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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855. NO. 64.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Aug.	26	12 & st. Trin.	2 Kings 10 Acts 24
M.	27	11ca. 2, 8	25 Hosea 4
T. W.	28	5, 6	26
W.	29	8	27
T. W.	30	10	28
W.	31	12, Matt. 7	11 Jude 1
S. Sept. 1		14	2 Joel 1

Poetry.

From Hymns of the Land of Luther.

RECALL.

Return, ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backslidings.

Return, return!

Words of life and promise greet thee,
With all thy bitter tears,
Thy heavy burdens come!
As thou art, all sin and pain,
Fear not to explore in vain;
For the Father comes to meet thee,
Points to mercy's open door;
Words of life and promise greet thee,
Ah, retard, delay no more!

Return, return!

From strife and tumult vain,
To quiet solitude,
To silent thought again,
Where the storms shall sink to rest,
Which now desolate thy breast,
There the Spirit, long neglected,
Waits with bliss before unknown;
And the Saviour, long rejected,
Claims and seals thee for his own.

Return, return!

From all thy crooked ways;
Jesus will save the lost;
The fallen he can raise.
Look to Him who beckons thee
From the tross so lovingly.
See His gracious arms extended;
Fear not to seek shelter there,
Where no grief is unbefriended,
Where no sinner need despair.

Return, return!

To thy long suffering Lord;
Fear not to seek his grace,
To trust His faithful word;
Yield to Him thy weary heart;
He can heal its keenest smart;
He can soothe the deepest sorrow,
Wash the blackest guilt away,
Then delay not till to-morrow,
Seek His offered gifts to-day.

Return, return!

From all thy wanderings, home!
From vanity and toil,
To rest and substance, come!
Come to Truth from Error's night,
Come from darkness unto light,
Come from death to life undying,
From a fallen earth to Heaven,
Now the accepted time is flying,
Haste to take what God has given!

Religious Miscellany.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

SINCE it is not lawful for every one at his own pleasure to assume to himself the Office of a Minister for CHRIST, the question now is, Who has power to confer that office? Can any one at his pleasure, give the Sacred Office to another? Can the eight principal tradesmen of this Parish lay their hands on you and ordain you to the Ministry of the Church of CHRIST? Can a man, or any company of men, give that which they have not received? If a congregation of Dissenters should wish to have a person ordained, do they ask three or four of the members of the Congregation to ordain him? Do they not rather send for two or three Pastors who have been already ordained in their way, to do what they want? Surely all must acknowledge this, that the Farmer, the Bricklayer, and the Shoemaker cannot lay their hands on their neighbour the Miller, and make him a true and lawful Minister of the Church of CHRIST. They might with just as much

propriety pretend to confer upon him the office of a Judge or a King. For the Honour and the Power of a Minister of CHRIST is greater than all the honours and powers of the officers of the kingdoms of this world. Neither can the Supreme Temporal Ruler confer the Sacred Office of the Christian Ministry on whomsoever he pleases. For to have power in the kingdoms of this world, gives a man no Spiritual Authority in the Kingdom of CHRIST. But let this point also be decided by an appeal to Holy Scripture. Is there any one single example in which the Sacred Office of the Christian Ministry was conferred on others by persons who had not themselves been before ordained to that Office, and specially gifted with the Spiritual Power of ordaining others? Can you produce one single case in the New Testament in which the people have made their own Ministers? This method of conferring Holy Orders, namely, by such as have not received Holy Orders themselves, cannot be defended for one moment, at least, not by those who would be guided by what they find in the Holy Scriptures. Against what, if not against this practice, does St. Paul so strongly speak, when he writes, "The time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears." (2 Tim. iv. 3.) We may well then conclude both that a man cannot take unto himself at his own will the Office of a Minister for CHRIST; and also that the Office cannot be conferred by any man, or company of men at their pleasure, but only by such as have themselves been ordained, and empowered to ordain others. Or to speak in other words, there must be a regular Succession of some kind. This conclusion cannot be avoided by any one who examines the subject seriously. For the simplest considerations of common sense, or from an appeal to the New Testament, it equally follows that in the Christian Ministry there must be a regular Succession. For to sum up all that has been said; if either any individual who pleases may assume unto himself the Sacred Office; or, if any person or persons who please may confer the Sacred Office, then is the door opened to all disorder, and confusion, and division; then things cannot be done decently and in order in that very Society where Order and Unity ought to be perfectly displayed; and then the precept of Heb. xiii. 17, is given to us quite in vain. Moreover, not one trace of such a system is to be found in the New Testament, it is entirely without the sanction of the Apostles of CHRIST, or of the Word of God, and as we shall soon see, it is quite opposed to that method which was established by the Apostles, and which has continued in the Church ever since.

