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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. DUBLIN, N. VA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1857. NO. 36.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Sept. 6	13 Sun. at Trin.	2 Kings 19
M. 7	Amos 9	7, 2 Kings 23
W. 8	Jonah 1	8, Obadiah 1
Th. 9	Jonah 2	9, Jonah 2, 3
F. 10	Micah 4	10, Micah 1
S. 11	Micah 2	11, Micah 3
S. 12	Micah 4	12, Micah 5
	Micah 6	13, Micah 7

Poetry.

HARVEST HOME.

[Music--Beethoven's "Trink Lied."]

Men of stave! hale and hearty,
Brave at scythe and sickle, come,
Come and swell our gleesome party,
Reapers! sturdy reapers, come!
Time for all things, this for leisure;
Time for all things, this for pleasure.
Sing our merry Harvest-Home.

Mothers meek! home-troubles leaving,
Join your husbands' joy, and come,
Honour, love, respect receiving,
From the honest-hearted, come!
Nought unmeet for woman's bearing,
Nought unmeet for woman's hearing.
Blots our merry Harvest-Home.

Maidens modest! fear no roughness,
Fathers, brothers are we; come!
Kind and true, despite our bluntness;
Maidens modest! come, then, come!
Far away be thoughts of lightness,
With your own unsullied brightness,
Maidens! bless our Harvest-Home!

Aged folks! our hamlet's glory,
Dames and grandfathers!—all must come;
Come and tell again the story
Of the days long bygone, come!
Ye who with life's ills have striven,
And to whom now rest is given,
Welcome to our Harvest-Home!

Laughing children! lend your rattle
To our merry-making; come!
Good to hear is childhood's prattle:
Children! merry children, come!
Ye have worked us hard as others,
Gleaning proud beside your mothers,
Ye must share our Harvest-Home.

High and low! with one another,
Young and old! come, join us, come!
Each to each, in God, a brother;
To our village High-Day come!
Well it is that harvest labours,
Richly crowned, should bind all neighbours
In a thankful Harvest-Home.

—London Guardian.

Religious Miscellany.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

PERHAPS the most important matter of detail which remains for discussion in the Divorce Bill is the liability of the clergy to celebrate the marriages of divorced persons. The case stands thus:—Thousands of the clergy are convinced, first, that the present law of the land does not require, but forbids them to celebrate such marriages; and next, that they are directly prohibited by our Saviour; and this latter conviction, strictly theological in its grounds, is supported by such high theological authority that, whether just or not, it cannot possibly be dismissed as trifling. It is also in accordance with the existing law of the English Church.

No believer in Christianity can possibly deny that if the Legislature pass a law requiring these clergymen to celebrate marriages which in their opinion Christ has forbidden, it will be their duty to obey God rather than man, and to take the consequences whatever these may be. Every clergyman who announces that the marriages of divorced persons are, in his judgment, contrary to the express command of Christ, pledges himself beforehand, not knowingly himself to celebrate them, and therefore to take these consequences. Under these circumstances, half the clergy of England very naturally pray that, whatever facilities may be given for marriages of this class, they at least may not be required under penalties (compelled they cannot be) to affix a religious sanction to them.

What answer is given to this? A Dissenting member of Parliament has, we think, said that the

clergy are paid servants of the State, and, if they cannot find it in their consciences to do the State's work, they have only to quit their places. A doctrine virtually similar is now laid down by the Attorney General—with less vulgarity, perhaps, but even greater contempt of religious obligation:—

He hoped that the House of Commons would never listen for one moment to the desire of the clergy of the Church of England to be relieved from the obligation of obeying the law of the land. He could not conceive anything more dangerous, or anything that would be fraught with more unhappiness to the clergy and to the Church, than for the House to listen to those statements which are called conscientious scruples—and difficulties about the obligation of the clergy to obey the law of the land. Let them discuss the law, if they would, but when they had arrived at the conclusion that it ought to be the law of the land, let them require, without a moment's hesitation on the part of the clergy, obedience to that law. That was the true notion of the supremacy of the Crown.

These words should be written in letters of iron, and posted up in every parsonage, church, and curacy in the kingdom, to show those who are labouring for the good of the Church and nation what is the "true notion of the supremacy of the Crown," according to the solemn declaration of the principal law adviser of her Majesty. There is, indeed, a certain disingenuity about Sir R. Bethell's statement. The petition of the clergy is not that they may be relieved from the legal obligation to obey the law—which would be simply a contradiction in terms—but that a law may not be passed which it will be necessary for them to disobey—that their personal services may not be required for giving effect to an Act which they believe contrary to the law of God, and to which complete effect may be given without their aid. The question which the Attorney General is arguing is not the Executive question whether the clergy shall be practically allowed (as we imagine Roman Catholic Bishops are) to disobey, with impunity, a law standing on the statute book; but the Legislative question whether a Bill, imposing on them certain obnoxious and unnecessary duties, shall become law. It is at this stage of the proceedings, and to the Legislature, that the Attorney General urges that these so-called conscientious opinions have nothing whatever to do with the matter—that the House of Commons should "never for one moment listen" to them, but should simply enact its own opinions (on a theological question be it remembered), and require the clergy to give effect to them "without a moment's hesitation." "That," he adds, with a kind of triumphant satisfaction, "is the true notion of the supremacy of the Crown."

If it is, it will unquestionably effect in England more than all that an instalment of the "true notion" has effected in Scotland. It will call into existence, and that rapidly, one or more "free Churches," which will absorb all that is strong and healthy, either in the Catholic or Puritan elements of the existing Church, and will leave the Establishment a mere mass of endowment occupied by a few theorists calling themselves the Broad Church, and by a tame mass of indifference, equally neglected or disliked by Catholic, Puritan, and Liberal. How long such an inert block is likely to remain unplundered is hardly worth asking.—London Guardian.

BISHOP BLOMFIELD.

When in the summer of last year the able and distinguished Prelate whom we have named at the head of this paper retired from the active duties of the Metropolitan See, we availed ourselves of the occasion briefly to refer to his many and undoubted services to the Church, and to record our sense of the loss which she had sustained in being thenceforth deprived of them. Dr. Blomfield's lamented death, which took place on Wednesday last at Fulham, enables us now to dwell more freely on the merits, and invites us to review in greater detail the incidents and the results of his long and eventful Episcopate in the chief diocese of the English Church.

His career was eminently a practical one. With the exception of his Charges, a volume or two of Lectures and Sermons, and a Manual of Family Prayers, containing nothing remarkable by way of merit or demerit, Dr. Blomfield published nothing

whatever in the department of theology. And his scholarship, which had earned for him a reputation second only to that of the late Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Gaisford, and which, in his earlier life had displayed itself in his well known editions of some of the Plays of Æschylus, and in some other less important labors in the same line, became, after his elevation to the Bench, entirely subordinate to the real and important business of his life—the conduct of which might be not inaptly called, when in his hands, the Church business of the country.—It was, in short, his eminent capacity for what is usually called "business," which originally raised him, under the clear-sighted patronage, first, of Archbishop Howley, and then of the Duke of Wellington, from an obscure country parsonage to the administration of the See of London. And it was the same qualification, as it seems to us, which both constituted the principal merits, and led to the principal defects, observable in his Episcopate.

Dr. Blomfield's first step in life was, however, entirely his own. Going up to Cambridge, in 1804, from the grammar-school at Bury, his native place, he became, in 1808, Third Wrangler, and First Chancellor's Medallist, and ultimately obtained a Trinity Fellowship, on which he took orders, and was for some few years engaged in parish duty in the country. But shortly afterwards becoming chaplain to Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield's great abilities and wonderful energy and skill in the conduct of affairs became speedily apparent to that Prelate, and he was at once promoted to the important and lucrative living of Bishopsgate, London, which led, in the year 1825, to his elevation to the See of Chester, and in 1828 (at the age of forty-two) to that of London.

We have said that the merits, as well as the defects, of Bishop Blomfield's career are such as might have been expected from a man who was pre-eminently a man of business, and who took an almost exclusively practical view of all the duties and difficulties of his high and arduous position. And a detailed review of his Episcopate will, we think, completely bear out this remark. He achieved some few really great deeds. But they were all of an eminently practical character. His failures, on the other hand, were such as may, without unfairness, be traced to that excess of caution and absence of venture and enthusiasm which so pre-eminently distinguish what is called the practical man.

The two great deeds of Bishop Blomfield's Episcopate—and they deserve to be written on his tomb in letters of gold—are unquestionably the erection of the Bethnal-green churches, and the creation of the Colonial Episcopate.

We say the Bethnal-green churches; but the movement, originating in the Bishop's sense of the great church destitution observable principally in that district, became even at the outset metropolitan. It has resulted up to the present time in the erection and more or less complete endowment, of no less than 78 new churches in and near London, at a cost of more than half a million; independently of seven new churches, the entire erection and endowment of which by seven separate individuals—one being the Bishop himself—is wholly attributable to the impulse derived from the appeal made to the public on the first formation of the Metropolitan Churches Fund. This is a great achievement, and it will go down in history a lasting honor to Bishop Blomfield's name.

The Bishop's other great work, the creation, as it may almost be called, of the Colonial Episcopate, did not take place until the year 1840. At that time there were just five bishoprics of the English Church throughout the vast colonial empire subject to the English Crown. At the present time there are, we believe, no less than twenty-five, independently of six more now in course of foundation. And this result is due, under God's blessing, entirely to the energy and activity of Bishop Blomfield, exerted as it was, just at the opportune time, when people's minds had become prepared for this great and much needed reform, and when the principles to which the Bishop appealed were being universally discussed and developed, in consequence of the great Church movement then in progress, to which we have already referred.

