deputies. At present it is neither our intention to express our apprehensions nor to petition for the maintenance of the rights of our holy religion and of the schools which are connected with the same. Our humble requests have already been laid at the foot of your Majesty's throne, and with patience and full confidence in your Majesty's grace we await your decision. It is our heartfelt wish to share in the festivities in honour of the presence of your Majesties in this country with unmixed joy, Christian harmony, and filial confidence. We bring no external splendour, but we bring a million of loyal hearts which glow (*erleuchten*) for your Majesties, for their native country, and for their holy faith. We offer our heartfelt wishes for your well-being, and pray to Almighty God, the Judge of all, to guide the steps of your Majesties, so that blessings and general content may accompany them. May your Majesties have opportunities of becoming acquainted with our circumstances and wishes, and with our constant fidelity to your persons and to your illustrious House. We fervently pray that the Almighty may watch over the lives of your Majesties—which are precious to so many millions of loyal subjects—and permit you long to enjoy in your family circle the sweet pleasures of paternity and maternity. Such are the sentiments of our constituents, the members of the Evangelical Augsburg Confession, whom, with ourselves, we humbly recommend to the grace of your Majesties.

The brief reply of the Emperor was received with enthusiasm:—

I accept with heartfelt satisfaction and pleasure the homage and professions of respect and attachment of such a numerous deputation. I have always directed my attention to your ecclesiastical affairs, and will accelerate the wished for solution of the question relative to your Church.

The deputation of the Helvetic Confession—the Calvinists—which was subsequently admitted to the audience Chamber, was as kindly received as the Lutherans had been.

TURKEY.

The accounts are not encouraging from the provinces. Things are in an extremely disturbed state in Bosnia, and 4,000 unarmed peasants—Muslimans and Christians—are encamped near Tuzla. The rulers of the soil complain loudly of the exactions of the tax-gatherers, and demand that the conditions of the Hatti Humayoun be properly executed. The Vizier of Bosnia-Serai despatched his lieutenant with 400 horsemen to disperse the "rebels," but the consuls of some of the European Powers interfered, and it was settled that the peasants should send a deputation to Constantinople, to communicate their grievances to the Turkish Government. The men in the camp near Tuzla have sent their ploughs to the Kaimakam of the place, and informed him that they will neither till the earth nor sow seed.

(From the New York Tribune.)

MORMONISM.

Mrs. McLean, the miserable woman whose husband recently avenged her seduction by taking the life of Pratt, the Mormon Elder, has written a letter to the *Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer*, which only proves the depth of her delusion and the hopeless nature of her insanity. She still persists in her adherence to a foolish faith, which has destroyed her domestic peace, and in regarding the worthless impostor who has been sent to his account as a prophet and a martyr. The letter is evidently the production of a lunatic who should at once be sent for medical treatment to a hospital. Nor are we able to see why other unfortunate victims of this astonishing mania might not legally and humanely be treated as acknowledged madmen and mad women are treated. Certainly there could be no objection to combating promptly and stringently such a hideous hallucination. The case of Mrs. McLean, although it is not by any means a singular one, affords a striking illustration of the pernicious and demoralizing effects of fanaticism. She fancied that she was converted by the gospel of Joseph Smith. She immediately commenced a series of attempts to worry her husband into the same faith. She managed to have her children clandestinely baptized by P. R. Pratt. She taught their young lips to utter blasphemous nonsense, which she called prayer. She absconded from her husband's house, and finally stole her offspring,

that she might take them to Utah. Her insanity is perfect and absolute. She writes incoherently and absurdly. She compares Elder Pratt with our Saviour and admits that she washed his feet and combed his hair. She hardly seeks to disguise the fact that she had been for some time living with him adulterously.

When, after the perusal of a letter so lamentable, we pause to consider the nature of the pretension, which has misled this unfortunate woman, we are astonished to find it so utterly flimsy and meaningless. We have taken some pains to investigate the subject; we have read a few Mormon Sermons, and we have peeped into a Mormon "Bible." We confess that we have never met with a faith so utterly without foundation, so purposeless and so senseless. We are able to trace the origin of many religious delusions. The followers of Joanna Southcote and of Mother Lee, seem really to have believed in something definite. Mohammedism and Buddhism have a sort of fixed creed. The idolaters of the Southern Sea can boast a certain theology, nor is a thread wanting by which we can trace their excesses to a distorted and perverted truth. But Mormonism is a puzzle. It began in the freak of a sick man, who amused himself by writing an imitation of the Holy Scriptures. Its originator was a blackguard, without intelligence, learning or cultivation. Its prominent supporters since that time have been men of the same class. The sermons which are preached in its temples are merely incoherent farragoes of slang, smut and nonsense. Its professors assume to be saints, without vouchsafing even a nominal proof of their saintliness. In truth, the scoundrels who have deluded so many people prove nothing, teach nothing, and come to no conclusion. The Mormon religion is all comprised in an asserted sanctity.

It is clearly evident that such a scheme, so empty and insane, must soon have exhausted its materials of delusion in spite of the diabolical ingenuity of its inventors, had not pains been taken to graft upon it something which, if not religious, was at least tangible. The doctrine of polygamy gave to the Salt Lake faith that which is so signally lacked—an incentive, a temptation and a stimulus—and this is, in fact, the length and breadth and thickness of it all. Take out the plurality of wives and the whole scheme becomes so nakedly nothing, that all the religious fanaticism in the world would hardly secure it a convert. But there is this low temptation, this appeal to unhallowed lust, this play upon curiosity, this practice upon the morbid minds of men and women. Its main strength is in its novelty and oddity. Bad men think it must be a very fine thing to have seventy wives, and weak women long to know by actual experience what it is to be the inhabitant of a harem. And it is this promise of a Paradise, infinitely more sensual than that of Mohammed, which has besotted the male, and female converts to Mormonism. It is by taking a strange and bewildering step toward barbarism, that Brigham Young has secured so many followers.

Of course a crime so alien to the spirit of the age and to civilized customs would have but a short existence, if it were committed in a locality accessible to ordinary influences. Unfortunately, it is practised thousands of miles from the places in which it is preached, and that distance which lends enchantment to the view precludes effective exertion for its abolition. It must, then, either be taken in hand by the Government, which has a clear right to interfere with it, so far as it rebels against federal authority, or else it must be allowed to remain and work out its own explosion. The Government has thus far done nothing, nor is there any certainty that anything will be done. But we may safely assume that, even without such interference, such an establishment as that at Salt Lake cannot long endure in the nineteenth century on the American Continent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Editorial Miscellany.

