

General Garibaldi has addressed to his soldiers in Central Italy the following proclamation:— "Italians of the Centre!—It is only a few months since we said to the Lombards, 'Your brothers of all the provinces have worn to conquer and to die with us,' and the Austrians know whether we have kept our word. "To-morrow we shall say to you what we said then to the Lombards, and the noble cause of your country will find you drawn up on the field of battle, eager as we have been latterly, and with the imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty. "Returned to your homes, forget not, amidst the embraces of those who are dear to you, the gratitude which you owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose brave sons, wounded and mutilated, still suffer on the bed of pain for the cause of Italy. "Above all, forget not that, whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy as regards our destinies, we ought not to detach ourselves from the sacred programme, 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel.' "Lovre, Val-Camonica, July 23, 1859."

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail brings the following news: "Letters from commercial correspondents express fears that the examples of the mutiny of the European soldiers, formerly in the Company's service, would spread fresh agitation among the natives. It is asserted that nearly half of the mutinied is not quite quelled at Benares. Four hundred European soldiers, formerly of the Company's service, are said to have an encounter with soldiers of the Queen at Cawnpore. A detachment of the Queen's troops, under the command of Sir—Ingles, is reported to have left to punish the mutineers. The English fleet had left Alexandria on the 30th ult. The following telegram was received at the Indian House last week: "From Mr. Consul Marks at Marseilles, dated July 29, to J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., at the India-office. Received at 5 p.m. July 29. "All is quiet throughout Oude. Up to the 4th of June 135 forts have been demolished, 70 are under demolition; 658 cannon, and 1,333,837 arms of all sorts have been collected. The Lucknow Begum and Mumroo Khan have made overtures of surrender. Similar missives have been received in Central India from Feroze Shah and the Rich (?) There is nothing of importance to communicate from any other quarter. R. SIMON, "Under Secretary to Government of India."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord Ebury presented a petition praying for a Royal Commission to revise the Liturgy. He dwelt upon the desire of large bodies of the laity as well as clergy to attain this important object which, he was sorry to see, had, since he last called attention to it, been opposed in Convocation. The Archbishop of Canterbury was obliged to Lord Ebury for not bringing forward this question in a formal way at this period of the session. The Bishop of London did not think that the course taken by the petitioners was the right way to shorten the services. The question arose, how was the Liturgy to be abbreviated? Was it by shortening the services, or altering the doctrines? The latter course would end by splitting the Church of England into two parties, instead of embracing, as it now does, persons holding a variety of sentiment. Lord Brougham thought matters of this kind better left in the hands of the Bench of Bishops, who had the power already to do what was necessary. The Duke of Newcastle thought the initiative in the matter ought to be left to the clergy, although he could not admit that the laity should be excluded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE POPE—THE ARMY.

On the motion that the house at its rising do adjourn until Monday. Mr. Scully asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Sovereign of the Roman States had finally accepted or declined the position of President over the Confederate States of Italy; and whether, in the event of the Sovereign Pontiff accepting that office, it was intended, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to adopt effectual steps for establishing direct diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. Mr. Bentinck inquired whether there was any intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to reduce the naval armament of the country, observing that the announcement of the intention of the Emperor of the French to disarm was no reason for reducing our armaments, but that it was the duty of the Government to continue to put our defences, military and naval, on an efficient footing. He related, as an argument against relaxing our exertions, a dialogue between the Emperor of the French and a distinguished person, which had been reported to him, on the subject of the French navy. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Scully, said he was not competent to give an answer as to the intention of the Pope, as the Confederation had not been formed, and we had no relations with the Pope that would lead him to give us any information upon the subject; and, with respect to the latter part of the question, he explained the state of our relations with the court of Rome. In answer to Mr. Bentinck's question Lord Palmerston said he might content himself

with saying that the question must depend upon a great variety of circumstances. At the same time, he might say that, assuming the ground upon which the question was put, that the Emperor of the French had declared his intention to reduce his naval and military establishments, it would be premature for the Government to give an information as to what they would do in consequence of event that had not yet happened. He had no hesitation, however, in saying that it would be impossible for the Government to enter into any agreement for the reduction of our establishments, naval or military, dependent upon the measures of another Government; and the house must remember that other powers besides France had navies, and our friendly relations with them might alter, so that our naval and military arrangements depended not upon a single power, but the Government might be called upon any day to protect the various interests of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.—A very influential deputation, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Earl Shaftesbury the Duke of Marlborough, several other lords and nobles, with the secretaries of the different missions, waited on Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood on Saturday, at Cambridge House, to request "the removal of the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the system of education in the Government Schools in India, so that none who may be so disposed be interdicted from the hearing or the reading of the Bible in school hours;" not objecting, however, to the prevention of undue interference with the religion of the natives. The documents read were exceedingly well drawn up; the objection to Lord Stanley's late despatch was, with great accuracy, stated thus:—"While properly allowing a great latitude of discretion to local governments on many other points, and on some points calling for further information, in respects of a voluntary Bible class the prohibition was peremptory." It shows how thoroughly Lord Stanley was, we regret to say it, imbued with the old spirit of the Directors, that they expressly prohibited the formation of such classes in the Maratta schools, although the Governor, the local authorities, and even Mohammedan and Hindoo councillors, concurred in recommending them; The reception of the deputation was much more satisfactory than hitherto. Sir C. Wood said that his despatch of 1854 did not forbid classes before and after school, nor reading the Bible as a historical book in school hours.