These two are undoubtedly the works by which

Bishop Blomfield's Episcopate will deserve to be favorably remembered in history. At a later period, indeed, of his incumbency, the Convocation movement, now to some extent a success, and bidding fair soon to become more decidedly so, and to rank, in importance, on a par either with the Metropolitan Church Extension or the Colonial Episcopate, became, to some degree, identified with Bishop Blomfield's name. And had his Episcopate continued longer, there can be little doubt that in his cause also he would have been one of the principal achievers of the triumph which seems now to be reserved, in the main, for other and younger men. Yet, even as it was, he had, ever since the year 1850—when, and not before, his prompt sagacity and discernment had showed him that the time had become ripe for such a movement—come forward as a prominent advocate of the restoration of the functions of Convocation, and had taken a leading part in its revival.

All these matters, as we have observed, were eminently matters of practical administrative business. There were two other matters of a like practical character, in which the Bishop took also a very leading part, but on which, though very different from each other, opinions will differ as to the merits of the course in each case adopted by him. The first is the Church Commission of 1834-6; the second is the Poor law Commission of 1832, which resulted in the present Poor law. Both these things, especially the latter, exposed the Bishop to much obloquy, in the latter case especially, we believe that the obloquy was very little merited.

Bishop Blomfield's politics, both in Parliament and out of it, though there was that occasionally in them which was higher and better, were indeed essentially establishmentarian. Thus, he opposed the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, entirely on Establishment principles. So the Church Commission, and even, to some degree, his Metropolitan Church Extension project, were supported by similar arguments. But in his speech for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, his sense of the shameful profanation of the Holy Sacrament involved in those statutes rose nobly above his Establishment policy, and he delivered a hearty speech for their repeal, based on that unanswerable consideration. On the Reform Bill divisions also, he properly refused to identify the cause of the Church with that of the continuance (rightly or wrongly) of the rotten boroughs, and incurred much unpopularity, as well as the pain of separating from his former political friends, by supporting the Government measure.

Lastly, Bishop Blomfield's patronage was well and impartially bestowed. He may have been mistaken occasionally in his men; and persons of an opposite school of theology to his of course objected to his appointments; but they were all made on public grounds, and with a conscientious regard to the fitness of the man for the place. There are few, but very few, Bishops now on the bench of whose appointments the same thing can be said with equal truth; and to say it of the appointments now made by the highest officer in the State would sound something very like satire.

In Bishop Blomfield, in a word, the Church has lost a divine of real learning, an administrator of consummate sagacity and ability, and a prelate whose whole life was one of ceaseless and untiring activity, and zealous devotion—according, of course, to his own views—to her service. It will be long before his place is supplied.—*Abridged from the London Guardian.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Lunenburg, Sept. 1.

Mr. Editor.—The half-yearly Examination of St. John's Sunday-school in this parish was held in the National School on the afternoon of Sunday, August 30, attended by several members of the congregation, Mr. Grindon, also, Divinity Student, and Cogswell Scholar, at King's College, Windsor, kindly gave his assistance on the occasion, examining one of the classes, and addressing the school. Heavy rain had fallen during the morning, still 103 scholars and 16 teachers, beside the Rector, Superintendent, and Librarian were found early in their places. The Bible Classes were examined by the Rector, and the remainder of the school by the visitors and friends present. At the close of the interesting service, Common Prayer Books were distributed to the eight head classes, and Pictorial Reward Tickets to the remainder of the School. Some of the examining and other spectators, expressed great satisfaction in the continued prosperity and good order of the school, commending the Teach-

ers for their unwearying efforts on behalf of the children. The school at present numbers 160, Teachers and Scholars.

On the following Wednesday a Bazaar was held in one of the LaHave Districts of the same Parish, for repairing and painting the Church there erected.—God and man appeared to smile upon the effort, which resulted in placing £45 at the Rector's disposal for the objects above stated, besides £15 subscribed previously for the same purposes. From two different directions the enquiry is being made, "What shall we do next?" And when it is stated that in addition to this labor of love, a new organ has been purchased for the Parish Church, and two younger parishes aided to the amount of £60, all within one year, and in a town not much burdened with wealth, it proves to a certainty that where there exists a hearty good will there will usually be found the way and the means to accomplish any really necessary work for the service and house of our God. And of this we may be sure, that the more people do, the more they will determine to do, and will love to do. In conclusion, I must say every member of the Church in the old Town and Parish of Lunenburg, that I thank God and take courage on your behalf.—*Communicated.*

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

EXTREME UNCTION.

In Dr. Butler's 3d size Catechism, Lesson 29, I find this question—What is Extreme Unction? Answer—"A sacrament which gives grace to die well, and is instituted chiefly for the spiritual strength and comfort of dying persons." Now, is it not strange, that the two passages of Scripture quoted by the Church of Rome in favor of this doctrine, do not mention one word about dying at all; but on the contrary, one of these texts, Mark vi. 13, (Douay) tells us that the sick were "healed." Again, the other text—James v. 14, 15, (Douay) tells us of the "sick man being raised up."—In the same Lesson, 29 of Butler's Catechism, there is another Question—Who are appointed to administer the sacrament of Extreme Unction? Answer.—The priests of the Church, as St. James teaches, and so the Church has constantly practised.—James v. 14, 15.—Does not this prove that the 13th verse of St. Mark does not relate to extreme Unction at all, as the apostles were not priests at that time, as is plainly admitted by the Church of Rome in the Council of Trent, Sess. xxii. c. 1, which states the date of their ordination to be at a time long after the event mentioned in St. Mark. In Dr. Doyle's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine, concerning Extreme Unction, this question is asked—When did Christ institute it? Ans., "THE TIME IS UNCERTAIN: some think it was instituted at his Last Supper; others that it was done between his resurrection and ascension. So much for *Unanimous Consent and Infallibility.*

Dr. Butler's Catechism, Lesson 24, asks the Question—What is a Sacrament. Ans. A visible, that is an outward sign or action instituted by Christ to give grace. Now we can show our Lord's institution of Baptism, Matt. xxviii. 19, (Douay). And again the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was instituted by Christ, when he said, do this for a commemoration of me. Luke xxii. 19 (Douay Bible). But can any one show the institution by Christ for Extreme Unction; if so, he will do what the Council of Trent could not do, which Council in the 14th Sess. cap. 1, calls it "as it were" a sacrament, and tells us that it is "hinted at" in St. Mark. But hinting at a sacrament would not satisfy Dr. Doyle, for he insists that a sacrament should have three essentials, namely—a visible sign of invisible grace divinely INSTITUTED BY CHRIST for our sanctification, Chap. 11 of the Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine.

Again, the Council of Trent says in Session 14, c. 1, that it was recommended and promulgated by St. James; but if this be sufficient authority for a sacrament, then it would make Prayer and Singing sacraments, as the same chapter 5, of James, (Douay) shows that they were also recommended and promulgated by St. James, and that too in the verse next before the one quoted by Rome. Now to be consistent she should either hold three sacraments out of these verses, or else hold none, as they have precisely the same support. But now take up your own book, the Douay Bible, and you will see in the 16th verse of the 5th of James, that it is on the "prayer of faith" the stress is laid, thus: "And the PRAYER OF FAITH shall save the sick man; and the LORD SHALL RAISE HIM UP."—Again in the 17th verse, he gives us the example of Elias, to show the power of prayer with God.

Does Extreme Unction heal the Body or the Soul? If it be the body that is healed, how does it come that the people die after it, instead of recovering? If it be for the healing of the soul, why is it denied to criminals? Surely they have souls to be saved as well as other men.

Dr. Doyle says, in expounding the effects of Extreme Unction, (Abridg. Christian Doc.) that "it removes the relics of sin." Now, if this be the case, why does the Church of Rome teach that after all the soul must go into Purgatory, where it must remain long enough, in the case of a poor man, because he is not able to pay for a "MONTH'S MIND." So we see that there is one rule for the Rich man and another for the Poor. Was this the doctrine St. Peter

taught? when he said, "In very deed I perceive that God is not a respecter of persons." Acts x. 34.—(Douay Bible.) Again we find in 1st Epistle of Peter, i. 18, 19, "Knowing that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as gold or silver, from your vain conversation of the tradition of your fathers, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb unspotted and undefiled." 1 Peter, i. 18, 19, (Douay Bible.)

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

The Court news of the past week relates to the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, who, crossing the Channel during the night, arrived off Osborne as early as half-past eight on Thursday morning. Great precautions had been taken to keep spectators at a distance—men-of-war's boats and police boats rowing guard all night, and six men of war at anchor. As the *Reine Hortense* came up the fleet fired a salute. The Prince Consort went off in the Queen's barge between a double line of boats, and conveyed the Emperor and Empress to land. At the pier, Queen Victoria, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, received their French visitors, and conveyed them in carriages to Osborne. The Imperial suite consists of Count and Countess Walewski, the Princess d'Essling, Grand Maitresse, General Roland, Adjutant General du Palais, and General Fleury, Premier Ecuyer. On Friday the Queen and Prince Consort took their Imperial guests to Carisbrook Castle, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. In the evening they went out in the Queen's yacht and witnessed the return of the yachts from the regatta. Their movements, however, have not been ruled for public convenience, and the *Times'* special reporter, unable to make anything of them, appears to have taken himself off to Portsmouth and visited the ships preparing to depart for India. He was repaid for his trouble by finding something to grumble at; a case which, after all the warnings given by the Sebastopol Committee, it is not surprising to see made subject of comment in the house on Monday night. Sir John Ramsden had said that the troops were provided with every necessary, including "white cotton helmet" or "forage cap covers." The *Times'* reporter says—

No "white cotton helmet" or "forage cap covers" of any kind or description whatsoever have been issued to the troops which have lately left our shores. In heavy marching order they have embarked; in heavy marching order they will disembark in India, and must, of course, in the present emergency, instantly march against the mutineers. It is no exaggeration to say that the officers of the corps which have lately started have been oppressed with dread as to the effects of the climate on their men while muffled in their present equipment. If any regiments should have been provided for, surely it was those which sailed yesterday—the 97th, 20th, and part of the 42nd Highlanders. Yet we know that these men had not a single cap over, and that they will land in India in the same uniforms in which they quitted Aldershot and Shorncliffe, without as much as a cloth to cover the hideous black shako, which is truly nicknamed in those regiments the "Sepoy's Friend."