We recorded last week the death of the Rev. Dr. Binney, formerly of this Diocese, and father of the present Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The *Newbury, Reading, and Oxford Gazette*, of June 6, has the following notice of the deceased Rector:—

DEATH OF THE REV. HILBERT BINNEY, D.D.
We have this week the melancholy duty of announcing the death of the Rev. Dr. Binney, the Rector of St. Nicholas' Church, in this town. For many months it had been observed that Dr. Binney was labouring under a disease, which by degrees incapacitated him for the discharge of his ministerial functions, and latterly these have solely devolved upon the respected curate, the Rev. H. T. White. Easter Sunday was the last occasion on which Dr. Binney officiated; since then his illness gradually assumed a character so serious, as to create great anxiety and alarm among his relatives and friends, and most of them were summoned to the rectory, where they remained until after his death, which took place, ten minutes before nine o'clock, on Saturday evening, the 6th instant. The Rev. Dr. Binney was appointed to the rectory (as successor to the late Rev. J. Roe) in August, 1838, by Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister, the right of presentation being, at that time, in the Crown; he has, therefore, held the living for a period of 19 years, within a few months. By an order in Council, dated August 11, 1854, Her Majesty

ratified a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for transferring the patronage of the rectory of Newbury, from the Crown to the Bishop of the Diocese, in exchange for one in Hertfordshire. Although the late rector, from physical inability, was unable to visit the sick and the poor, yet he ever evinced much anxiety for their welfare. The poor, in him, found a friend; true it was that he seldom saw him at their homes, but they knew that at the rectory they had a truly sympathising friend, and visits to him were not unheeded or lightly treated. His charity knew no bounds, and many a heart and home have been made glad by the beneficence displayed at the rectory. The parishioners, however, were not neglected in that ministerial care which is ever required, for the Rev. H. T. White, during the last eight years of his residence, has been increasing in his attention to the sick and the distressed, and most energetic in the discharge of his more public duties, by which means he has won for himself the affectionate esteem and regard of the whole of the parishioners. The remains of the deceased will be interred this day (Saturday), in that part of St. Nicholas' Churchyard, known as the "Garden." The inhabitants generally have been invited to attend the funeral.

During the week, the following memorial has been signed by the Mayor, Town Councillors, Magistrates, Churchwardens, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the Borough:—

To the Rev. Henry Towry White.

"Rev. Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and parish of Newbury, desire at this time to express to you the deep and sincere respect and regard which we entertain towards you, and the gratitude we feel for the kind, constant, and faithful attention which we and the inhabitants generally of this parish have received during the eight years you have ministered to us, as the curate of this parish.

"The death of our rector will necessarily lead to very important changes. We know not what effect these changes may have on the relation of minister and people, which has so long and so satisfactorily subsisted between you and us; but we are impelled by a deep sense of the sincerity and faithfulness with which you have laboured among us, to say, that we shall deeply regret if your ministrations should cease. We know that the duties you have undertaken, and for so many years cheerfully fulfilled, as the curate of this parish, have been most laborious, and it would be to us a source of great pleasure if circumstances should so occur, as to induce you to remain amongst us, and, if it should please God, to continue your ministrations in this place or neighbourhood."

EXAMINATION OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The Annual examination of the National School took place on Monday last, before the Venable. The Archdeacon, Rev. Mr. Maturin, and Henry Pryor, Esq. Among the visitors, were several Rev. Gentlemen of various persuasions, some ladies and friends and relations of the pupils, and teachers of other Schools.

The girls' school, which numbers over 90 scholars, was first examined. Needlework, both useful and ornamental, the handiwork of the children, was displayed, and gave much satisfaction to the visitors. Miss Maxwell examined several classes in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The robus questions were answered with readiness, giving assurance of careful teaching, and fair average capacity on the part of those instructed in the various branches.

There were 90 boys present in the boy's department, in the room below, to which the examiners next directed their attention. The progress of the pupils and the careful discipline of the School, evidenced the painstaking of the teacher. Mr. Willis directed the examination, which was superintended by Henry Pryor, Esq., and the proficiency of the classes, in the various branches of a sound English education, including singing, afforded much gratification. At the close, Mr. Pryor presented a handsome flute to Henry Caldwell, the chief monitor, who has a talent for music, and had been of much assistance to the Master in training the classes in singing. James Gossip, whom the boys had unanimously chosen as the best boy in the School, was crowned with a chaplet of oak leaves.

A reverend gentleman present, whose name we do not know, being requested by Mr. Pryor to give his candid opinion respecting the examination, expressed himself as being much gratified with what he had witnessed—both with reference to the capability of the Teachers and the progress of the pupils, and without saying anything favorable or otherwise, of a system with which he was entirely unacquainted, he considered that the former had shown himself quite competent to teach, and the latter to learn anything that might be required of them. He adverted to the rewards offered to the two best boys, as being appropriate, and hoped they would be incentives to greater proficiency in learning. The boys then sang "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen," and were dismissed with a short address by Henry Pryor, Esq.

The *Morning Chronicle* of July 2 has a very

careless statement with reference to the above examination:—The "young Gossip" who acquitted himself creditably, to whom it refers, is neither the "son of the *Church Times*" as therein stated, nor of any one connected with this paper.

A Telegraphic despatch was received from Montreal, on Saturday last, announcing the afflicting intelligence, that the steamer *Montreal*, which plies between that City and Quebec, had taken fire on her passage, and that two hundred lives were destroyed. The following despatches dated the 27th inst., the day of the disaster, were brought by the *Khersonese*:

The *Montreal*, which left Quebec last night at 5 o'clock, when opposite Cape Rouge, took fire. She had 500 passengers on board, and 200 are supposed to be lost. The steamer *Napoleon* being near by rendering every assistance in her power, succeeded in saving from 175 to 200 of the passengers. The principal portion of the passengers were Scottish emigrants just landed at Quebec on their way to the west.

STILL LATER.—*Montreal*, 10 36 a. m.—The *Napoleon* with the saved passengers has arrived. We conversed with several of the passengers, who assure us that the number of lost will reach from 300 or 350—out of 58 cabin passengers only some 8 or 10 were saved. Col. Irwin, A. D. C. to the Governor General, who came up from Sorel, has given us the following particulars which he got from the passengers on board the unfortunate steamer. The *Montreal* left Quebec at 5 o'clock, p. m. yesterday, and when opposite Cape Rouge smoke was perceived coming through one of the state rooms into the saloon, and almost instantly fire was observed. The number of cabin passengers was about 40, and only 3 were saved; the scene when the fire was discovered is described as awful. The cabin passengers rushed to the jolly boat, which from its crowded state was upset, and most of them in it were drowned; many also when the fire was discovered jumped overboard and were drowned. The most of the passengers were respectable Scotch emigrants of the Highlands.

(From last Saturday's City & Shore Edition.)

ADDRESS TO THE ADMIRAL.

An address of welcome to His Excellency Sir HOUSTON STEWART, was presented yesterday morning by His Worship the Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, City Treasurer, Recorder, and City Clerk. The Admiral received this deputation on behalf of the Citizens very graciously, with the frank and cordial bearing of a British sailor; and in a manner which proved that reminiscences of Halifax, still had a green place in his heart. The following is the Address and reply:

To His Excellency Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station, &c., &c. The Mayor and Aldermen beg permission on behalf of the Citizens of Halifax to welcome your Excellency to our Shores.

Your sojourn here formerly, when in command of the *Menai*, left among the people of Halifax a very distinct impression of your friendly and amiable disposition, and we have been happy to trace your career of Naval Service in the most important operations of the late war in the Euxine and elsewhere.