Since then there must be a Succession of some kind in the Office of the Christian Ministry, let us consider what necessarily follows from this conclusion. Mr. X. cannot ordain Mr. Z. unless he is himself ordained and has received the power of ordaining others. The same may be said of the person who ordained Mr. Y. And so on backwards, at every Ordination. Now where are we to stop in this series of Ordinations? If the series begins with a Mr. X. who either took upon himself the Sacred Office, or was ordained by a person who had not been ordained himself, what has the series to hang upon? It all falls to the ground together. For if Mr. X. was ordained by Mr. W., what was his ordination worth, if Mr. W. had no spiritual authority to confer the Sacred Office? It was a mock Ceremony. It had no reality, no validity in it. And so when Mr. X. undertook to ordain the next in the Succession, what was the worth of the pretended Ordination? It was nothing at all. So that on this supposition, the whole line or series of Ordinations, was of no validity at all. The persons so ordained were none of them really ordained. None of them had any true or lawful Call to the Ministry in the Church of CHRIST. How far back then must we go? Surely to the Apostles themselves, who had been Divinely commissioned by the Head of the Church Himself. Unless the series of Ordinations proceeds from the Apostles, it has no lawful beginning. But if it begins from them, then it hangs on a most firm and strong support; then through them it begins from the Divine Head of the Church Himself, from Whom alone all Spiritual Authority in the Church must be derived. Thus we are led naturally and

necessarily to the fundamental doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. Without the Succession from the Apostles of CHRIST, there is no lawful or regular Ministry; and without a Ministry there is no properly constituted Church.

(To be Continued.)

KEEP YOUR SILENCE.

THERE is a difference between silence under private reproof and silence under public contradiction, just in the same way that there is a difference between personal spite and moral courage. We are bound to vindicate what we conceive to be the truth at all hazards, but we are forbidden to vindicate self as self. And in order to determine whether our championship, when we engage in it, is inspired by the right motives, we have only to apply to ourselves the test of a private though unjust rebuke. Do we keep silence before it? Do we bear contradiction with meekness? When a personal provocation occurs, is there no attempt at a smart retort, and is there no calculation beforehand of how this or that pointed speech will sound in reply if some other pointed speech was made to us by way of attack? And yet it requires but little observation to show that if speech is human, silence is divine,—if language is the characteristic of man, repose is that of God. The weaker the intellect the more babbling and immediate the talk. It is as the mind matures that the tongue hesitates to speak—and God who is the consummation of wisdom, is also the consummation of patience. He keeps silence for years under provocations whose immensity we cannot tell for we can never draw a comparison between man's littleness and God's greatness. If we could acquire a little of this grandest of qualities,—silence,—how could we add dignity to our profession! The rule of the stoic in this respect ought to be the rule of the Christian but with this difference in result, that stoical silence freezes by its selfishness where Christian silence melts by its love.—*Exp. Rec.*

THE SOUL AS A DOOR-KEEPER.

We can never arrive at Christian perfection, but Christian perfection can arrive at us. We cannot project ourselves from our bodily frames into Heavenly peace, but Heavenly peace can project itself into us. We cannot take up our abode with the angels, but angels may take up their abode with us. Blessed is the heart that has such inmates! In it corruption becomes historical rather than experimental, and the missiles of Satan are hung upon its corridors rather than the memorials of a dead than the weapons of a living foe. God's assurance of salvation, which he vouchsafes through His son the Great Angel of the Covenant, gives wondrous peace, as well as wondrous sanctity. The heart bows before itself and says, "What am I that the Lord condescends to dwell with me. The door-keeper, which is the soul, prostrates himself before the Presence on the Altar. The MAN is changed into a temple "Holiness unto the Lord," he cries, and men know that the Lord is with him and keep silence.