The "fashionable reporters" of the *Post* and *Herald* appear to have been more at home; and although it is not true that the Emperor, in his anxiety to meet Prince Albert, stumbled over the paddle box of the *Reine Hortense*, bruised his hip, grazed his face, and hurt his leg, as being a screw vessel, of course she had no such thing as a paddle box, yet some particulars of the Imperial doings on Sunday would appear to have better foundation. The Queen and Royal Family attended Whippingham Church as usual. The Emperor and Empress went to the unpretending Roman Catholic Chapel in Newport. On their arrival, the Rev. Thomas Fryer, the officiating minister, offered the holy water to their Imperial Majesties, after which—

The Emperor and Empress were conducted by the Rev. father to seats prepared for them within the altar, and after a few moments' private devotion, the service proceeded. Mass was celebrated by the Abbé Louis Miot, attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's, in Chelsea, who happened to be at Newport on a visit. The chapel was well filled by the ordinary congregation, but there was nothing like bustle or excitement during the service. The Mayor of Newport, Mr. B. Mew, was present, and rendered essential aid in preventing anything like crowding or confusion. The service was brought to a close about half-past twelve o'clock, when the Emperor and Empress were reconducted by Father Fryer to their carriage. Before leaving, the Emperor directed one of his attendants to place in the hands of Mr. Fryer the munificent sum of 1,000*l.*

Having thus attended to his devotions, and returned to Osborne, after setting down the Empress, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Generals Rolin and Fleury, drove to the East Cowes landing-place, and crossing in a common ferry-boat, astonished the old water man by giving him a napoleon—

On landing the Emperor walked between General Rolin

and General Fleury, and almost unobserved, through the narrow Water-street of West Cowes to the Club House of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in front of which were seated the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Harvoy, Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, Captain Franklin, R.N., and some other old members. As soon as the first surprise of the meeting was over the Earl of Westmoreland and Mr. Delmé Radcliffe shook hands with the Emperor, who smilingly remarked to them that he was very glad to see the old spot again where he had passed many pleasant days. The Emperor said he thought the place was looking more beautiful than ever, and expressed his regret at the unfavourable weather which had prevailed during the late regatta. His Imperial Majesty added that it was his wish to have given a prize to be sailed for this year, and as circumstances had prevented his doing so, he hoped the members of the club would allow him to carry out his intention next season. Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, as the senior member present, expressed the grateful thanks of the club for the honourable distinction conferred upon them by the Emperor, and obtained his Imperial Majesty's permission to enrol his name as a patron of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club.

On Saturday morning after luncheon the Emperor planted an oak, and the Empress a sycamore, in the Queen's private garden, at her Majesty's special desire. In the evening there was a grand dinner party, at which the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Palmerston and Clarendon were among the guests. This again was followed by a ball, which finished with Sir Roger de Coverly "a few minutes before twelve."

On Monday afternoon the Imperial visitors took their departure. They were accompanied by the Queen and Prince Consort to their vessel, the *Reine Hortense*. When the leave taking took place—

His Imperial Highness appeared at the gangway holding the Queen's hand, and renewed and affectionate adieux were exchanged between her Majesty and the Empress. The Emperor then led the Queen down the step-ladder, and, after saluting her, handed her into the Royal barge. The parting between the Empress and the Princess Royal was a really affecting one, her Imperial Majesty embracing her Royal Highness again and again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Before going into committee of supply on Monday, *General Peel* called attention to the case of certain lieutenant colonels of the army who had been passed over and superseded under the provisions of a Royal Warrant of the 6th day of October, 1854, their commissions as lieutenant colonel being dated a few days before the warrant was issued. Sir J. Ramsden admitted the dissatisfaction created by the warrant, and its alteration was under consideration. Later in the evening *Colonel North* said that Lieutenant-Colonel Dann, the senior on the list had, since the warrant was in operation, no less than eighty-four of his juniors promoted by it over his head.

Mr. Roebuck then called attention to the flat denial given in the *Times* to a statement made by Sir John Ramsden the other night—namely, that the troops which had just left for India had all been provided with cotton covers for their caps. *Sir John Ramsden*, replied that having seen the statement in the *Times*, he made inquiries on the subject, and found that all the troops which went to China and India before last week had the cotton covers, and all that would go hereafter would have them. Those that went at the end of last week, he admitted, went without them, but orders had been transmitted overland to have them ready for their arrival. *Mr. Stafford* feared they were about to have a repetition of the disasters before Sebastopol.

THE KING OF OUDE.

A petition from the mother, son, and brother of the King of Oude was presented to both houses of Parliament on Thursday. The petitioners expressed the deepest pain and regret at the defect of the Bengal army; and surprise at the supposition that the King of Oude was concerned in the mutiny. They denied that the King was an accomplice; maintained that the Royal Family of Oude had always been faithful to Great Britain; and prayed that the King might be informed of the charge against him, and that they might be permitted to correspond with him. In the upper house *Lord Redesdale* took an objection to the petition; the word "humbly" did not appear before the word "pray." The formal objection was fatal, and the petition was withdrawn. No notice was taken in the Commons.

ADMISSION OF JEWS.

In the House of Commons on Monday *Lord John Russell* brought up the report of "the select committee appointed to consider whether the act 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 63, is applicable to oaths appointed by law or to be taken by members of this house at the table previous to taking their seats." It was proposed—

That in the opinion of this committee the House of Commons is included within the following words of the 8th section of the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 62, that is to say—"All bodies now by law or statute or by any valid usage authorised to receive and adminis-

ter any oath." Upon deliberation the resolution was passed in the negative.

Lord John proceeded to state that he did not propose to go on with the Oath Validity Bill, but he gave notice that early next session he would bring under the consideration of the house the oaths taken by members of Parliament.

Government has just completed the purchase of a tract of land compassing the town of Gosport, at a distance of about two miles, for the purpose of establishing upon it a new line of fortifications.

THE MOLDAVIAN QUESTION.

An event has happened at Constantinople which is nothing less than the resurrection of that old enemy of the peace of Europe the *question de l'Orient*. The bone of contention is the union of the Principalties, and the disagreement which has long existed on this subject between the seven Powers has at length broken out. Prince *Vogorides*, Cannaan of Moldavia, has lately held elections for the assembly which is about to meet to settle the constitution of the country. It is said that these elections were unfairly and oppressively conducted, and as it is notorious that *Vogorides* has for some time past strained every nerve, in obedience to instructions from Constantinople, to thwart or silence public opinion in his own Principality on this matter, the allegation is not an improbable one. *M. Thouvenel*, the French Ambassador, insists that they should be annulled, and, this being refused, has formally quarrelled with the Porte. Russia—willingly enough, we may be sure—follows the example of France; Prussia follows Russia, and Sardinia concurs—an unkind cut towards us, which, if it is not due to mere hostility towards Austria, may show either that Russian diplomacy has regained its influence, or that the Sardinian Government really thinks us wrong. Great Britain and Austria back up Turkey. At the same moment a packet of letters addressed to *Vogorides* by members of his family, including the Turkish Minister in London, which were lost or stolen a short time ago, are published in a well known Brussels paper; and their contents are a very pretty piece of diplomatic scandal. In the familiar correspondence of a parcel of Fanariots, England, it may well be conceived, figures much as any respectable person might, who had got mixed up in underhand transactions and indifferent company. Altogether it is a bad job. And what, you may say, is the union of the Principalties to us? Why it would tend to raise them out of subjection to the Porte; to that extent it threatens the "integrity of the Turkish Empire," and conflicts therefore with the policy which would sacrifice everything to keep that crazy concern together. We are tempted to question the soundness of that policy. These provinces are certain to be emancipated in the long run. Emancipate them, and Russia becomes at once their natural enemy and constant dread. As long as they are struggling for freedom, she is their patroness and friend, and her influence becomes rivetted upon them by being long exerted in their favor. But what nobody seems to consider is the interest of the people themselves. To desire the union is for them the most natural thing in the world, and they desire it accordingly. Meanwhile they share the fate of every small territory which gets in the way of more powerful interests, and are squabbled for and intrigued about for the general benefit of Europe.

It is said that the matter has been discussed at Osborne, and that the Emperor's quiet, friendly visit has not passed over without a conference and an important despatch. Are monarchs to be envied who cannot spend a day with a friend without carrying with them the Moldo-Wallachian question as the subject for conversation, and a "telegraph of a novel construction" amongst their luggage, to assist the cares from which they wish to escape in following them.—*Guardian*.

"It would be wasting your pages to chronicle all the nonsense put forth by foreign papers upon our Indian affairs. The *Univers* opines that we order 'all the males of the native princesses to substitute female in the place of male children, in order that the succession may revert to ourselves.' The *Gazette de France* thinks it possible that, although we lose India, we may still 'remain a great nation.' But, it adds, 'whatever is lost by England ought to be gained by France,' as the representative of universal civilization. How proud these Frenchmen grow until the 'next revolution' bring them down a peg! The *Presse* thinks that 'France should save us, if asked to do so.' But as 'humanity and civilization should always be the allies of France,' the Hindoo population ought 'to benefit by her intervention'; which phrase, a little further on, is explained by the opinion that 'the rapacious treaties of 1815 should be modified, and France replaced in possession of the establishments founded by her in India.' The *Gazette de Vienne* goes ahead of all the rest, pronounces us hopelessly 'paralytic,' and condoles with us as 'never again to know what strong health is.'—*Cor. London Guardian*.

From Papers by the Steamer Atlantic at New York.

In the House of Commons, *Mr. Disraeli* called for, and *Mr. Vernon Smith* promised the production of the act passed by the Supreme Council in Calcutta, with other documents relating to the restrictions lately established upon the press in India. The latter gentleman explained that the restrictive act was passed only for a single year.

On Tuesday nothing of importance transpired in the Lords, and in the Commons the daily persevering opposition to the Divorce Bill was continued.

Lord Palmerston in reply to an inquiry, stated that there was to be a mutual conference of the different Powers of Europe for the purpose of placing the commerce of Turkey in a more favorable position.