THE BIBLE PATENT COMMITTEE.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the propriety of renewing the patent which confers upon the Queen's Printer the exclusive right of printing the Bible, consists of thirteen members, with Mr. Baines as Chairman. Their first meeting took place Tuesday, and on Tuesday, Mr. Spottiswoode himself, the Queen's Printer, was examined at some length. We believe the Select Committee will not be able to report before the close of the present session, and that Government will grant a short extension of the patent (which expires in January), in order to allow of the inquiry being completed next session, and Parliament then expressing an opinion on the whole case.—Leeds Mercury.

The French Government have determined to include in the accomplishments of the army a knowledge of the art of swimming, as a considerable number were drowned in crossing the rivers in Northern Italy.

Ladies' Corsets.

LONDON HOUSE, Aug. 15, '59.

WE have received per Arabia, a full assortment of the following deservedly approved CORSETS, with front fastenings: The Persian Bodice, the Empress Self-Adjusting, the Calisthenic Corset, Excelior and Beatrice, in white or grey Cottiles. Aug. 24. E. BILLING JR. & CO.

LONDON HOUSE.

Latest Dress Fabrics for Summer, Extraordinarily Good and Cheap, REDUCED THIS DAY.

PRINTED Organdie MUSLINS, 4 1/2d. per yard, 1 yard wide—any length cut. 300 Printed Muslin DRESSES, 1s. 11d. the dress, worth double. Printed French Barege ROBES, in two and three founces, all offered from 15s. the robe. Barege d'Ecoese in all colors from 10 1/2d. Paris printed Silk TISSUES, very light and of great beauty. A large variety in chaste as well as elaborate and costly designs—price reduced to 15s. 6d. and 20s. the dress—only one half the original cost of production. 150 muslin de Chine ROBES, 6s. 9d. each, brought out at 12s. 6d. August 10. E. BILLING JR., & CO.

NOTICE.

Robert McMurray, HAVING withdrawn from the firm of E. BILLING, JUNE & Co., begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is about to proceed to the British Markets for the purpose of selecting an entirely New Stock of 1-ry Goods, which he expects to open about the first of September next, in the southern half of the premises known as the "LONDON HOUSE," No. 148 Granville Street, where he hopes to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Halifax, June 21, 1859. t.

The Financial affairs of the Christian Messenger. A good chance for Speculators.

We dislike referring to the financial relation existing between ourselves and our patrons. It is, however, absolutely necessary to do so occasionally. If all our subscribers were like those of them who send their two dollars to our office, or to our Agents, at the expiration of their year or a little before, we should never have to trouble them with these, to them, minor affairs. Some suppose that the addition of half a dollar to the subscription when not paid in advance, is considerable for them to pay, seeing that in many cases, it is simply for their own neglect. We beg to remind them that it is far too little to pay for the additional expense and loss. We lose ten times more by those who do not pay in advance than we do by those who do. To show our sincerity and earnestness in making these remarks

WE HEREBY MAKE AN OFFER which shall stand open for a limited period. Any respectable person who wishes to speculate in this matter shall have all the accommodation we can afford him. We will give a list of all who are indebted to us one year and more, and authority to collect the twelve and sixpence a year, for cash paid to us at the rate of 8s. a year. That is to say, any person who will pay us by notes on good security 8s. a year for each subscriber for the whole number of those who are one year and upwards in arrears, shall be entitled to receive from them twelve and sixpence a year for all arrearages. Any of our friends who do not wish their names put in such list will please to send their payments as early as possible. Those who are uncertain about the amount due, or cannot find it convenient to send the exact sum, may enclose bank notes of any amount, and we shall be greatly obliged and will place the same to their credit. We hope none of our friends will be offended with us for this. They have the remedy in their own hands. Send on the amount of their subscription and we will assure them their names shall not appear amongst the delinquents. A few words now about the subscription price. One fact is worth a hundred arguments. We have been informed that one of our contemporaries has recently made it known that by the accumulations of debts and in consequence of the subscription price being too low to meet the outlay and delinquencies, the proprietor had in a few years become involved to the extent of £1500, and had debts due to that amount. How mortified must honest men who subscribe to that periodical be to learn that such a state of things exists. We wish to avoid such a consummation, and therefore shall be prepared to use some means such as are above indicated as early as possible.