Cowper felt this when he wrote—

Clothed in sanctity and grace
How sweet it is to see
Those who love thee as they pass,
Or when they wait on thee.

—*Ibid.*

BEGIN TO-DAY.

LORD, I do discover a fallacy, whereby I have long been deceived myself; which is this: I have desired to begin my amendment from my birth-day, or from some eminent festival, that so my repentance might bear some remarkable date. But when those days were come, I have adjourned my amendment to some other time. Thus, whilst I could not agree with myself when to start, I almost lost the running of the race. I have resolved thus to befool myself no longer. I see no day but to-day: the instant time is always the fittest time. In Nebuchadnezzar's image, the lower the members, the coarser the metal. The farther off the time, the more unfit. To-day is the golden opportunity, to-morrow will be the silver season, next day but the brazen one, and so on, till at last I shall come to the toes of clay

and be turned to dust. Grant, therefore, that to-day I may hear thy voice. And if this day be obscure in the calendar, and remarkable in itself for nothing else, give me to make it memorable in my soul, hereupon, by Thy assistance, beginning the reformation of my life.—*Fuller.*

News Department.

From Papers by H. M. S. America, August 4.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons the vote for the North-West Passage drew forth high eulogies of the gallant conduct, heroic daring, the extraordinary skill, and the undaunted resolution shown by Captain M'Clure in taking up this enterprise at the point where Sir J. Parry and other explorers had left it, and in bringing it to a successful completion:—

"His wonderful efforts," said Mr. Butt, "in navigating his ship round the western coast of Bohring' Land, and in braving the dangers of a rocky iron-bound coast on the one hand, and the fearful perils of the ice on the other, were altogether unparalleled; and nothing had ever more impressed his (Mr. Butt's) imagination or riveted his interests than the details of this remarkable achievement. On entering Parry's Sound, Captain M'Clure came to the conclusion that the land lying to the westward was an island, and by resolutely acting upon that opinion, and sailing round that island, he ultimately set at rest that long uncertain question—the existence of a north-west passage."

"Mr. F. Scully asked why Captain M'Clure was not to receive the sum of £20,000 originally offered for the discovery of a north-west passage, instead of only £5,000?"

"Mr. J. Butt said that the sum of £20,000 was offered before any part of this passage was discovered, and the persons entitled to it were not only required to discover the passage, but to bring a ship through. Captain M'Clure had not brought his vessel through, but he had demonstrated that the passage was impracticable. The sum of £5,000 was not intended as an adequate recompense for his services, but merely as some acknowledgement by the nation of their valour."

"Admiral Walcott also explained that £5,000 had been voted to Sir J. Parry, and £5,000 to Sir J. Ross; and the present vote of £10,000, therefore, exhausted the entire £20,000 which had been alluded to."

"Sir Charles Wood informed the house that the monument to Sir John Franklin was to be erected at Greenwich, from a design by Westmacott, and on it was to be inscribed the names of Sir E. Parry, and all the officers and men of the expedition."

The long looked-for launch of the splendid vessel *Marlborough*, yesterday, resulted in "a pretty fix." The Queen and Court, the Lords of the Admiralty, members of Parliament, and thousands of spectators, went down to Portsmouth, and every preparation was made for rendering the spectacle as splendid as could be. It rained in torrents, but nevertheless some 5,000 persons were present. The tale is thus told by the *Times* reporter:—