Feelings of esteem and good will have ever subsisted between our people and the officers and men of the Royal Navy, and your Excellency, holding this important command, ensures a continuance of that harmony which is at all times desirable to be maintained.

We beg to assure you of those sentiments of respect, which you have a right to claim from us, intrusted as you are by our beloved Sovereign with so great a confidence, and respectfully express our most sincere wishes for the welfare and comfort of your Excellency, Lady Stewart, and family.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT,

Halifax, 25th June, 1857.

REPLY.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—The welcome you have conveyed to me on the part of the Citizens of Halifax, is most truly gratifying to my feelings, and from my heart do I thank you, and those whom you represent, for the kind and flattering sentiments which this Address expresses.

Many years have rolled past since my dear wife and myself left your hospitable shores, but time has neither diminished nor deadened the affectionate interest which our pleasing sojourn amongst the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and of Halifax in particular, implanted in our breasts; and we have always looked back upon the three years spent amongst you as one of the happiest portions of our existence.

The feelings with which we revisit Halifax must, as you will readily believe, be much saddened by the absence of so many of the cherished friends we parted from, and who have since then passed away; but I trust that the present generation will allow us to deserve some portion of that esteem and attachment with which their fathers honored us.

It is my bounden duty, and it will also be my pride and pleasure, to promote by every means in my power the continuance of that harmony and good will which have always so happily prevailed between yourselves, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's fleet;—and I honestly assure you that it will at all times afford me heartfelt satisfaction if I can in any manner forward the interests of that community, for whom I entertain the sincerest respect.

HOUSTON STEWART.

Selections.

WHY I LOVE MY CHURCH.

1. I love my church because I find in her services everything that is requisite to kindle devotion, and give life to prayer. I never join in those services in a proper spirit, but I find myself more raised from earth than I do through any other means of grace whatever.

2. My church is the house of God; there he meets his waiting people; there he answers prayer; soothes the aching heart; gives relief to my burdened conscience; and there it is I have more near and close communion with him through Jesus, and therefore I love my church.

3. My church is just adapted to the wants of man; her forms in remembrance that he is spiritually weak and needs assistance, while, by her discipline and spirituality, she seems the best fitted and most likely to send through all the earth the knowledge of salvation by Jesus Christ; for this reason therefore, I love my church.

4. Wherever my church flourishes, there the cause of God and of true religion is sure to flourish; while, whenever and wherever she decays, ignorance, bigotry and sin, raise their hateful heads; for this reason, therefore I love my church.

5. My church is always the same—the same solemn services—the same spiritual prayers. I at once recognise in my church the church of better and by-gone days. Everything about her seems to say, "No novelties in religion here," and I immediately receive in such a church an apostolic simplicity prosperous times would both suggest and approve. I know and feel that in communion with her I am not on the sea of uncertainty, driven by every wind of doctrine.

6. My church still retains the apostolic order of bishops, priests, and deacons, and sees no reason why these primitive and eminently useful orders should be altered for more novel practice: again, therefore, I love my church.

7. My church is the church of my forefathers; within her sacred walls they used to meet for the hallowed exercise of prayer and praise; their bones now moulder beneath the green sod, but my church remains the same. Within her gates I was solemnly dedicated in baptism to the service of my Lord and Saviour, and near her I hope, when my work is done, to lay this my earthly tabernacle, quietly to await the call to judgment. Many a hallowed feeling crosses my mind when I thus think, for which I bless my God, and pray that I may ever love with truest affection my own and my father's church.

COMMON MERCIES.—A gentleman was once stopped in the streets of London by a stranger, who asked him "Did you ever thank God for your reason?"

"I don't know that I ever did," the gentleman replied.

"Do it quickly, then," said the stranger, "for I have lost mine."

Though this was spoken by one who had lost his reason, it certainly contains a very rational sentiment that should impress every rational mind. Our common mercies are often disregarded, merely because they are common. And we rarely make a due estimate of them, until we are deprived of them.

These mercies are very numerous; and though small when separately considered, are great in the aggregate, and deeply involve our well being. We are very apt to think that happiness depends on great blessings; but it must be evident to every reflecting person, that our daily comfort is largely derived from ten thousand little conveniences with which we are constantly surrounded. "If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand. *Psalm cxxxix. 18.*—*N. Y. Observer.*

AN ADVENTURE OF THE MOSCOW CAMPAIGN.—Among the guests of the Grand Duke Constantine at the dinner of the Russian Embassy, was General Ornano, Governor of the Invalides, and a strange adventure which befell the General in the campaign in Russia, in 1812, was related to the Prince. The General's horse was killed by a cannon ball, and he was thrown to the ground with such violence that he remained insensible, and was supposed to be dead. He was placed on a second horse to be conveyed from the field to be interred, but at that moment the horse was also struck with a cannon ball and killed. In falling heavily to the ground the general made a movement which proved that he was still alive. He was accordingly placed in the cart of a *carrière*, and carried

some distance, when the cart could advance no farther; he was then carried in a litter to the bivouac of the Emperor Napoleon, who, having been informed that he was dead, had given orders for his interment. His Majesty (to whom he was related) learning that he was still alive, caused him to be placed in his own landau, the sole carriage which remained, and continued the route on foot. The Grand Duke Constantine manifested great interest in this narrative.—*London Morning Post.*

HOW LEECHES ARE FED.—At the village of Meugny-la-Mare, near Paris, M. Languis, a druggist, lately established a nursery of leeches, for medical purposes, in a marsh or pond, where he was accustomed to feed them by driving an old worn-out horse, purchased at a knacker's yard, every morning into the muddy water, and allowing the leeches to fix and gorge themselves with blood at the expense of the horse's legs. His son, a boy of thirteen, used to ride the horse into the pond; but a few days ago, the boy having gone upon that errand, the family were terrified by the horse coming back without its rider: its legs were bleeding profusely, and covered with leeches that stuck to their prey. People went to the pond to look for the child, and found him immersed there, struggling feebly to extricate himself from the mire, and defend himself from the hundreds of voracious creatures which had crawled under his clothes, (for he wore no shoes or stockings,) and had fixed upon every part of his body. He had probably been thrown off the horse's back by the restlessness of the tormented animal. The poor boy was quite exhausted and speechless when he was got out and died in a few hours.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTING.—Mr. Charles Knight, one of the jurors at the Paris exhibition, in his report to the President of the Board of Trade, makes the following observations:—"I think, upon a candid examination of the average work of the French printers, that, on the whole, it is superior to that of the English, as regards the evenness and clearness of the impression. The use of improved cylindrical machines has much to do with this. But there is another cause of inferiority not so easily to be overcome. Our paper is inferior, taking the general quality of printing paper. It is not made of good material as the French; and, although considering the difficulty of obtaining good material, the manufacture has been greatly improved, yet an English sheet of paper has not that substance and surface, without which the most careful printing cannot be effective. The paper duty, compelling the use of expedients for keeping down price, produces that delusive article of commerce, which bleached, sized, and glazed into a sheet of white paper—a product of much rubbish and little rag—is rotten or harsh—has one rough side and one smooth—resists ink, unless saturated with water—has to be vamped up again, after printing, with rollers and hydraulic presses; and, when formed into a book, requires to be handled with a tenderness that pre-supposes books not made for use."