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NOTICE!

THE Subscriber will RE-OPEN his SCHOOL for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 6th. Having engaged the services of Miss L. MARSTON, of Waterville, Maine, for the French and Music Department, and confident of competent assistance in the Drawing Department, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. JOHN CHASE. Wolfville, August 13th, 1859.

JOHN L. WHYTAL, Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, Wholesale and Retail, Ordinance Row, HALIFAX, N. S. A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate cash prices. The strictest personal attention to all orders. Jan. 5. 1 y.

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.,) at Scotch Village, Newport, on the 7th and 8th of September, ensuing, for the purpose of procuring funds to build the BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE at Walton, Hants County. The friends of Zion are earnestly solicited to aid the above benevolent object. Articles coming from Halifax can be sent to the care of Daniel Mosher, Windsor; and all donations for the Bazaar may be put in charge of D. Cochran, Esq., and Mr. Henry Walley, of Scotch Village, Newport. Please price all articles for the Bazaar. Aug. 12th, 1859. B. SCOTT.

JUST PUBLISHED; Price, Three Pence.

THE SUCCESSION OF MARTYRS. A SERMON Preached before the Central Baptist Association of Nova Scotia, at its Ninth Annual Session, held with the Church in Granville Street, Halifax, June 20th, 1859, By J. M. CRAMP, D. D. "CHRISTIAN MESSENGER" Office, No. 49 Granville Street, Halifax. July 27.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH that, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in his matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW" after ten years' experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE STAND BETWEEN YOUR SUFFERING CHILD and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York. Price only 25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. Aug. 17, 1859. 1 y.

GORDON'S Rheumatic Liniment.

Warranted to remove the most severe attacks of Rheumatism, and a sure remedy for Scalds, Burns, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Sprains, Chilblains, Galls and wounds of every kind on horses, Cramp in the Stomach, &c., &c. As a remedy for Rheumatism, the Liniment was prepared, and its efficacy tested first by the proprietor, who was sorely afflicted with Rheumatism in one of his knees for thirteen years, during which time he tried every kind of remedy, without getting any relief, when he fortunately conceived the design of preparing and testing the efficacy of this Liniment, and after a few applications, found that it was removing the pain, and, in a short time, it effected a permanent cure, and, as a remedy for the other complaints, its efficacy has been fully tested by the proprietor and a great many others. This Liniment is put up in bottles, at 1s. 3d. each, and can be had at J. W. WEAVER'S Drug Store, Bedford Row, and at BROWN BROS. & Co., No. 3 Ordinance Square, Halifax; at the Stores generally throughout the country, and at the residence of the proprietor, ALEXANDER GORDON, Musquodoboit, Co. of Halifax.

TESTIMONIALS:

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—Feeling that, in the invention, manufacture, and sale of your valuable Liniment, you have become a benefactor to the public, permit me to state my experience in the use of it. I was afflicted with a sprained ankle for three years, and, after trying, in vain, almost every remedy that could be got, I fortunately happened to get some of your Liniment, and, after applying it a few times, got immediate relief; likewise, I found it to be a valuable remedy for Rheumatism. MARGARET H. ARCHIBALD. Musquodoboit, July 22nd, 1859. MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—I have found your Liniment to be the best remedy I could get for the Sore Throat, also, a sure cure for the Toothache and Earache, and for several other complaints. HENRY LECK, Junr. Taylor's Settlement, July 20th, 1859. MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—I was sorely afflicted with a severe pain or stitch in my back, so that I was scarcely able to move about, when my wife happened to get some of your Liniment and applied it to my back, and I got immediate relief. PETER McDONALD. Gore, Douglas, Co. of Hants, Sept. 21st, 1856. August 3. 1 m. pd.

W. WHYTAL & CO. Leather and Finding Store.

No. 2 CHEAPSIDE, MARKET SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S. Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Linings Shoemakers Tools, and other findings. LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION. Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order. Jan. 5. 1 y.

The Baptist Church Directory

A GUIDE to the Doctrines, Discipline, Officers, Ordinances, and Customs of Baptist Churches, Embracing the Questions of BAPTISM and COMMUNION. By EDWARD HICOCK, D. D. Price 3s. "Christian Messenger" Office, 49 Granville Street, Halifax.