"On ascending to the platform at the stern Mr. Abthell, the Master-Shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, was presented to her Majesty, and gave into her hands the gilded bottle of wine which hung suspended, and which, at twelve o'clock, her Majesty dashed against the cut-water, pronouncing simultaneously, 'Success to the *Marlborough*.' Shouts arose on all sides, the bands of the Guard of Honour and of the Dockyard Brigade played the National Anthem and 'Rule, Britannia,' and the Court returned to the Royal pavilion to see the ship emerge from the shed. Mr. Abthell then gave the orders to the artificers below to knock away the blocks, which occupied an ominously long time; at length, at twenty-five minutes past twelve, she moved, a general salvo from the lungs of the countless thousands proclaimed the fact, and never did ship appear likely to take the water more satisfactorily, until she got two-thirds out of the shed, when, to the astonishment of everybody, she slowly brought up, as if checked by some mighty influence, and remained immovable on the ways, the bows remaining under the shed and the after-body in the harbour. So unlooked for a casualty took every one by surprise, while the enthusiasm which greeted her start from the slip subsided into silence; meanwhile, the ship hung fast, and there we were obliged to leave her."

The Queen and the Prince remained some moments contemplating the *Marlborough* in her unexpected "fix," but, finding that there appeared no prospect of her moving further, left the scene, accompanied by the Court, for the Admiralty-house, to the *déjeuner*. A subsequent telegraph despatch, however, dated half past twelve last night, states—

"The *Marlborough*, through the united and energetic exertions of 2,000 men, was safely got off, and the enthusiastic cheers of those engaged, about mid-

night, and now lies afloat and safely secured in the harbour."

Lieutenant the Hon. Edward Fitzclarence, wounded in the attack on the Redan, has died in consequence of his wound. He was grandson of King William IV., being the youngest son of the late Earl of Munster, and had just completed his eighteenth year.

It is said that General the Earl of Westmorland, now Colonel of the 66th Regiment, will succeed Lord Raglan as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. Lord Westmorland who entered the army in 1803, served with great distinction in Egypt, the Peninsula, and Italy. He has a Peninsula medal with four clasps for Rolota, Vimiera, Talavera, and Boraco.

The statement that the Duke of Cambridge will command the Foreign Legion is contradicted; and it is added that his groggs and stud, left at Scutari in expectation of his return to the Crimea, have been ordered home.

The last advertisement of the Patriotic Fund states the amount already subscribed at £1,171,270 16s. 4d., and the number of orphans now receiving relief at 2,200.

The example set by Dr. McNeill of proscribing on the Exchange-flag, was followed by clergymen of several denominations on Sunday. Many persons assembled on the Exchange, expecting to hear Dr. McNeill, but the rev. gentleman did not make his appearance, doubtless in reference to the expressed opinions of the Rev. A. Campbell, rector. Some other preacher, however, supplied his place, but seemingly without effecting any practical good, for, according to a case at the police court next day, the pickpockets were busily engaged under his very eyes.—*Liverpool Times.*

Rear-Admiral Sir William Call, K. C. B., whose flag-ship now lies in our harbour, has just been appointed to succeed the late Captain Parry in the lieutenant-governorship of Greenwich Hospital. The appointment, we believe, is worth £800 a year, with a suite of apartments, the gallant officer being, in addition, entitled to retain his half-pay.—*Cork Reporter.*

The official report gives the amount subscribed for the new French loan at the enormous sum of three thousand six hundred millions of francs, £144,000,000 sterling! or more than five times the amount required. The subscribers number 310,000. The subscriptions of 50f. reach 230,000,000f. These latter are accepted in full.

RUSSIA.

From our own Correspondent.—"Heights above Sebastopol, July 17, 1855.—"For the present the storming of the Malakhoff and Redan forts seems to be abandoned. The object the allied commanders have in view appears to be the destruction of the Russian ships of war. Were they sunk, then the possession of these forts would be facilitated, for they support the fire of the Malakhoff and Redan. The British are pushing forward their works on the left attack, so as at least to threaten the enemy's fleet, but the French are constructing a battery specially for the purpose of battering to pieces this hitherto indestructible part of the enemy's means of resistance."

"The position of this battery is between the Mamelon and the harbour or estuary. A number of very large guns and also of mortars is to be placed there. Very sanguine expectations are entertained by the French of the result which will attend the opening of this formidable battery. Past calculations have, however, turned out so fallacious, that it would be quite rash in us to coincide in such a flattering prospect. The experiment will be made in a few days, and it is better to wait than to run the risk of deceiving ourselves and others. It is not at all likely that the Russians have been idle during the time the French have been throwing up their works. It ought not, therefore, to surprise us to find the effect of the French guns neutralised."

