

chamber, who is the President of the Camarilla at Athens. Should her Majesty and her confidential adviser succeed, the Emperor of Russia will soon have a representative at Athens, in the future successor to the throne, quite as subservient to him as his present vessels, and who will do his best towards indemnifying him for his losses in the Crimea. Her Majesty's task, however, is by no means an easy one. There are yet sixteen men in the Athenian Senate who, as honest patriots are in decided opposition to her, and who succeeded in baffling her exertions in favour of Russia in 1854. They will resist the nomination of an Oldenburg to the utmost. They have had enough of little German Princess. It is to be regretted that the Queen has gained over a number of the diplomatic corps to a cause pregnant with future evil to Greece. From that number, however, is to be excepted Mr. Wyse. The members of the opposition at Athens, and the Independent press, think that if the Court of Bavaria refuse the succession to the throne, the Greek nation has a right, in virtue of the 45th article of the Constitution, to choose the successor from its own people, and it is not certain that the European Powers would refuse to recognize that choice.

**THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.**—The splendid screw steam-frigate *Niagara* belonging to the United States of America, took her departure from the Mersey on Monday last, having on board one half of the great Atlantic telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Newall & Co., of Birkenhead. As might have been expected, a large number of spectators crowded the Landing-stage and the several pier-heads, to witness this fine vessel leaving the river. The great weight of the cable had the effect of making her draw twenty three and a half feet of water, and consequently the utmost caution had to be used to prevent her grounding in crossing the bar. There were three Liverpool pilots on board, who accompanied the steamer to Cork. For some days before the sailing of the *Niagara* considerable misapprehension prevailed that the Atlantic telegraph cable had been spoiled in the construction, in consequence of the twist of the spiral wires of the half-manufactured at Birkenhead being in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich, and the result of which would be that the cable could not be joined so as to effect a thorough current. A blunder in this respect certainly has occurred, and when joined in the centre of the Atlantic the wires will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to untwist and expose the core. The *Times*, in noticing the subject, says that "by attaching a solid weight to the centre joining, it is hoped that this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted." The *Times* further states "Messrs. Glasse and Elliot had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs. Newall commenced theirs, and therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last."

Messrs. Newall, in replying to this statement, have written to the *Times* a letter in their defence, of which the following is an extract:—"Admitting all the premises, how were we to know anything about Messrs. Glasse and Elliot's work? We have no entry to their premises, and could know nothing of the lay of the cable they had manufactured. We took our contract from the Atlantic Telegraph Company in December last, and we were supplied by their engineer with a specimen of the cable to be made. We constructed new machinery specially adapted for the manufacture of the cable of the same lay as the specimen supplied to us. We began to manufacture the last week in February, and when we began about 200 miles had been made at Greenwich. The engineer of the Company then found that the lay of the cable at the two works was in reverse directions, and asked us to alter it in ours. We could not do this without altering the machinery, which, as before said, had been specially prepared for the work, and this would have involved a delay of three weeks, so that the engineer decided against any alteration. As it turned out, it would certainly have been better to alter it; for although we had not begun our half of the cable till the Greenwich firm had completed about 200 miles, yet we had completed our part when the Greenwich firm had upwards of 150 miles still to do, so that there would have been ample time to make the necessary alterations in the machinery, without delay in the completion of the cable. However that was no affair of ours; we were bound to complete the cable by a certain day, under a penalty of £50 a day, and we did it; and if the engineer expected the same punctuality from the other contractors, we think he was right in not risking delay by alteration of our machinery. The specimen of the cable given to us for our guidance was not made by us, but we believe it was made by Messrs. Glasse and Elliot. At any rate, it is for the engineer to explain how it came to pass that different directions were given to the two contractors; and perhaps the gentleman who

gave you the information that we are in fault can throw some light on the subject as to how the specimen given to us happened to be of a contrary lay to the cable manufactured at Greenwich." Messrs. Newall, in conclusion, say that the mistake is of very small importance in the laying down of the cable.—The *Susquehanna* left the Mersey on Monday evening for the purpose of proceeding to Cork and taking part with the *Niagara* in the operation of laying down the cable.

**FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.**—This great enterprise has been aided and encouraged, in various ways by seven different governments, viz.: Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine; and it may not be amiss to enumerate here the different aids granted by these respective governments as follows:

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—1. Annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling until the net profit of the company reached six per cent. per annum on the whole capital of £500,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 for a period of 25 years. 2. The aid of two of the largest steamships in the British navy to lay the cable. 3. A government steamship to take further soundings, and verify those already taken.

**UNITED STATES.**—1. Annual subsidy of \$70,000 until the net profit yield six per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to \$50,000 per annum for a period of 25 years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice. 5. The United States steamship *Arctic* to take soundings last year. 6. Steamships *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* to lay the cable. 7. A government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland this year.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—8. Exclusive privileges for 50 years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their dependencies. 9. Grant of 50 square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional square miles when the cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. 11. Guarantee of interest for 20 years at 5 per cent. on £50,000 sterling. 12. Grant of £5000 sterling in money towards building road along the line of telegraph. 19. Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the company.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—14. Exclusive privilege for fifty years of landing cables. 15. Free grant of 5000 acres of land. 16. A grant of £300 currency per annum for 10 years.