THE SCULPTURED STONES OF SCOTLAND.—At the head of Lochf... near Danderar, the grim tower of the Macnaughtons, which from decorations on it, looks hugely like as if it had been built in the seventeenth century with the stones of an old church—we find a tomb of trees with a dyke round it, called Kilmorich. It is a graveyard evidently, though it may not have been recently opened; the surface is uneven and several rough stones, which may have been placed there at any time, stick through the earth. There, after a deliberate inspection, are found to have nothing of a sculptural character. But a small piece of rounded stone appears above the grass, and a little grubbing discloses a font, faintly decorated with some primitive fluting, on which a stone mason would look with much scorn; and a scratching of a galley, the symbol of the Argyll family, or some others of the races descended from ancient sea-kings. This gives encouragement, and a sharper glance around betrays a singular looking, rounded headstone, with two crescent shaped holes. There are corresponding holes on the portion under the sod, which thus completes the rounded head of an ancient Scotch-Irish cross. The next point is to find the shaft—it lies not far off, deep in the turf. And when we take the grass and moss from its face, it discloses some extremely curious quadrilateral decorations, quite peculiar, and not in conformity with any type of form which would enable its date to be guessed at within a century or two of the reality.

Passing through the rich woods of Ardinkles, in a few miles we reach the burying-ground, called of old

Kilmaglas, but now the well kept churchyard in which stands the modern church of Strachar. The answer made to our enquiry about the mode of entrance to the churchyard, would have gratified an ethnologist in search of evidence of the Irish origin of the Highlanders. We were recommended to get over the wall and remove the stone behind the gate. The interior well rewards the exertions made to reach it. Here are several fine specimens of sculpture. Some stones, not of the oldest type, have the crossed sword symbolical alike of the warrior character of the deity and the religion of peace in which he rests. One has a shears-embellishment that it is dedicated to a woman. There is one, with a figure in full chain armor, and others, again, of an older date, are ornamented with the geometric knottings and reticulations which some antiquaries are in the habit of calling runic or mystic knots—it is much the same which—and of associating, as we have seen, with the Druids. Descending a few miles farther, in the small fertile delta of the Lachlan, and overshadowed almost by the old square castle of the Lachlans, there is a bushy enclosure, which may be identified as the old burial place of Kilmory. A large block of brown stone, with a square hole in it, sets one in search of the cross of which it was the socket. This is found in the grass, sadly mutilated, but can be recognized by the stumps of the branches which once exfoliated into its circular head. Beside it lies a flat stone, on which a sword is surrounded by graceful floral sculpture.

At Kilmichael, about three miles from Lochgrip, the churchyard is extremely fruitful in sculptured stones of various kinds—some floral, others geometrical, with wild beasts, monsters, and human figures.

At Kilmartin, the graveyard is graced with many sculptured stones—twenty-five may be counted, conspicuous for their rich carving and excellent preservation. On one or two of the latest in date there are knightly figures, clad in chain mail.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT BURNS.—Robert Burns, the eldest son of Scotland's national poet, died recently at Dumfries. He had been ailing for some time, and Colonel William Burns and Lieutenant Colonel James Burns were both in Dumfries in anticipation of the melancholy event. Early in life the deceased entered a government situation in London, from which he retired on a pension, and has been resident for a number of years in his native town. He was to be buried within the fine mausoleum at Dumfries which covers the remains of his illustrious father. The deceased was in his 77th year.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

The christening of the infant Princess took place yesterday, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace. She was baptized in water brought specially for the occasion from the river Jordan, by the names of Beatrice Mary Victoria Fedora, the sponsors being the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted in the service by the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Chester. The chief Ministers of State, the diplomatic corps, and Royal family, were all present in full dress.

Her Majesty has signified her gracious pleasure to receive the address of the Convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury on Saturday the 26th inst., at Buckingham Palace, at 3 o'clock.—The Prolocutor and clergy of the Lower House will assemble at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, to attend his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of the province, who will proceed to Buckingham Palace at three o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon the 156th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was celebrated by Divine service with a full choir at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Winchester represented the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president of the society, and was accompanied by the bishops of Manchester, St. Asaph, Sodor, and Man, the Dean of St. Paul's, and a large number of the clergy. There was a vast congregation, including the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, in state. After anthems had been sung by the full choir, and prayers and lessons had been read, the Bishop of Salisbury preached a sermon from the 6th verse of the 22nd chapter of Joshua, "So Joshua blessed them and sent them away."

In his discourse the Bishop adverted in eloquent terms to the valiant and enterprising spirit which had induced Missionaries to go to foreign lands to preach

the Gospels, and to the success which had attended their valuable labors under all kinds of discouragement. Our Church, he said, was prospering in the Colonies. The reports from India were more and more cheering year after year. Africa, too, afforded evidence of the power of the ministration of the word and of the sacraments. In the concluding portion of his sermon the Bishop said that our missions were giving back to us more than they received. If any one asked whether such an association, as the one he was then speaking of deserved support, he would advise them to seek their answer from the colonies, from India, and above all, from America. But it was almost a universal concession that there never yet had been a more faithful helper in the mission field than that noble association, which was incorporated by charter on that very day of the month, 1701. After an earnest appeal to the congregation to contribute largely to the funds of the society, the right rev. prelate observed that the increased support of the foreign missions of the Church would be an earnest of increased and increasing zeal for the salvation of our brethren at home. The service concluded by his lordship's anthem of "Hallelujah."

The *Morning Chronicle* remarks:—

"The collection amounted to only £71, including a cheque for £21 from the Lord Mayor. Surely those who beg for tickets, and then give fourpenny pieces to the cause, ought to be ashamed of themselves.—When we think of the claims of this society, which is the only one of pure Catholic principles, embracing all sections of the Church, and then of the vast number of well-dressed persons, we at all events feel ashamed of them."

In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, and a distinguished party of the metropolitan clergy at a banquet in the Egyptian hall. Covers were laid for 250 guests. Among those present and included in the loving-cup were—The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Thomas, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, the Bishop of Durham and the Hon. Mrs. Longley, the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Milford, the Bishop of Bangor and Mrs. W. Bethell, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph's, the Bishop of Hereford and Mrs. Hampden, the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Llandaff and Mrs. Olivant, the Bishop of Lincoln and Mrs. Jackson, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Victoria, the Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Hale, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Lilman, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Trench, the Dean of Canterbury and Mrs. Alford. Grace having been said by the Most Rev. the Archbishop and the cloth drawn, the Lord Mayor gave the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honored. His lordship proposed—

"His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Prosperity to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." His Grace, in reply was understood to thank his lordship for coupling his name with that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, of which society he had the honour of being the president. That day was the anniversary of that blessed institution, which had proved itself not only of the greatest service to the Church of England, but most efficacious in the spread of the holy Gospel throughout the world. The toast of "The Army and Navy" was briefly responded to by Colonel Lake and Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington. The Bishop of London, in returning thanks for "The Bench of Bishops," with which his name was joined, said it was a remarkable sign of the times in which they lived, that those who held their holy office were now in the prosecution of their missionary work made welcome and gladly received in the lowest and most degraded parts of that metropolis. It was encouraging also to find that the value and importance of their labours were recognised by their municipal authorities, for if they could not succeed without the aid of their brethren clergy, they certainly could not succeed without the countenance and sanction of their brethren laity, especially of the right hon. gentleman, to whose exertions both in town and country they were so deeply indebted. "To this working union of the clergy and laity the usefulness of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was owing. It formed an outward and visible emblem of that union between Church and State which was so beneficent in its result. He spoke not of the political union, but of that union of parts which formed a bond among those who laboured together in the cause of the Gospel, and which made all in this country allow that the Church of England was indeed a most valuable and working institution. "The health of the Bishop of Salisbury," "The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress," and other toasts of the usual complimentary character followed, and were cordially acknowledged.