The mail steamer for India to sail on the 19th August, would take out about a million pounds sterling in silver. General *Windham*, "the hero of the Redan," was amongst her passengers. He goes out to assume an important command in the army.

A rumor has been circulated that a merchant at Liverpool, lately deceased, has left liabilities estimated at £300,000, of which £100,000 are upon forged acceptances. The precise facts have not transpired, but the statement is believed to be true. The death of the defaulter is stated to have been by suicide, and his losses are supposed to have been increased by heavy speculations, both in cotton and shares.

A Berlin despatch says, that great anxiety was felt at the continuous fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of *Bojanuod*, in the Province of Posen, 350 out of 420 houses were burnt down, rendering 2000 persons entirely houseless.

A Paris letter in the *Daily News* says: "It is generally asserted and believed in well informed quarters here, that in case the government succeed in procuring the conviction, during his absence, for contumacy of *Ledru Rollin*, a demand will at once be made to the British Cabinet under the extradition treaty for the apprehension and surrender of that individual. No one doubts that a conviction will be readily obtained, the intervention of a jury in such cases not being necessary. It is further stated that already communications on this subject of a private sort have passed between Count *Walowski* and *Lord Cowley*, and the latter has, it is believed, admitted that such a conviction would bring *Ledru Rollin* within the provisions of the extradition treaty. It is added that *Ledru Rollin* either has already left, or intends to leave England for the United States. The *Daily News* indignantly protests against such a sacrifice of a political exile.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned.—

To be Commissioner, to be joined with the like number of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, to ascertain, survey, define, and run out, the divisional or boundary line between the said Province of New Brunswick, and this Province.—*Alexander McFarlane*, Esq. M.P.P., and *Joshua Chandler*, Esq., in place of the Commissioners originally appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia.

To be Justices of the Peace: In the County of Hants—*Bennett Smith*, Windsor, *Wm. Dimock*, do. *Samuel Caldwell*, do., *Theodore S. Harding*, do.; *Thomas Curran*, do.; *Godfrey P. Payzant*, do.; *Daniel Cochran*, Newport; *Israel Sandford*, do.; *Michael B. Salter*, do.; *Nicholas Mozer*, senr., do.; *Isaiah Dimock*, do.; *Shubael B. Parker*, son of *Fraser*, Newport; *Thomas Sanford*, son of *Encombe*, do.; *David Rockwell*, Newport; *James M. Higgins*, do.; *John M. MacCumber*, do.; *Benjamin Maister*, do., and *Joseph Etter*, Esqrs., Uniacke. In the County of Cumberland—*Robert Ward*, Apple River; *Wm. Elderkin*, do.; *James Ward*, Advocate Harbor; *John Hanning*, Parrsboro' Shore; *James F. Hatfield*, do.; *Nathaniel P. Hughes*, Diligent River; *A. P. Bradley*, Mill Village; *David Fullerton*, Half-way River; *John Davison*, do.; *Michael K. Pugsley*, River Herbert. In the County of Sydney—*Edward Cann* and *Robert F. Hamilton*, Esqrs.

To be additional Coroners in the County of Cumberland:—*Dr. Joseph Clarke*, Pogwash; *Robt. Duncan*, Esq., River Philip; *John Salter*, Esq., Diligent River; *Altan Davison*, Esq., Mill Village, Parrsboro'.

To be Collectors of Colonial Duties: For the district of the Joggins Mines, in Cumberland—*George Seaman*, Esq., in the place of *R. B. Boggs*, Esq., resigned. At Main a Decu in the County of Cape Breton—*George Rigby*, Esq.

To be a Notary Public—*Alonzo White*, Esq., of Sydney, C. B.

To be an officer for the protection of the Revenue at Parrsborough, Cumberland—*Edward Crane*, Esq.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools in the Rural district of Halifax County—*The Revd. Joseph Sutcliffe*.

To be a Clerk in the Receiver General's Office—*John R. Wallace*, Esq.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council has also been pleased to approve the appointment of *Mr. Joseph Dimock*, to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in the East District of the County of Cumberland.

Selections.

Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects.

By HENRY H. BREEN, Esq., F.S.A. Longmans.

We cannot say we should fancy Mr. Breen's self-imposed task. Both its moral and its intellectual effects upon the inquirer himself must have been, to say the least, unpleasant. To read the words of our leading writers with the attention solely and keenly directed to their defects of style must be an occupation scarcely one degree better than that of a reader in a printing office. And fault-finding may be necessary, but it is not an improving employment. However (if Mr. Breen will allow us to use the word to which he has a great objection), Mr. Breen has no doubt made out his case, although confining himself solely to the fact, without attempting any explanation of it. He certainly proves that inaccurate English and a slipshod style are the characteristics of Sir Archibald Alison and the older Disraeli, and are to be found in most of our leading writers, even in such as Hallam.

He points out also the contrast between the French and ourselves in this respect. There are indications in the book, whenever he diverges into speculation, that he has probably done wisely in abstaining from any philosophising—to which there is in the subject very great temptation—upon the source of the difference in the idiosyncrasies of the two nations.

Mr. Breen diverges once into theology. He tells us, with some affectation of being wiser than his neighbors, that whereas all Romanists hold Councils to be infallible, there are great and allowed differences among them whether the Popes are so. That such differences on that particular point were allowed, is certainly true. If Mr. Breen will make inquiry, he will, we apprehend, find himself to be considerably mistaken in affirming them to be allowed still. We should recommend him to inquire into the history of the Abbe Guetteis, or of the council so called, which affirmed the Immaculate Conception, or into the present state of opinion in the Gallican Church.

We have also to suggest to our exact critic, that Bishop Thirlwall's dispute to which he refers in p. 147, with Sir Benjamin, not with Bishop, Hall—rather different persons—and in Breenian language, does Mr. Breen really believe that Bishop Thirlwall is two hundred years old, and then had a passage of arms with good old Bishop Hall? And again, that "apochryphal" is not quite correctly, and that correct spelling is rather more elementary than grammar, and a sin against it proportionably more flagrant.

A few specimens of Mr. Breen's game may amuse our readers:—

"No one," says the most grave and accurate Hallam, "as yet had exhibited the structure of human kidneys, Vesalius having only examined them in dogs."

But the elder Disraeli and Sir A. Alison are the great offenders. The former tells us of one of his celebrities, that "hence he considered marriage with a modern political economist as very dangerous." Malthus, we confess, was not a promising character for a husband. And again, that "unseen powers were seen to mingle with the tide of sublunary affairs."

The latter—besides innumerable specimens of twaddle—is occasionally guilty of simple nonsense, e. g., he informs us that "the increase of the horned cattle of South America is the most extraordinary instance of multiplication which is recorded in the annals of mankind!" And again, that "the heroic Spanish gunners at Saragossa had no defence but bags of earth, which the citizens replaced as fast as they were shattered by the enemy's shot, joined to their own unconquerable courage."

Our extracts shall be ended by an inscription to the memory of Lord George Bentinck, adopted by the committee connected with the *Not* testimonial to the Protectionist leader.—"To the memory of Lord George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, &c., "whose ardent patriotism and uncompromising honesty were only equalled by the persevering zeal and extraordinary talents, which called forth the grateful homage of those who, in erecting this memorial, pay a heartfelt tribute to exertions which promaturely brought to the grave one who might long have lived the pride of his native country." Mr. Breen, however, shows that he never read Aristotle's "Rhetoric," when he adds the remark, that "this is a style unknown to any system of rhetoric, ancient or modern. He may find it duly labelled and analysed in the third book of this ancient philosopher.

A chapter on Plagiarisms at the end of the book is the most interesting portion. Mr. Breen has hunted up with praiseworthy diligence the original sources of

several well known sayings, as, e. g., the great *idea Napoleonienne*, that "from the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step," which is to be found in Longinus.—Even here, however, Mr. Breen is rather too harsh sometimes. For instance, the idea is not so recondite in Tennyson's line—"You could scarce see the grass for flowers"—as that he must be supposed to have borrowed it, because it occurs in rather different words, and with a totally different turn in the idea, in the old dramatist Peolo—"Ye may no see, for peeping flowers, the grasse."

On a True Parthenogenesis in Moths and Bees; a Contribution to the History of Reproduction in Animals. By CARL THEODOR ERNST VON SIEBOLD. Translated by WILLIAM S. DALLAS, F. L. S., & Van Voorst.

This is a purely naturalist's book, unlikely, at least in its present form, to attract the attention of any but professed naturalists; yet the results announced in it are so curious that it seems worth while to introduce them in a cursory way to the general reader. They belong to the most deeply hidden secrets of Nature, and are drawn from the very inmost penetralia of her temple. Tracking up the stream of existence to its source, the patient observer detects the act of vitalisation, and lay his dissecting needle on the earliest germ of life. The particular object of his investigation in the present instance we will endeavor to explain as briefly as possible.

That all life has a tendency to reproduction is an obvious phenomenon; that the fact of reproduction depends upon a sexual union is scarcely less obvious. It holds good in vegetable, no less than in animal, existence. The anther must scatter its pollen on the stigma before the ovary can produce a fertile seed. Frequently, indeed, the sexes are united by nature within the same flower; sometimes, as in monœcious plants, they occupy different flowers upon the same trunk, sometimes, as in diœcious plants, they are wholly separate; but in all cases a union must take place before reproduction can ensue. Such is at least the general law of the vegetable kingdom. That it is also the general law of the animal kingdom is sufficiently plain. The remarkable fact which Siebold conceives himself to have established is, that within the insect class there are numerous exceptions to this law, and those exceptions not irregular and abnormal, but definite and permanent.

Many animals admit of an imperfect parthenogenesis. The females of insects and even birds will lay eggs, though isolated from the males; but these eggs never reach maturity. Being unfecundated, they shrivel up and perish. This, therefore, is no true parthenogenesis since there is really no *genesis* at all.

Again, a singular habit has been observed in the family of the *Aphides*. In their case—

A sexual generation, represented by separate males and females, is followed by a series of generations, only including a single form, which proceed from each other in manifold repetition without any previous copulation, until after about seven to eleven such generations, a generation of males and females again makes its appearance.