**CANADA.**—17. Act authorising the building of telegraph lines throughout the province. 18. Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the company.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—19. Grant of exclusive privilege for 25 years of landing telegraph cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

**STATE OF MAINE.**—20. Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of 25 years.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no doubt, for the exclusive privileges and guarantees themselves, which the companies have obtained, are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, of more value than the whole capital required to manufacture the cable.

### Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

*Mr. Editor,*—To every friend of true religion, and especially to every true member of the Church, it cannot but be gratifying to hear that the number of "Houses of Prayer," in connection with the Established Church, is yearly multiplying in this Province. To such, it is ever pleasing also to hear that the growth and increase of any congregation is such as should call for more room, to afford accommodation to fellow Churchmen, who, with their families, were anxious on the Lord's Sabbath to "come up to the Temple of the Lord, that He might teach them of His ways, and they might walk in His paths." The last mentioned circumstance, it is, with all thankfulness, cheering to say, is now the case, with the neat little church in the rising village or town of Dartmouth.

To ascertain the fact of the existing necessity for the enlargement of the building, and other requisite parochial information, the Rector was requested to give notice in the Parish Church for a meeting of the churchwardens, vestry, and parishioners, to be held in the church school-room, on Monday evening, July 13. This meeting accordingly took place, and was numerously and respectfully attended.

The Rector, after prayer, stated the object of the meeting, and then called upon the officers of the church to give their reasons for the opinions they had expressed, as to the necessity for the enlargement of the building. The churchwardens having done so, and having stated several facts to prove the correctness of their assertion, it became evident to all—and a Resolution to that effect was unanimously passed, that more accommodation was required, as it had been satisfactorily shown to all present, that not a few in the neighborhood of the church were saying "Give us room for the place in which we worship God is too strait for us." The following Resolution was then moved by J. R. Smith, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Henry Browne:—"That a Committee be appointed to ascertain the best mode, and probable cost of enlarging the Church,

and make their report at a subsequent meeting. This report, with the plan for enlargement and probable cost, was by that committee submitted to the officers of the church and parishioners, at a meeting on Tuesday evening the 4th of the present month. A subscription was immediately opened, and about £50 subscribed. A Committee was then appointed to solicit donations, and all heartily wished good success, in the name of the Lord, to those engaged in the pious undertaking.

Now, Mr. Editor, every true Churchman cannot but recommend and remind his fellow-churchmen that it is their duty, since the fostering benevolence and friendly interposition of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is about to be withdrawn, to lend, at the present time all their energies to the support of their own institutions. The spurious "liberality" of the day leads too many into the practical infidelity of neglecting to provide for their own houses, while they are opening their purses freely at the importunate, but not very modest or reasonable call of strangers. The time has come when Churchmen should remember, first of all, the wants of themselves in their own communion and Diocese, who need their aid. Our own Church now demands all that we can spare from our worldly substance, and, if even a pious munificence, such as it would be contrary to experience to hope for, were really exercised, there would after all, be waste places in Nova Scotia destitute of the regular ministrations of our communion. We are therefore called upon to be just before we are generous, and ere we go abroad, it becomes us to take heed that the wants of our own family at home be adequately supplied.

A CHURCHMAN.

Dartmouth, August 10th, 1857.

**DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION** admits both of external and internal applications, and as a remedy for cuts, wounds or bruises, it is invaluable. No one should be without a package of this Embrocation in his house, for in case of accidents it affords a speedy and a sure relief. For the same reason the traveller should, as a measure of precaution, carry one or two of the bottles, which are of convenient size in his pocket.

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

Those who are suffering from decayed teeth, ulcers or cankers of any kind, may be cured without the aid of a dentist by the daily use of the Balm of Orange Flowers, which also sweetens the breath and strengthens the gums. Be sure and get the genuine.

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

If you are going from home don't leave without taking a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

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

Among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic, a Family Physic in the most desirable form; perfectly agreeable to the taste and a reliable remedy. Habitual Constipation, Affection of the Liver, Impurity of the Blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous humors, Dyspepsia, Bilious affections, Dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels, will be completely removed by its use.

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

How many die annually of consumption, brought on by a cold in the head when one box of Durno's Snuff would have cured it.

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

**THIS WAY 97th.**—The last words of Capt. Hedy Vigar—A song written by Miss Todrig—Music by Frederick Shirwell. A few copies received at the News Agency of G. E. MORTON & Co.

**Holloway's Ointment & Pills.**—Impurities of the blood are often developed in disgusting eruptions, ulcers, tumors, scrofulous sores, boils, and other external affections. For all these distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balsam. It neutralizes the *materia morbi*, or seeds of disease in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflammation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaint, dyspepsia and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief.

### Married.

At St. George's Church, Falmouth, N. S., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. Maynard, A. M., JAMES J. BREWER, Merchant of this city, to CAROLINE M., second daughter of the Hon. Judge DesBarres, of Castle Frederick, Falmouth.

### Died.

On Thursday, 30th ult., ALEXANDER STRACHAN, in the 85th year of his age.  
At Bedford, on Monday, 15th inst., THOS. MALOBY, aged 40 years, a native of County Kilkenny.

### Shipping List.

**ARRIVED.**  
Saturday, 8th, Steamer Eastern State, Killarney, Boston via Yarmouth, 2 days; brig Velocity, Ayles, St. Jago de Cuba, 18 days; brig Jessie, Pt. Turks Island, 11 days; Marietta, Hardinbrook, New York, 6 days; Ada,