THE DRAWING-ROOMS.

In both houses, on Friday, complaints were made of the inconveniences attending her Majesty's Drawing room, as held in St. James' Palace. In the Commons, Mr. G. Dundas drew a piteous picture of ladies panting and exhausted, with clothes crushed and torn, arriving at an open shed:—

"In this plight, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in the midst of the rain and damp, they were exposed to contact with attendants whose clothing was saturated with moisture—(a laugh, and 'hear, hear')—and this many a fair dame endured for hours last Saturday. Prostrated with fatigue, fainting with exhaustion and heat from the pressure of this middle passage, perhaps with a costly dress crushed and entirely ruined, many of these ladies sank down and sought repose, not on benches provided against such an emergency, but upon the soiled and coarse matting that covered the flagstone, awaiting in patience the moment that brought their carriages to their relief."

Mr. Dundas was confident that the generous sympathy of her Majesty would prompt her to take steps to prevent scenes so painful and unbecoming. There were loud calls for Lord Ernest Braco, the Vice-Chamberlain, but Sir B. Hall rose and acknowledged it was impossible to exaggerate the inconveniences suffered by the ladies at the last Drawing-room.—Formerly some 200 only attended a Drawing-room, now 1,400 or more were present, and although the ladies' dress of former days was large, yet in the present day they occupy nearly a similar space.—Amidst loud cries of "No, no," and murmurs, Sir Benjamin announced that he had received instructions to prepare plans for the enlargement of the accommodation of St. James' Palace. Earl Granville made a similar announcement to the Peers, by whom it was received without any expression of feeling.

Douglas Jerrold, a chief contributor and for some time editor of *Punch*, and leading melo-dramatist of the day, died at his residence, Kilburn Priory, on Monday afternoon, after a short illness, from disease of the heart. Douglas Jerrold was born in London in 1803, his father being a manager of the Sheerness Theatre. His first pursuit was the sea, having obtained a midshipman's appointment from Captain Austen, brother of Miss Austen, the novelist. On quitting the navy at the end of the war, he was apprenticed to a printer, Laman Blanchard being a fellow apprentice. An essay on the opera of *Der Freischutz*, which he dropped into the editorial box of the newspaper on which he was employed as a compositor, is the reported beginning of his literary labours. To his infinite delight, his own anonymous "copy" was handed over to him to put in type, and shortly afterwards appeared an editorial notice soliciting other contributions from the unknown correspondent. *Black-eyed Swan* (says the *Times*) is generally considered the first of his dramatic works, but it is believed this was preceded by a number of farces to which he did not affix his name. It was followed by the *Rent Day*, and these two works now stand as the classics of their respective kinds. That tendency which was exhibited by Mr. Jerrold through life to sympathise with the cause of the poor and lowly, and to launch his indignation against the oppressors in high places, was plainly manifested in these earlier productions. These works were followed by other pieces, of which *Nell Gwynne*, the *Housekeeper*, the *Prisoner of War*, *Time Works Wonders*, and the *Bubbles of a Day*, are the best known. Latterly the greatest literary triumphs of Mr. Jerrold have been achieved in the periodical publications of the day.—The papers which he collected under the title of "Cake and Ale," "The Story of a Feather," and the "Candle Lecture," which so accelerated the rising popularity of *Punch*, are well known. For the last few years Mr. Jerrold was chiefly occupied as the editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, the circulation of which, it is said, he trebled—continuing his labours on *Punch*. But there was one character in which Mr. Douglas Jerrold was always pre-eminent, and that was as the social wit. To conceive a brilliant and elaborate repartee was with him the work of a moment; the cue was barely pronounced before the retort was fired off. The most novel combinations of ideas were effected by him with electric rapidity, even an old pun could become new from his manner of uttering it, and what was most wonderful of all, there was generally a deep truth couched at the bottom of his pleasantry, so that the joke, which had created a roar on its first utterance, actually appeared bitter when it became a subject of sober reflection. Mr. Jerrold has left a grown-up family of three sons and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Mr. Henry Mayhew.

A letter from Sebastopol in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives some details which show the state of that port, and points out what has really been effected with regard to getting up the sunken vessels. A certain number of small steamers, which were anchored near the shore and in rather shallow water were grounded rather than sunk, and received but very trifling damage. These are the vessels which may have been taken up and repaired at Nicolaieff. As to the line of battle ships, frigates, and corvettes, either steamers or sailing vessels, none were

sunk to form the three lines, it has been found, if possible to move them. They are deeply bedded in the sand above the bilge, and are heavily laden with stones and other articles, which were conveyed on board in order to fix them firm in their places. As their masts and rigging have been removed they do not in any way impede the navigation, which is confined to merchant vessels, since, according to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, vessels of war are excluded from the Black Sea, except a certain number of small ones. At the time of the destruction of the Russian fleet it only comprised thirty steamers, among which were the frigate *Wladimir*, of 400 horse power; two corvettes, the *Bessarabia* and *Gromontsetz*, of 200 horse power, and the steam gunboat the *Argo*; the remainder were all small, from 60 to 120 horse power. All these have been or may be got up with more or less success, but as to the others, should they even be got up, they would not be worth the expense incurred in the operation. As to the reconstruction of the land and sea forts which formerly defended Sebastopol, which have been mentioned by several foreign journals, the statement is a pure invention. The port of Sebastopol is now almost entirely abandoned by navigation. It is less advantageous for commerce than that of Kamiesob, and it is only frequented by a few fishermen, who sell their cargoes to the persons who hawk fish about the interior of the country. The point to which the Russian Government now directs all its efforts is Theodosia, or Kaffa, an excellent port, situate more to the southward, and which is to be one of the heads of the line of railway, and is likely to become a great maritime and commercial point.

PERSIA.