The *aphides* of these intermediate generations are, however, so differently organised from the true females that they are even viviparous instead of oviparous. They are rather foster-nurses than virgin mothers. This case cannot, therefore, be cited as one of true parthenogenesis. It has, indeed, received a special though not very appropriate name of his own, and is known as the *Alternation of Generations*.

But in some moths, in the silkworm, and in the honey bee, M. Siebold has satisfied himself that there is a true parthenogenesis. He is convinced not only that the isolated female can lay eggs (which is no new fact), but also that these eggs are hatched and give birth to living animals which are in all respects true representatives of their species. The most interesting result of this discovery—and to this our remarks shall be limited—is the complete explanation it suggests of the curious and difficult phenomena of the interior of the beehive.

It is no exception to the rule of insect life that a queen should govern. Throughout the insect kingdom the Salic law is reversed. The female is generally the more perfect and highly organised individual. Within the beehive the queen is the only ripe and perfect female. The drones are males, the worker-bees are immature and undeveloped females, capable of laying eggs, but incapable of revising the fertilising seed. Their eggs, however, can be hatched, but only into the male or male form of life. From the eggs of a worker drone only are produced. The virgin queen, of course, shares with them this power of laying drone

eggs; when she has been fecundated, she possesses the additional power of laying other eggs, which, according to the food bestowed upon them, turning out either workers or queens—imperfect or perfect females. And, what is more singular, she exercises this power at will. The worker-bees prepare the comb for her, furnishing it with the due proportion of worker cells, drone cells, and royal cells. The queen, moves over it depositing in each drone cell an unfecundated egg, in the royal and worker cells fecundated eggs, the size of the cell determining in either case her instinctive action. Sometimes a singular phenomenon occurs. A good pair of wings are, it seems, essential to a queen's marriage:—

The drone's, as long as they remain in the hive, are always extremely sluggish insects, which are not even roused from their quiescence and phlegm by the proximity of a queen desirous of copulation; on the other hand, when a warm, still, and clear day has allured them out into the open air, the sexual and copulative impulse is awakened in the highest degree in these otherwise so sluggish drones. They rove through the genial air high over their hives with a loud humming to attract the attention of a queen; who would be impelled to take her wedding flight by the same favourable weather. At any rate, very few of the many thousand drones attain the longed-for happiness of being selected and accepted by a queen for a husband, it being well known that the number of female bees is very small in proportion to the great number of male individuals. But by means of this disproportion, the few female bees, on taking their wedding flight, are always sure of attaining their object, as from the number of drones roving through the air with the same intent, it will not be difficult for a queen to make choice of an agreeable consort.

If, therefore, it happens that a queen is so unfortunate as to be born with crippled wings, she is unable to procure the opportunity of impregnation, and can lay none but drone eggs. This she proceeds to do, filling all the cells indiscriminately with the same kind of egg. The drone-larvæ are, however, much too large for the worker cell, and, accordingly, on their appearance, the workers, with patient complaisance, proceed to alter and enlarge these narrow cells to suit the unexpected dimensions of their occupants. The result is a misshapen comb, known in Germany by the name of *Bucksbrut*, or crooked brood.

Some curious reader may ask the question—How can these things be ascertained? What eye can pierce, or what hand can lift, the veil which Nature throws over these mysterious processes? He must seek the answer in the book itself. He will there find in full and convincing detail the ingenious experiments by which these results have been obtained and tested. We can but indicate a few of them. One is furnished by the introduction of a new variety of bee. The German bee is black, the Italian streaked with bright yellow. A German queen, fertilised by an Italian drone, produces only black drones, but black and yellow workers; thus showing, in accordance with the theory, that the drone breed is exclusively maternal, while the workers exhibit also the paternal *edg*ment. Many more experiments are due to the bee hive invented by M. Dzierzon, the Pastor of Carls-market, in Silesia, the originator of the theory, which M. Siebold undertakes to demonstrate scientifically:—

He hits upon the happy idea of causing the bees to build their combs of transverse sticks placed loosely behind one another in the upper space of the beehive, by which he was enabled as often as he pleased to examine the whole of the combs in a hive one after the other, the interior of the hive being rendered accessible by taking away a moveable back or front wall, as by this arrangement each individual comb, clinging from beneath to the loose transverse stick, can be taken out with this, examined on both sides, and again suspended in its place without injury.

It is obvious how much insight into the goings on of the hive such a contrivance would afford in the hands of a practical observer. But besides these empirical tests, the theory rests securely on the firm basis anatomical dissection and microscopical investigation. The combination of evidence does not allow us to doubt that we have caught a glimpse of a process in the manifold operations of the Creator, hitherto unknown to human science.

INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

The following proclamation, copies of which had been seized in Calcutta, appears to supply the most authentic and suggestive sketch of the design struck off by the copartnership of Mussulman and Hindoo conspirators. From the conclusion it purports to be issued in the name of the rebel king of Delhi, but it bears

internal evidence of having been written by some junta which is using the king as its tool; and we may perhaps account for it in part by the fact that a notorious native editor was one of the first eminent persons to join the mutineers in Delhi.—

"Be it known to all the Hindoos and Mahometans, the subjects and servants on the part of the English forces stationed at Delhi and Meerut, that all the Europeans are united in this point—first, to deprive the army of their religion, and then by the force of strong measures to Christianize all the subjects. In fact, it is the absolute orders of the Governor-General to serve out cartridges made up with swine and beef fat; if there be 10,000 who resist this, to blow them up; if 50,000, to disband them.

"For this reason we have, merely for the sake of the faith, concerted with all the subjects, and have not left one infidel of this place alive; and have constituted the Emperor of Delhi upon this engagement, that whichever of the troops will slaughter all their European officers and pledge allegiance to him, shall always receive double salary. Hundreds of cannon and immense treasure have come to hand. It is therefore requisite that all who find it difficult to become Christians, and all subjects, will unite cordially with the army, take courage, and not leave the seed of these devils in any place.

"All the expenditure that may be incurred by the subjects in furnishing supplies to the army, they will take receipts for, the same from the officers of the army, and retain them by themselves; they will receive double price from the Emperor. Whoever will at this time give way to pusillanimity, and allow himself to be overruled by these deceivers and depend on their word, will experience the fruits of their submission like the inhabitants of Lucknow. It is therefore necessary that all Hindoos and Mahometans should be of one mind in the struggle, and make arrangements for their preservation with the advice of some creditable persons. Wherever the arrangements shall be good, and with whomsoever the subjects shall be pleased, those individuals shall be placed in high offices in those places.

"And to circulate copies of this proclamation in every place, as far as it may be possible, be not understood to be less than a stroke of the sword. That this proclamation be stuck up at a conspicuous place, in order that all Hindoos and Mahometans may become apprised and be prepared. If the infidels now become mild, it is merely an expedient to save their lives. Whoever will be deluded by their frauds, he will repent. Our reign continues. Thirty rupees to a mounted, and ten rupees to a foot soldier, will be the salary of the new servants of Delhi."

The horrible fate of the Englishwomen at Delhi is confirmed over and over again. One letter says of poor Miss Jenkins, whose lover was on the way out to clasp his bride—

"The daughter of an English clergyman was driven through the streets of Delhi naked, then subjected to unspeakable outrages by an infuriated soldiery, and afterwards, cut to pieces with swords. An English lady, in the same city was suspended by the feet naked and hacked to pieces."

Another officer writes—

"I hear the Misses Fraser, daughters of Mr. Fraser, of the Company's Service, fell into the hands of the infuriated savages, and, after having murdered the father, and committed crimes of the most diabolical description upon the girls, they then beheaded them and paraded their bodies about the city the remainder of the day."

A niece of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Edinburgh, made a gallant escape from Delhi:—

"When the Sepoys rose there and attacked the house where she lived, she seized a gun and fired at them. She then got a pair of pistols, and threatened to shoot any man who came near her. They managed to get clear of the naive ones, and found an empty buggy standing there waiting for some one. Miss Smith seized the buggy, put her friend and self into it, and drove away towards Umballa. Twice they were thrown out, and her companion's collar bone was broken. But Miss Smith was happily unharmed, and managed to bring her friend safe to Umballa."

Instances of kindness shown by natives to fugitive Europeans are not, however wanting. A party flying from Delhi met with constant aid from Brahmans; were fed, concealed, and clothed, and their lives saved once by a Fakir. Mr. Greathead, the Commissioner at Meerut, reports an interesting anecdote:—

"Among all the villainies and horrors of which we have been witnesses, some pleasing traits of native character have been brought to light. All the Delhi

fugitives have to tell of some kind acts of protection and rough hospitality; and yesterday a Fakir came in with a European child he had picked up on the Jumma. He had been a good deal mauled on the way, but he made good his point. He refused any present, but expressed a hope that a well might be made in his name to commemorate the act. I promised to attend to his wishes; and Imam Bhartes of Dhunaura, will, I hope, long live in the memory of man. The parents have not been discovered, but there are plenty of good Samaritans here."

Twenty four mutineers were brought up for execution at Ferozepore on the 13th June. Twelve were respited on condition that they would become Queen's evidence. Two were hanged:—

"The ten other mutineers were led away to the artillery guns; but while their irons were being struck off, some cried out, 'Do not sacrifice the innocent for the guilty!' Two others, 'Hold your smelting! die men and not cowards—you defended your religion, why then do you crave your lives? Sabhis! they are not Sabhis, they are dogs.' Some more began to upbraid their commanding officer—'He released the havildar-major, who was the chief of the rebels.' The ten men were fastened to the muzzles of ten guns, which were charged with blank cartridge. The commanding officer directed port fires to be lit. 'Ready!' 'Fire!' and the drama was played out. The echo and stench were overpowering. I felt myself terribly convulsed, and could observe that the numerous native spectators were awe-stricken—that they not only trembled like aspen leaves, but also changed into unnatural hues. The lesson, I trust, will not be lost on them. Precaution was not taken to remove the sponge-and-load men from near the muzzles of the guns; the consequence was that they were greatly bespattered with blood, and one man in particular received a stunning blow from a shivered arm."

The following particulars of the assassination of Sir Norman Leslie are given in a letter from Major Macdonald, dated Rohnee, June 14:—

"On the evening of the 12th instant, Lieutenant Sir Norman Leslie and Dr. Grant got up to go to my house to wind up the clock, before leaving. On his rising from his chair he said, 'Who can these fellows be?' and at the same time we heard the rush of feet towards where we were sitting. I had just time to jump up when I received three sword cuts on the head in quick succession. I seized my chair by the arms and defended myself successfully from the other cuts made at me, and succeeded in giving an ugly poke to my opponent, which appeared to disconcert him, and he at once bolted, followed by the others, three of them in all. I was streaming with blood, and made for the house, followed by Doctor Grant, to stanch my wounds. I found Dr. Grant severely wounded, one deep cut in the arm and a second fearful gash on the hip. We then went back to see after poor Leslie, whom we found stretched on the ground in a dying state; he must have received his death-blow the first cut, and have fallen forwards on his face, for he was cut clean through his back into his chest, and breathing through the wound in the lungs. He was quite sensible, and said, as I bent over him 'Oh, Macdonald, it is very hard to die in this manner; and added 'My poor wife and children, what will become of them!' I told him he had but a few minutes to live, and to make his peace with God, and that all should be done for his poor wife and family that could be done. Under such fearful circumstances he then applied himself to make his peace with God, poor fellow, and breathed his last in about half an hour afterwards."

THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.

Thursday, Aug. 6, being the day appointed for the commencement of the trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor, the Criminal Court was crowded at an early hour. Every publicity was given to the proceedings, and convenient seats were allotted to the members of the press. A considerable number of ladies were present, and reserved places were kept for the few persons of distinction still lingering in Paris. The three accused parties who are in custody were brought to the dock by a strong party of gendarmes. Tibaldi, who was respectably dressed in black, is a fair, thinish man, with light moustaches; he declared himself an optician, living in Paris, and of the age of thirty. Grilli is a swarthy man, with strongly marked features; he is by trade a hatter, from Cesena in the Pontifical States, aged twenty eight. Bartolotti is a shoemaker from Bologna, a stolid looking individual, with large black whiskers growing round under his chin. The indictment against the prisoners began, in the usual inflated form of French criminal proceedings, with a reference to the "revolutionary party," to the "solemn decisions of universal suffrage," and to the Emperor Napoleon III., as the "most glorious representative of the principle of authority." In point of fact, and stripped of that exaggeration and rhodomontade which always make an Englishman wish that French political prisoners may "get off," it sets forth the following accusation. By a letter written by one Figueires at Paris to Mazzini, then at Genoa, it appeared that the epoch of the elections was considered favourable to certain criminal attempts. To further these, called the "affaire de Paris," Mazzini kept up a correspon-

dence with Massarenti and Campanolla in London, and with two Englishmen, Stamford, a brewer, who acted also as Mazzini's banker, and one Stalford. On the 13th June last, a letter from Genoa was seized at the French post-office, addressed to this Stalford in London, enclosing three notes from Mazzini. The first, addressed to Massarenti (in full), says:—

"As to the two friends of Bol (Bologna) and Fa (Faenza), whose proposals you acquaint me with, the matter is more important than ever; everything depends upon it. But I cannot judge of them; you can; do you know them well? Do you believe them capable and really decided? If so, then go to Camp (Campanella), and talk to him. I have instructed him; remember what I said of the method to be pursued; independently, two and two, that is the only way." If money be wanted, they are directed to "go to the friend at the brewery."

The second letter, addressed to "Camp," after bewailing the bad success in Italy, says—

Will you secretly consult with Massarenti on the *affaire de Paris*, now more than ever desirable and urgent. Two propose themselves; the thing to know is if they are capable, if so, and they require means to live a month, and their demand is moderate, and Massarenti is favourably convinced, let him or them seek passports, I am too busy, and let them go. Enclosed is a line from Massarenti's known friend, of 122, Rue Menilmontant, whose materials will be found. There are two others, but my intention is that they act independently, two and two. If money be wanted, ask James, whom I advise, and to whom I send it. Deal only with Massarenti, who is the *secret incarné* &c.—(Signed) Gui.

The third note is addressed "a. P. T." (Paolo Tibaldi), and says only—

The bearers are the same as the other two; treat them as such, and without reserve; but let them go to work independently, it is best for all.—Yours, GUISEPPÉ.

Tibaldi was arrested the same day these letters were signed, as were also Bartolotti and Grilli, in a room in the Faubourg St. Dennis. In Tibaldi's pocket book was found the address of Stamford the brewer, at London, and on Bartolotti a letter from Massarenti. Next day a portmanteau was seized, which had been deposited, in February, at a neighbor's, by Giro, a woman living with Tibaldi. It contained five English daggers, fourteen double pocket pistols, a horse pistol, a revolver, caps, and bullet-moulds. The daggers were smeared with some noxious substance intended to irritate a wound inflicted by them. Tibaldi confessed being a year in London in 1852-3, and to have returned thither for three weeks in January last. He denied everything else; but the key of the portmanteau was found at his lodgings, and the clothes in which the weapons were wrapped fitted him. Grilli also persisted in his denial. Bartolotti, from the first, was more disposed to make avowals. The letter of Massarenti, found on him, compromised him still more. He finally confessed that he was at York, disbanded from the Anglo-Italian Legion, and in complete want. Massarenti brought him to Mazzini's house in London, where was present "a big, tall Frenchman, with moustaches, whose name was pronounced before him, and which name he repeated, with Italian accent, as being *Rodrone Rolline*, and in whose presence Mazzini spoke of the *affaire de Paris*." At a second conference, Mazzini told them they should go to Paris to Tibaldi; on demanding money, Massarenti said that Mazzini could not give it them when he had himself received it from *Rodrone Rolline*. Bartolotti subsequently received fifty-five franc pieces. They were received at Paris by Tibaldi, who showed them the way to the Tuileries. After these avowals of Bartolotti, Grilli also made confession. He was found in great destitution in a tavern in London by Massarenti, who told him that Mazzini would give him fifty napoleons to assassinate the Emperor. He asked a day to consider, and afterwards accepted; and then Massarenti went to seek Bartolotti at York. At one of their conferences, Mazzini said to them, "You must study the habits of the Emperor, and strike your blow when you find a favourable opportunity." According to his account, each received fifty napoleons in gold before their departure.

The above are the chief points set forth in the indictment, and which were brought out in the interrogatory of the prisoners and by the production of the alleged documents; Tibaldi continuing obstinately to deny, though confronted with undeniable proofs, and the two others seeking to make confession in a way which would save themselves from implication in the capital offence.

As could hardly fail, however, to be the case, the trial terminated on Friday with the conviction of all the prisoners accused. At five o'clock the jury withdrew to deliberate, and at twenty minutes to six returned with a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoners, but with *extenuating circumstances* in the case of Bartolotti and Grilli. In consequence, the Court condemned Paolo Tibaldi to the punishment of deportation for life, and Bartolotti and Paolo Grilli to 15 years imprisonment.—*Corr. London Guardian.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1857.

NINETEENTH REPORT D O B.

FOLLOWING in the train of our observations of last week, upon a subject so interesting to the Church as the efficiency of the D. C. S., we may adduce as corroborative proof that Churchmen do not take that interest in it that they ought to do, the number of names on the Halifax list of subscribers, and the sum total of their subscriptions.

St. Paul's parish is considered to be the wealthiest portion of the Diocese. It undoubtedly comprises within its bounds many very wealthy Churchmen. As might therefore be reasonably expected, it contributes the largest amount to the funds of the Society of any parish in the Diocese. Yet the list furnishes only 353 names, of whom not more than three fourths are adults. These represent a yearly contribution of £220 7 8. The highest amount is, in two instances, £10, the lowest 7d. This averages 12s. 6d for each person. There are only 176 subscribers in St. George's Parish. The highest contribution is £2 5 in one instance, the lowest 2d. The amount collected for the year is, less expenses, £38 7 8, average for each person 4s. 6d. nearly. Out of its contributions St. George's however has managed to receive back, in a series of years, towards its own endowment, the sum of £138 8 11. It will not do therefore to contrast St. George's with St. Paul's, in the matter of liberality. The attendants at the Bishop's Chapel, made up from both parishes, and of strangers and sojourners amongst us, to the number of 51, have subscribed £10 16 3, averaging 4s. 3d. each, and this is nearly as much as St. George's, and with no drawback from the general purposes of the Society.

It may be said to the credit of St. Paul's, as we think will be conceded, that all its subscriptions have been given to the general objects of the D. C. S., and that no reservation has been made, except in individual cases, for special purposes. The returns for St. Paul's also show that £24 13 6 have been made up for the Widows and Orphans fund, almost all exclusive of the general subscription. St. George's shows no contribution towards this object. Although we are persuaded that neither of these Parishes does the full extent of its duty towards the D. C. S., the contrast is remarkable. Whatever may be the cause, the ability is certainly much greater than the figures show. The evangelical work in which the Society is engaged, deserves the chief consideration of the parishioners, and were they to lay the subject and the criteria adduced, a little nearer to their consciences, the next annual Report would most assuredly show a much greater sum to their credit, than has hitherto appeared in print.

The average sum subscribed individually, in the country parishes, fluctuates considerably, as they are affected in their commercial, agricultural or fishing business. The standard is generally much lower than that of Halifax.

The Society held its annual general meeting on Tuesday, June 30, which, as it was then proved, is a very unseasonable time for the yearly gathering. In the absence of the Bishop, who was on a Visitation to the Eastern portion of the Diocese, the Venble. the Archdeacon took the Chair. A good deal of routine business was transacted necessary for the promotion of the interests of the Church. Votes of thanks were passed unanimously to the diligent and able Secretary, the Asst. Secretary, and the Treasurer, for their services during the past year. It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held in the month of October, 1858.