The official copy of the treaty with England, now made public, confirms the previous accounts given of it. The Shah renounces his claim to sovereignty over Herat and Afghanistan, and promises to acknowledge their independence. He engages to abstain from interference, and in case disputes arise accepts the mediation of the British Government; and if it becomes necessary that he should punish aggression, he undertakes to retire within his own territory as soon as the object of the war is accomplished. England acquires the right of placing consuls in any part of Persia. The British Government agrees to renounce the right of protecting Persian subjects in the employment of the British Mission, provided other powers renounce the same right.—The treaty for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf, which expires in 1862, is renewed for a further space of ten years. The British troops are to be withdrawn soon as Herat is evacuated by the Persians. By a separate note, Mr. Murray is to be invited back to Teheran by some high Persian officer, another person of suitable rank being sent to conduct him through Persia. Mr. Murray is to be received and escorted into Teheran by persons of high rank. The Sadir Azim is to visit him in state immediately, and, leaving the Persian Foreign Secretary to accompany him to the palace, the Sadir Azim is to introduce him to the Shah.—Then the Sadir Azim is to pay another visit to Mr. Murray on the following day, and on the third day Mr. Murray is to return the visit. But there is a preliminary proceeding. The Sadir Azim, in the name of the Shah, is to express regret "at having uttered and given currency to the offensive imputations on the honour of her Majesty's Minister," and asking permission to withdraw certain letters, one including a rescript of the Shah respecting the imputations on Mr. Murray; to declare that "no such further rescript from the Shah as that enclosed" with the letter from the Sadir Azim "was communicated, directly or indirectly, to any of the foreign missions at Teheran." A translation of the rescript of the Shah, above alluded to, is appended to the treaty, and it is a curiosity:—

The Shah to the Sadir Azim:

December, 1855.

Last night we read the paper written by the English Minister Plenipotentiary, and were much surprised at the rude, unmeaning, disgusting, and insolent tone and purport. The letter which he before wrote was also impertinent. We have also heard that in his own house he is constantly speaking disrespectfully of us and of you; but we never believed it. Now, however, he has introduced it in an official letter. We are therefore convinced that this man, Mr. Murray, is stupid, ignorant, and insane, who has the audacity and impudence to insult even kings! From the time of Shah Sultan Hussein (when Persia was in its most disorganised state, and during the last fourteen years of his life, when by serious illness he was incapacitated for business) up to the present time, no distress or war has befallen Persia. The Government of its agents. What has happened

now that this foolish Minister Plenipotentiary acts with such temerity? It appears that our friendly missions are not acquainted with the wording of that document: give it now to Meerza Abbas and Meerza Maleum, that they may take and duly explain it to the French Minister and Hydar Effendi, that they may see how improperly he has written. Since last night till now our time has been passed in vexation. We now command you, in order that you may yourself know, and also acquaint the missions, that until the Queen of England herself makes us a suitable apology for the insolence of her envoy, we will never receive back this her foolish Minister, who is a simpleton, no, accept from her Government any other Minister.

A copy of the penitential letter to Mr. Murray is to be communicated, officially, by the Sadr-Aziz, to each of the missions at Teheran; and the substance of it shall be made public in that capital.

Mr. Murray quitted Bagdad on the 17th of May, with all the persons attached to his Legation, on his way to Teheran. He was accompanied by Ali Khan who had been despatched by the Court of Persia for that purpose.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, June 30th, 1857.

The usual University Acts appointed for Midsummer have been statutely performed. The B. A. examination was entrusted to the Revd. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., The Revd. J. Robertson, L.L.D., and J. Cogswell, Esq., B. A., who after three days careful attention granted the Certificate *Satisfecit* to Mr. J. H. Bliss.

The Terminal Examination furnished the following tabular results in the respective departments of study:

In Linguis Recentioribus.	Tot.	In Scientiis Naturali.	Tot.
Sterns, Grindon, Hill, Uniacke, Ruggles.	Grindon, Sterns, Hill, Mitchell, H. Ruggles, Van Buskirk, Mack, Uniacke.	Physiolog. & Zool.	Van Buskirk, Sterns, Mitchell, Fraser, Uniacke, Ruggles, Mack, H. Ruggles, Clem. Fraser, Van Buskirk, Ruggles, Mack, Hill, Grindon.
In Theologia.	A. M. Uniacke, Esq., D. C. L., Pres. of the Alumni, then addressed to the Students many timely and useful observations with reference to the Prizes, and the Convocation was dissolved.	In Mathematicis & Physicis.	Grindon, Hill, Mitchell, Sterns, Uniacke, Ruggles, Fraser, H. Ruggles, Gray, Mack, Moran, agrostat. Van Buskirk.
In Historia Humanioribus.	The Governors afterwards met and passed a resolution requesting the publication of Dr. Gray's Sermon.	In Litteris Humanioribus.	Hill, Grindon, Sterns, Mitchell, Uniacke, Ruggles, Fraser, Gray, Moran, agrostat. Van Buskirk.

The Hebrew Prizes were awarded to W. Gray and H. P. Almon, as third classmen in this department.

The Testimonial for good conduct was adjudged to L. H. Bliss, Honorary Scholar.

Dr. Almon's Welsford Testimonial will be assigned to J. Fraser.

The Matriculation exhibition has been given to C. J. Uniacke, and the Second prize to J. A. Kaulsbach.

On Wednesday, June 24th, the Associate Alumni met in the College Hall, and elected Honorable Judge Stewart, C. B. and Revd. J. T. Twining, D. D., to be Governors in place of Revd. Professor Hill, M. A. and Revd. W. Bullock, retiring in rotation.

On Thursday 25th, at 10 A. M. the whole Collegiate Body moved in procession to the Parish Church, where Divine Service was held by the Rector, assisted by Revd. R. E. B. Nichols, M. A. and

Revd. H. J. Yovons. The Revd. Dr. Gray then ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent Sermon before the University. At noon the Convocation assembled in the Public Hall, and the Benefactors of the University were commemorated.—The Professor of Chemistry and Natural History delivered a lucid and instructive discourse on the Natural Sciences, which in a moderate compass comprised a large amount of important information communicated in pleasing style and manner.

The Revd. D. W. Pickett, B. A. read as the exercise for his degree an historical Essay, on the means employed by Divine Providence in diffusing the truths of Christianity.

The Graces and Supplications were then proposed and passed, and the following degrees were conferred, two being subjoined which were unavoidably deferred until a subsequent Convocation hold next day.

Masters.

Revd. T. Maynard, B. A., Rector of Windsor. Revd. D. W. Pickett, B. A., Head Master, Collegiate School.

Revd. W. Stuart, B. A., Harrow. A. W. Savary, B. A., St. John, N. B.

Bachelors.

Revd. T. D. Ruddle, B. A. (T.C.D.) ad eundem gradum.

C. McColla. H. P. Almon. W. S. Gray. R. T. Braine. P. W. Smith.

S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. Q. C., a Governor of the College, and senior member of the Institution, in a very gratifying speech, proposed that a vote of thanks should then be given to the Revd. Dr. Gray for his excellent Sermon. This motion was seconded by Harry King, Esq. D. C. L., and being put to Convocation, passed with unanimous applause and was appropriately acknowledged.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq. D. C. L., Pres. of the Alumni, then addressed to the Students many timely and useful observations with reference to the Prizes, and the Convocation was dissolved.

The Governors afterwards met and passed a resolution requesting the publication of Dr. Gray's Sermon.

Matriculations.

E. Ansell. C. J. Uniacke.

The Report of the Professors relative to the examination of the Collegiate School, declaring the evident improvement of the pupils during the last half year, was inspected and approved.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY, President.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE D. C. S.