From the Report itself we make the following extracts:—

The total receipts of this Society, during 1856, amounted to £2,201 10 6. Viz.—

Widows & Orphans Fund	£341 13 3
Bishopric Endowment	109 9 1
Endowment of Parishes	649 6 11
Superannuation Fund	45 6 4
Colporteur Account	121 11 2
Donations to be funded	20 4 0
General purposes	913 19 9

Under the head of "Missionaries" a good deal of interesting information has been collected with reference to the Society's operations, and the labours of the Clergymen who are sustained by its funds. It appears that

"During the year 1856 the sum of £537 10s. has been paid towards the support of Missionaries in the following places:—

"Bridgewater, a Travelling Missionary on the Western Coast, Newport, Annapolis, Albion Mines, Pagwash, Chester, Westport, Millford, Musquodoboit; also to the Rev. J. Breeding, on the Eastern shore, and to the Rev. W. G. Jarvis at Guysboro'.

The Executive Committee has also made grants of £40 to Maitland and £20 to Rawdon, to assist them in maintaining their Missionaries, whose incomes were quite inadequate to their necessity."

Some extracts from the Missionary Reports will be interesting here:—

"The Missionary at Maitland, to which place this Society grants £40 per annum, attends at seven stations for the regular performance of Divine Service, viz.—Kennetcook, Five Mile River Church, Maitland, Rockville, Upper Shuboncadie, and the Goro. At these places, some of which are distant from his home, he has performed 103 services during the past year, among attentive and increasing congregations, and paid 190 pastoral visits. The people in this mission, which has but lately been set apart from Rawdon, are doing the best they can to support their Church. The number of Church Members is about 500, of whom 25 are communicants. They have raised during the past year £167 10s. for church purposes, and have undertaken to build a parsonage, which will make the position of their Clergyman much more comfortable.

"In the district of Sherbrooke, to which the Society has for several years contributed £50, the people are very poor, so much so, indeed, that the Executive Committee consented to forego temporarily the sum required to be made up by the people to their minister.

"The services of the Missionary are very affectionately received by the people, among whom he has paid 217 pastoral visits, and held regular services at the following stations:—Sherbrooke, Annapolis Road, Kentville Road, and Dalhousie, and occasional services at several other places.

"The Missionary at Pugwash reports that in the discharge of his duty he has travelled 2152 miles, and paid 596 pastoral visits and visits to the sick. The 500 Church people under his care are scattered over an area of 250 square miles. He has four regular stations for Divine service, viz., Wallace, where a new Church is building, Pugwash, River Philip, and Victoria Settlement. The people have raised £71 18s. 3d. for Church purposes.

"The Missionary at Westport, who is in part supported by this Society, has paid a thousand pastoral visits, travelling across the stormy straits, from the islands to the main land under his care. He reports that the Church in his district is increasing, the number now amounting to 400, of whom 38 are communicants."

Rev. Mr. Tocque is an active Missionary stationed at Tusket, near Yarmouth. We make an extract from his letter sent to the Bishop dated December 31, which is published in the Report, and which will give some idea of the extent of Missionary labour in Nova Scotia:—

"My Lord,—During the past year I have travelled 40 miles, viz.:—Walked 1440, and rode 1400 miles; baptized 15 persons, Married 1 and Buried 1; distributed 26 Bibles and Testaments; 24 Prayer Books and 500 Religious Books and Tracts, and made 860 pastoral visits. I have constantly visited the settlements along the coast between this and Port Latour, which is over 60 miles in extent, where I have preached 212 times during the year.

"Owing to there being no wardens or vestry in either of the Churches where I officiate, the whole burden of every thing falls on myself. Under such multitudinous labour, I sometimes feel my physical energies giving way. I have no desire to complain, but would cheerfully submit to any toil so that I may be instrumental in bringing souls to Christ. I bless God I never feel so happy as when making known Jesus Christ and him crucified, Jesus and the resurrection."

Grants have been made according to the means of the Society, to assist in the building and completion of Churches at Ship Harbour, Forks near Windsor, Coxheath, C. B., Tracadie, Conquerall, Bridgewater and Wallace, towards paying for the parsonage at Sydney, C. B.; and for a Church School at Sherbrooke, and towards a Church school house at Pictou. These expenditures, together with the current and contingent expenses of the Society, amount to £857 7 4, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the year of £464 18 2, from which must be deducted the salary of the Missionaries for the preceding quarter, and the unpaid grants. This would show the true balance to be about £125."

So it will be seen that the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia has not been idle, to the extent of the means and the opportunities which have been placed in its power and at its disposal. It depends altogether upon the Churchmen of Nova Scotia to strengthen its hands, and as they are earnest in the cause, so will a blessing rest upon its labors, and so may they expect the Church to flourish and the glory of God to be promoted, through its instrumentality.

P. E. ISLAND.

MEETING OF THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—At a Meeting of the Parishioners of St. Paul's Church, convened according to notice on Monday last, the following Resolution was passed, with few dissentients:—

Resolved, That it is desirable to procure the services of two clergymen for St. Paul's Church, if the requisite funds for that purpose can be raised; and that this meeting, having had the experience of ten years as to the minister's conduct and character of the Rev. David Fitzgerald, do request that gentleman to accept the appointment as Minister of St. Paul's Church, and further do pledge themselves to exert their utmost influence to obtain for him a competent curate from the Colonial Church and School Society, London,—and with that view do recommend the assign-

ment of all subscriptions and other funds available for the salaries of said minister and curate to the said Colonial Church and School Society.—Protector.

The above Resolution is rather mystifying than explanatory of the course pursued by the Parishioners of St. Paul's, Charlotte Town. We cannot tell whether they intend to assign the power of the purse to the Colonial Church Society over Minister and curate, as an equivalent for the curate they expect it to obtain, or whether they expect the Colonial Church Society to provide with the curate a certain portion of his salary also, as a bonus for transferring to it the appointment. With reference to the Colonial Church Society furnishing the curate, it might perhaps have been as well to have added to the Resolution, as a matter of courtesy, "with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese," whose consent we should suppose, open or tacit, is necessary in some way or other to give a sanction to his ministrations. This however they may have intended to obtain, although they have not expressed it,—for they cannot mean that the Colonial Church Society shall assume the Diocesan power, of planting a clergyman, which we do not think it would care to do,—or that it is in their own power either to assume such powers or to confer them.

Charlotte Town, the seat of government of P. E. Island, is or ought to be able to support its Church independently of any extraneous aid. They must be much more able than the poor people of England, who make up the subscription list of the Colonial Church Society, and expect it to be appropriated in places destitute of the means of grace and the ability to have them supplied.—We do not therefore care to suppose, that being free of outward dependence, they again desire the aid of any Society in a matter where they ought to help themselves, and to do something to help others also. The Church in these Provinces, has, however, been so long trammelled with support from home, that upon every occasion, it seems rather disposed to hug its chain, than by a manly christian effort to cast it away. An effort of this nature, we are sure, would enable the people of Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, to endow their Church, and give them the whole range of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or the neighbouring Republic, whence to select their clergy, keeping the power to do so in their own hands, and showing at the same time a proper respect towards all who bear the rule over them in spiritual things.

The Royal Gazette publishes a notification to Merchant Shipping, reciting a portion of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854—that an official number would be appropriated to every British ship, permanently marked upon her beam end, and entered upon her certificate of registry. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade appointed a Committee of experienced officers to consider the whole subject of telegraphic communication at sea, who have recommended, and her Majesty's Government have adopted, a new code of signals.—No British vessel should be without that code, and his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia strongly recommends to the mercantile interest of this Province, to take care that their vessels are provided with that book, copies of which can be seen at the Provincial Secretary's Office.

At a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, July 16, it was enacted that dues to the amount of one sixteenth of a penny per ton, for the maintenance of the Light House on Cape Ray, Newfoundland, be paid by all ships, steamships, &c. touching at any port or ports in the United Kingdom from the British Colonies in North America, and vice versa; or from New York or any port in the United States north of New York arriving at any port in the United Kingdom; or that may sail from or arrive at any port in said Colonies, on a transatlantic voyage. No such dues however to be levied in any Colony without Legislative sanction.

We have been favoured with Boston dates to Sept. 2 by Capt. Killam, of the steamer Eastern State. They contain details of the news by the Steamer Atlantic at New York from England.

The real cause of the accident to the Atlantic cable appears to have arisen from some want of skill on the part of the man in charge of the brakes. There were two men on board the Niagara who had charge of the brakes in turn, under the superintendence of Mr. Bright, the engineer. The first and best brakesman had retired from his task, and the man who succeeded him did not sufficiently account for the pitching of the vessel and putting the cable in a dangerous position, and when the stern of the Niagara was in the trough of the sea, the suddenness of the recoil broke the cable. It is now thought that in any future experiments relays of brakesmen will be necessary, so as to avoid the chance of their being overworked or becoming exhausted. It is estimated that the outside loss the company will sustain, in consequence of the failure, will be £25,000. The experiment, as an experiment has given general satisfaction. It is fully expected that at least one

half of the 335 miles now in the Atlantic would be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that part in deep sea at 1,700 fathoms, will in all probability not be recovered, as it is considered that the strain put on by the friction of the water will be greater than the cable in the deep sea could bear. This cable will, it is understood, be forthwith hauled up."

The Times money article says: "Owing to the breaking of the cable, the £1000 shares of the Atlantic Telegraph on which £900 has been paid, are now offered at 240 discount. Just before the accident there were buyers at £5."

Telegraphic despatches from New York of latest news from Europe and India, are important. Further operations relative to the Ocean Telegraph were to be decided on the 19th. The Indian news is melancholy, and calculated to create painful excitement.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

To the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room. The Am. Steamship *Vanderbilt*, arrived at New York, on Wednesday evening, from Havre and Southampton. Dates to the 22nd ult. Cotton Market improved, prices upward. Flour Market buoyant, with a small advance upon previous quotations. Sugar dull, prices downward. Tea Market firm. Consols 90s to 91. Late news from India—Mutiny extending. Generals Bornard and Laurence are dead. Delhi had not fallen.