The Annual General Meeting of this Church Society, was held, pursuant to advertisement, on Tuesday last, at the National School. Several Clergymen from various parts of the Diocese, and who had attended the Encenia at Windsor, the week previous, were present.

The Meeting was opened with prayer by the Venble. The Archdeacon, Chairman, in the absence of the Lord Bishop.

The Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. E. Gilpin, adopted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Several subjects of interest, which had lain over from previous meetings, for the action of the general meeting, were discussed.

It was Resolved that the next Annual Meeting should be held in October, 1858.

Five Members of Committee, in place of those going out according to rule, were chosen by ballot. The Meeting adjourned.

The Lord Bishop returned to Town on Wednesday evening, from his visit to P. E. Island and the Eastern portion of the Diocese. His Lordship will leave Halifax for England by the first R. M. Steamship after that date.

The Bishop will hold an Ordination in his own Chapel on Sunday 12th inst. The Service will commence at half-past ten in the morning.

We would recommend our Citizens who may have the leisure, to spend an hour or two at the Horticultural Gardens, on the days when they are to be open. The price of a ticket can be no object, and they may enjoy a beautiful walk among the flowers and shrubbery of the season, as well as the fine music of a military band, which will be in attendance. So pleasant a recreation will be found highly conducive to health and happiness.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Tea Meeting, in aid of the Parsonage at Kentville, is postponed until next Thursday, when we hope that fine weather, and a large assemblage, will reward the laudable exertions of the ladies of that village in promotion of so important an object.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.—River John, June 24th.—Isaac Rogers, Edward Berke, David Hayden, and John Aynils, had been codfishing off Amet Island. Early in the afternoon the wind commencing to blow hard and being very equally, they ran in for the land. On nearing the land, however, they found they could not make the point they wished, and the wind being somewhat abated, they shook out their reefs and stood off again to endeavor to make a better landing. On nearing the land a second time, and when about half a mile from the shore, a squall struck the boat, which upset her, and she sank instantly. Several other boats had been out in company with them. Those which were in sight were to leeward, and incapable of rendering any assistance. Those who were eye witnesses of this sad occurrence used every exertion to get to the scene of disaster; but on reaching the spot only a few pieces of drift wreck from the boat was all that could be found. All four were married men and in the prime of life; Hayden leaves a wife and one child, the other three have left large and helpless families.—Eastern Chronicle.

D. C. S.

Received—

June 3. Kentville, W. & O.	£0 16 1
" 4. Lower Granville	13 0 0
" 10. Chester	14 18 7
" — Edwards, Esq., 5s., J. C. Clarke, Esq., 10s. W. & O.	0 15 0
" 15. Yarmouth, £2 15s., less 15s. for Rector's Premium, W. & O.	2 0 0
" 16. Pictou, W. & O.	2 0 0
" 17. Newport, in trust	3 0 0
" 24. Prem. from Clerk W. & O.	1 1 1
" 26. Sholburne £3 1 3, less £1 1 3 for Rector's Prem. W. & O.	2 0 0
" 28. Halifax, St. Paul's collec., morn'g.	14 8 6
" do. do. do. even'g.	2 5 6
" do. St. Luke's	9 12 4
" 29. Ship Harbor.	22 10 2
" do. £6 16 5, less £1 18 10 Rector's Prem. W. & O.	4 17 7

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

Mr. Bryan, a thorough Operative Chemist, has succeeded in procuring from the Camomilla Flower that remedial agent, which neither Infusion, Tincture, nor decoction has hitherto succeeded in extracting. Combining this with other Vegetable Extracts he has compounded a Pill unique of its kind. It is the best tonic, Purgative, and Restorative known for Family use. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, bad state of the blood, and similar diseases, it is without a rival.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

The Chinese War has caused an advance in the price of Tea. A good substitute is Smith's Essence of Coffee, which instantaneously produces the most delicious Coffee, combining the richness and mellowed flavor of Mocha, with the strength and fullness of the finest Jamaica. A very great convenience to travellers by land and sea. Pic Nic parties, Sportsmen, Fishermen, ship officers, hotel keepers, &c.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

The hands rendered soft and white by the use of Davison's Floating Soap, 6d. sterling per square, which protects the skin from the bad effects of the sun, or the weather.

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

Thousands have it for years, even before they suspect that they have the vile and insidious disease, Catarrh. Some of the symptoms are: an increased secretion of mucus from the membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchia attended with a slight hacking cough, thirst, lassitude and want of appetite. Sometimes it is called a cold in the head, influenza, bronchitis, &c. After passing through these several stages, it ends in consumption. It is a well known and established fact, that in this disease (Catarrh) after its having been pronounced consumption. Durno's Catarrh Sauff has accomplished a cure in a very short time.

G. W. STONE'S Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic, 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 perfectly agreeable to the taste.

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

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—The sudden changes of temperature in this climate have a terrible effect upon the skin, the muscles, and the glands. Hence, the prevalence of all rheum, erysipelas, blotches, boils, rheumatism, quins, sore throat, and the many other complaints so frequently generated and always aggravated by this cause. Fortunately, in Holloway's Ointment we have the means of promptly removing this class of diseases; and of so thoroughly invigorating all the exterior organs and integuments as to prevent their recurrence. The Pills operate in harmony with the Ointment, regulate the secretions, and discharge from the fluids of the body any acid matter calculated to produce external inflammation or internal disease.

PARISH.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 1st inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, assisted by the Rev. E. Gilpin, Captain GRAHAM HAY, 2nd Regt. second son of John Hay, Esq. of Morton, Fifeshire, Scotland, to Harriet McNamee, first daughter of the late Dr. Hoffman, of this city. On Tuesday, 30th ult. at the residence of the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. SAMUEL BRADY, of Nictaux, in Annapolis County, to Miss HELEN POWELL, of St. Elizabeth's

At St. Mary's Church, Aylesford, 23rd ult., by the Rev. St. Avery, Rector, Mr. HENRY M. DAVIDSON, son of David Davidson, Esq. of Oak Dale, near Kentville, to Miss ANTONIANA PALMER, daughter of Edmund Palmer, Esq. of Bloomfield House, Aylesford.

DIED.

On Friday morning, Mr. JOHN ENGLISH, Editor and Proprietor of the Acadia Recorder, HOWLAND, at St. John, N. B., June 21, after a long illness, which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. JOSEPH COMARON, a native of Halifax, leaving a wife and family to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

At the Poors' Asylum, 30th June, THOMAS SHIP, (colored) aged 102 years, a native of the U. States.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 27th.—R. M. S. Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas via Bermuda, 8 days; brig Roseway Belle Crowell, Montreal, 13 days; Julia, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 21 days. Sunday, 28th.—Ship Cayan, Sands, Liverpool, G. B., 40 days; barque Hamilton Gray, McKenz., do. 35 days; sloop Morlin, Gorbin, St. John's N.B., via Sydney, 41 days; brig America, Meagher, Boston, 3 days; schrs Inkermann, King, Newell, James, Welsh, do. Integrity, Sydney, Kate, Messager, Bay St. George, Conservative, Myers, Port au Basque, 6 days; John Thomas, Louisburg. Monday, 29th.—Barque Palmanna, Grey, Liverpool, G. B., 32 days; brig Falcon, Wilson, 23 days; James Parker, Miramichi; Mathilda, Capso; brig Jean Baptiste, Quebec, 11 days; steamer Kheronete, Thompson, Portland, 3 days. Tuesday, 30th.—Brig Agricola, Leghorn; schrs Flint, Crerar, Magdalen Islands; Christiana, Benson, Port au Basque; Sophia, Fraser, Sydney. Wednesday, July 1.—Schrs Wave, Lyle, Bay of Isles, 6 days; Ann, Cameron, Bay St. George; Pioneer, Morrell, Magdalen Islands, 4 days; Sisters, Doane, Shelburne.

CLEARED.

June 27.—Highland Jane, Acha, Gaspe, Emerald, McDonald, St. John, N. B.; America, Edwards, F. W. Indies; Gold Hunter, Kennr, Boston. June 30.—Niagara, Wickman, Boston; Alice, McPhee, New York; Boston, O'Brien, Boston; Charason, Sands, New York; Kheronete, Thompson; Eastern State, Killam, Boston and Yarnouth.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	45s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d.
Cheese,	8d. a 9d.
Chickens, per pair	3s 6d a 3s. 9d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	8d.
Ducks, per pair	none.
Eggs, per dozen	9d. a 10d.
Geese, each	none.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Hay, per ton,	£4 a £4 5s.
Lamb, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Oats, per bushel	3s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Potatoes, per bushel	5s.
Pork, per lb.	5½d. a 6d.
Turkeys,	none.
Yarn,	2s. 6d.
Am. Spil. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 42s. 6d.
Can. Spil. " "	38s. 9d. a 41s. 3d.
Stato " " "	37s. 6d. a 40s.
Rye Flour,	28s. 9d.
Commeal,	25s.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	66s. 3d.
Molasses, per gal.	3s. a 3s. 3d.
" clayed "	2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d.
Lumber—½ Inch Pine,	£4 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	3. 10s.
" Shipping Pine,	55s.
" Spruce,	50s.
" Hemlock,	45s.
Wood, per cord	22s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s.

KENTVILLE PARSONAGE.

THE TEA MEETING is postponed to THURSDAY, 9 JULY, when it will be held in the grounds of Hon. J. D. Harris. Tea on the table at 4.—Tickets 2s. 6d. each; Children under 12, 1s. 3d.—The Cornwallis Band will be in attendance. If the weather should prove unfavorable, the Tea Meeting will be held the next fine day. July 4.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

THE Second and last Edition of "MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE," is for Sale at the Book Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. It will be found a valuable Book for the New Magistrates, and all who desire to become acquainted with a Magistrate's jurisdiction and duties. Only a few remain on hand. June 27, 1857.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS.

HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superseded; Carpenter's & Moyer's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books. Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbush's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar. Elements of Grammar. Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1½d.; Testaments do. do. 7½d. and 6d.; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 5d. 9d., 10d., 1s. 2d. and upwards, to 25s. Halifax; Decr. 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

LADIES' SCHOOL,

AT PARRSBORO.

To re-open 22nd July.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. and Miss RATCHFORD.

TERMS.

BOARD AND WASHING, with Instruction in the usual English Branches and Needle Work—20 per Academic Year.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music.

Piano—Three Lessons per week, £3 per quarter. Singing—Five lessons per week, 10s. per quarter.

Drawing.

Pencil or Crayon—Five lessons per week, £1 per quarter. Coloured Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per quarter.

French.

Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per quarter. Bills payable in advance. Quarterly. The Summer Term commences 22nd July, and ends 21st December. The Winter Term begins 6th January, and ends 31st June. The Half Terms or Quarters begin 6th October and 2nd March.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly. Each Pupil will bring with her one pair of sheet music, pair of pillow cases, four towels and four table napkins. The French and Music Lessons will be given by Lady from New York. June 13.

CONSIGNMENT

High Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

LONDON HOUSE.

June 6, 1857.

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

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

The new Wide Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS 27s. 6d. June 6. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR. Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. Arithmetic, Key to do. Algebra, Key to do. Chemistry. History of British Empire, Principles of Elocution. And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. April 25.

MISS STANSFIELD, from Hamburg, begs to inform the public, that she is desirous of receiving Pupils, for Music, German, Drawing and Painting, at her residence at Mrs Cooksley's, No. 13 Birmingham street, Spring Gardens.

Classes to commence on the 1st of June, 1857. MISS COOKSLEY opened her establishment on the 1st of May, 1857, and has a will some vacancies. May 30.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

A N excellent ORGAN, built by Bevington, London, five years ago, containing 51 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz: Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. All pipes in front stained and varnished case. Stands 2 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet 8 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax. Mar 23rd, 1857.



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

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. It is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Land, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted Lands is to be paid only to the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicant, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands. Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE largest assortment of the very newest style in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, 3 ply and 4 ply Scotch 8 Str. with RUGS to match; Woolen, Hemp and best Felt DRUGGETS—all just opened.

SCIENCE & ART.

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

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

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

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—

COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Imitation 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

Hallifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connection with the Society. BRENTON H. COLLINS, Secy. March 28.

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.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A FURTHER Supply of the following interesting Works in various Bindings, viz.: Bread upon the Water; Sarah Barry's Home. The Sign of the Cross. The Jewels of the Lord. The Little Episcopalian. Just Received by Mar 9. WILLIAM GOSSIP, Granville Street.

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

Apprentice Wanted.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
May 30.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposals for Assurances lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agencies, on or before 31st May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits in 1857.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital—£1,000,000 Stg.
Established 1816.

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The Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.
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General Agent and Secretary.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

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Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.
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A Bonus of £2 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1854, since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1857
Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, £2,300,000 sterling.
Income of the Company about £85,000 sterling per annum.
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Agent at Halifax, N. S.

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THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of **WILLIAM GOSSIP,** No. 24 Granville Street.
Ollendorff's French Grammar, Value.
Do. do. do. Jewett.
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Do Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
Do Fiva's Classic French Reader.
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Adventures de Telemaque.
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Recueil Choisi.
Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.
Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables.
Splet's & Surcouf's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
Do. School Dictionary.
Book of Common Prayer, in French
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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.**

For purposes in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations.
Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS.
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Of the latest Parisian designs.
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N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

BONNETS

which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported.

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Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building.
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GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY.
PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES,
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SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

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

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FROM LONDON!

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EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

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

Sold by **WM. LANGLEY,**
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PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

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AT
LONDON HOUSE,
March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

- AS FOLLOWS:
- 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS.
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 - 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS.
 - 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS.
 - 1 case Linings.
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We will show the above THIS DAY, at 148 and 149, Granville Street.
April 4. **E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.**

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CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

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

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

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

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

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Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel
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Coughs	Fever & Ague	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
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Chest Diseases	Headaches	Indigestion	Stomach and
Costiveness	Indigestion	Indigestion	Stomach and
Dyspepsia	Indigestion	Indigestion	Stomach and

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
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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.

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WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

June 6.

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