THE CANADIAN STRAIT OF GOVERNMENT.—The *Montreal Transcript* says, that private letters received by the steamer *Arabia*, state that Her Majesty has selected Montreal as the permanent seat of Government, but that the official announcement of the fact will not be made until the Provincial Parliament again assembles—*Chronist*.

Our information relative to the foul murder of the gallant Lieut Willoughby at a village in India was derived from the *United Service Gazette*. A contemporary says he was grandson of the late Rev. Mr. Willoughby, of Windsor, N. S., and second cousin to the members of several families in this city.—*Journal*.

It appears that there are now in store at Halifax, of Sugar, no less than 2,665 hhds., 109 tierces, 1816 bbls.; and of Molasses 7,669 puns., 500 tierces, 1823 bbls. May it soon be in the market, and reduce unnatural and exorbitant prices.—*Idid*.

WHAT DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION IS.

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

Used internally it is one of the most invaluable remedies for cramp or spasmodic affections, for pains or soreness in the side, throat, chest, or stomach, for sick headache, nausea, seasickness, rheumatism, or any internal weakness caused by fall or strain.

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

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

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Colds are easily got rid of now. You can sneeze one off in ten minutes by using Durno's Snuff.

Rowland's Macassar Oil possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in all the growth, restoration and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—strengthens weak hair—cleanses it from dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, curly and glossy. Its operation in cases of baldness is pecuniary, as also in the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustaches. For children it is specially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

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

For sick-headache, jaundice, liver complaint, costiveness, dyspepsia, and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, the California Herb Pills are an efficient and safe remedy. Sold by

G. E. MORTON & Co.

MEASLES & SCARLATINA.—A distressing cough very frequently remains after these diseases have left the patient. There is nothing so good as Gerry's Pectoral Tablets for the cure.

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

Holloway's Pills.—Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.—Among the triumphs of this wonderful medicine over confirmed diseases of the stomach and epigastrium, the following is not the least remarkable. Edward Stillman, aged 61, residing at Hagerstown, Md., had been for 11 years a sufferer from indigestion and its painful concomitants. His appetite was irregular, his frame emaciated, his skin of a livid, unhealthy hue, and he had a constant feeling of constriction at the pit of the stomach, as if a cord were being drawn tightly around it. He was continually in a state of great mental as well as bodily distress, and, to use his own expression, "life had become irksome to him." In the month of December last he commenced taking Holloway's Pills. Within three weeks thereafter all the above symptoms had vanished. No relapse has since occurred, and he is now as robust and active as any man of his years in all Maryland. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, the Pills are the only reliable remedy in existence.

Died.

On Tuesday evening, aged 35 years, of Intermittent fever, Dr. JAMES ALLAN, Health Officer of this Port, and Civil Medical Officer.

On Saturday morning, 29th ult., CATHERINE, widow of the late Matthew Lownds, aged 86 years.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD in the 60th year of his age, after a short illness, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will.

On Wednesday, Mr. AZOR STEVENS, in the 84th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 2nd inst., EDWARD THOMAS SPAUN, infant son of L. E. VauBuskirk, Esq., M. D., aged 6 months.

On Thursday morning, HORACE CONARD, infant son of Henry Bozgs, Esq. At Dartmouth, on Tuesday, AGNES, widow of the late John Donaldson, aged 78 years.

At Onslow, on the 30th ult JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of the Rev. John J. Baxter, aged 2 years and 21 days.

At Parnambuco, on the 22nd July, of Yellow Fever, after an illness of only four days, aged 28 years, PRUDENCE, the beloved wife of George G. Starr, Esq., and daughter of the late Mr. John Sheffield, of Cornwallis, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Aug. 29.—Brig America, Meagher, Boston, 2 days, brig Sworlish, Montreal, 17 days, schrs Sylph Bay Chalcur, Tackler, Sydney; Cruiser, Dauphney, North Bay; Liberty, Banks, St. John, N. S.; Undine, Dickson, Newfoundland.

Sunday, 30th.—Schr Mary and Charles, Lorway, Cape Breton.

Monday, 31st.—Schr Susan, Lang, Boston, 3 days; Mechanic, Smith, Harrington; Dart, Nearing, Burin, N.F.; Gold Colner, Harris, Ramoo, N.F.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Barque Florence, Toye, London, 47 days; brigs Milo, Adams, Salt Island; Rob Roy, Vigors, St. Jago de Cuba, 45 days.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Brig Nancy, Grant, St. John's P.R.; Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro'; Commerce, Canso, 5 days.

Thursday, 3rd.—Barque Peace, Nutt, Liverpool, 52 days; schrs Flora, Potter, Westport; Smith, Harrington.

Friday, 4th.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 2 days; Barque Peri, Davidson, Liverpool, G. B. 40 days; schr Lark O'Bryan, Boston.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1.—Cordella, Griffin, B. W. Indies.

Sept. 2.—Aurora, Crowell, Boston, Alliance, McKay, Richbucko, Leon, Jamieson, Rockland, U.S.; Thomas, Whitte, Canada; Independence, Deroy, do; Velocity, Smith, B. W. Indies; Margaret, Doat, Jamaica; America, Magher, Boston.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the erection

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH,

In this City, may see the Drawings, and Specification of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Architects, at my Office from the 1st until the 22nd September, where Sealed Tenders are to be delivered at 4 p. m. on that date, and no later. The lowest Tender will not be accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

Securities will be required for the due and proper performance of the Contract.

Sept. 2. WILLIAM MURDOCH, Chairman.

BAZAAR!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BAZAAR in aid of the Parsonage at MITLAND, will be held at this place on the 15th day of September ensuing, when a variety of Useful and Fancy Articles will be offered for Sale at reasonable prices.

The Public generally are invited to attend. Refreshments will be provided on the occasion. Donations from friends and others towards this department may in the meantime be sent to the following Ladies.

Mrs. A. M. COCHRAN, Mrs. STEWART, Mrs. ISAIAH SMITH, Mrs. RANDALL, who have kindly undertaken its management.

Should the weather prove unfavorable on the 15th, the Bazaar will be held on the first fine day thereafter. A CONCERT may be expected in the evening.

Maitland, 7th August, 1857.

Will the Nova Scotian, Recorder, Morning Journal and Colonist, have the kindness to copy.

SPIFFIRE FROM LONDON.

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artist's Colourmen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles:—

- Sketching Stools, fitted complete.
- New Sketching Easel in leather case.
- Prepared Canvas, for Oil Painting, stretched on frames, various sizes, ready for use.
- Oil Colors, all kinds, in Collapsible Tubes.
- Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete.
- Mahogany and China Palettes.
- Flat Hog Hair Brushes.
- Best Indian Ink, Gilt, Lion Head, and best Black.
- Moist Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds.
- Cakes & Half Cakes do
- Nests Cabinet Saucers.
- Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.
- Stabs for Water Colors, in great variety.
- Turnbull's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards.
- Do do do do Mounting Boards.
- Tubes and Bottles Chinese White.
- Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers.
- Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stumps.
- Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Ladies' Needle Worked China Grass Handkerchiefs.

LONDON HOUSE.

Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting for inspection this day

700 China Grass HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully embroidered.

At the extremely low price of

ONE SHILLING EACH.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

VALUABLE BOOKS!

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Aug. 29.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

PRINCIPALS.

THE MISSES STEWART.

ASSISTED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

—TERMS.—

THE instruction in the several branches of an English Education, with Board and Washing included, £36 per Academical Year.

Extra Charges—Music

PIANO—40s per Quarter.

SINGING—25s per Quarter.

Drawing.

Pencil or Crayon, 20s per Quarter.

Colored Crayon or Oil Painting, 40s per Quarter.

Languages.

Latin, 20s per Quarter.

French, 30s per Quarter.

German and Italian, 30s per Quarter.

Bills payable Quarterly in advance.

The first term commences 15th September and ends 28th December. The Winter Term commences 3rd January and ends 5th June. Summer Term in 1858 commences 28th July.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly.

Each Pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins.

The Seminary is delightfully situated in an elevated and healthy part of the town.

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

MRS. D. D. STEWART.

REFERENCES.—The Venble. the Archdeacon, Halifax Rev. Mr. Maynard, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Untacke, Sydney C. B.; Rev. Alexr Burgess, Portland. August 22. 3m.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal

Prof. STIEFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per ann. Day Scholars, £8 per ann. Modern Languages, 15s per Qr. Payment quarterly in advance. Each boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow-cases, and towels—2 pairs of each. All clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

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

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

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

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

July 11.

6w

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—

COPY BOOKS.

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

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 Stationary.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

March 29

BOOKS,—Per Ship Maccas.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HIS' OXY 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. & B. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail.

WM. GOSSIP,

April 25.

24 Granville Street

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM and HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.

WM. GOSSIP

SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

Send to WM. GOSSIP, June 6

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

Chambers' Russian War.

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

Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book.

An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing a great variety of Tables and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science. Neville's Hydraulic Formulae.

Hugh Millor's Testimony of the Rocks

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

MACILREITH & CABOT, M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT.

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

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

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

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

Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street. March 21.

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES

At an Immense Sacrifice!

In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choce designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 80s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards. August 1. LONDON HOUSE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

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

Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges. Reams 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 Porte 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.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d.

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

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP.



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

PRESENT.

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

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

Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3ra.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

- Ollendorf's French Grammar, Valée. do. do. Jewett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar. Wauostroch's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collot's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Aventures de Telemaque. Histoire de Charles XII. Recueil Châtel. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Préceptor. Chambard's Fables. Spier's & Sureano's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French French Testaments.

Dec. 13.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, molting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the sowed earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RIBUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER RIBOWORN, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SOARES (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the English and French armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Table with 4 columns: Bunions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chubbains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 62 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, Jan. 26, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia

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

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

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superseded; Carpenter's Mavor'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. 11d; Testaments do. do. nt 7d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 9d, 10d, 1s. 2d and upwards; to 25s. Halifax, Decr 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

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