"In the meantime, sorties from the Russian lines on the workmen in the new battery and on the adjoining positions of the French are of nightly occurrence. Last night there were two, both of which ended in the repulse of the enemy. Many large guns then opened, and the air was literally rent for some time with their fire, and that of the musketry. The loss on the French side was not great."

"The Sardinians are engaged in putting their quarters in a state of order and comfort, a very necessary precaution against the severe weather which a stay for the winter is certain to expose them to."

"Omer Pacha is simply occupying the share of the lines which has fallen to him. There he stands to his old rule of avoiding all unnecessary collisions with the

enemy, and of considering the lives of his soldiers as of more value than fruitless victories."

"Many of our soldiers seem to be in the enjoyment of as much health and vigour as if in their native country, but still there is a considerable number during the last ten days whose constitutions have yielded to the influence of dysentery and diarrhoea."

"The climate of the Crimea seems to agree better with the French than with the British, for their sick in proportion to their numbers is certainly much less than ours. To their style of living, more than to anything else, their superior sanitary condition may be ascribed. With them wine is the most essential thing. It is light and nutritious. With us beef is the main thing. The ration beef is tough, hard, indigestible. It weakens the bowels, and contributes greatly to bring on diarrhoea and dysentery. Would it not be advisable to assimilate the fare of our soldiers in a certain degree to that of the French?"

"For several days the weather has been cool; to-day heavy rains fell, the chief benefit of which will be the prevention of the surface of the earth turning to dust for some time. The breeze which we have so frequently here render dust on the surface of the earth a very serious inconvenience. Far less annoyance from insects is experienced here than could have been anticipated. In this respect the soldier in his canvas tent suffers much less than the occupant of the finest palace on the Bosphorus. The common fly is the only animal of the insect tribe who is any way troublesome. We ascribe the absence of the other more dreaded members of the genus so prevalent in the East to the chilly character of the nights in the Crimea. A Turkish quilt, which is equal to at least two or three blankets, is barely sufficient at this season, the least cold of any part of the year, to keep one warm in bed."

"Among the chaplains here the only change of late has been the removal of the Rev. Mr. Crozier to Balclava, in room of Mr. Maynard, whose bad state of health has compelled him to revisit England. Mr. Hewitt, from Kuluhi, takes his place in the Second Division. We have got no reserves—a very serious want. Unwillingness to leave their posts unoccupied induces chaplains often to remain after their health has broken down, and recovery consequently becomes more than doubly difficult and uncertain."

Another affair at Raumo may help to teach us the value the Russians set on a flag of truce. Information had been received that several merchant vessels were lying in the harbour:—

"The boats of the *Driver* were accordingly manned, armed, and sent into the harbour, hoisting a flag of truce, to demand that these vessels should be given up, threatening that if this demand was refused summary measures should be taken to punish the authorities in the shape of burning and destroying the town, and otherwise ill-treating the peaceful inhabitants of Raumo. A venerable gentleman, calling himself the chief magistrate of the place, most humbly informed the British officer, that for the sake of humanity he trusted that he would not proceed to extremities; that of course the vessels were at his command; all he had to do being to take peaceful possession. The boats accordingly pulled towards the vessels. Previous to boarding, to take them in tow, it was thought advisable to haul down the flag of truce; the moment this was done, from every house and from every bush, from behind every corner, bang went the deadly Minié rifle, and grape from field-pieces. Seven men were put hors de combat at the first volley, two killed, and five wounded. Seeing nothing but certain death could result from either opposition or perseverance in their object, a precipitate retreat was made, and so ended this unfortunate affair, which already is magnified by the Russians into a defeat."

TURKEY.

Omer Pacha is at Constantinople, consulting on the affairs of Asia. He offered, it is said, to take the command himself, but the Sultan refused to spare him from the Crimea. During his absence Osman Pacha had been named Commander-in-Chief *ad interim*. The news from Asia is uncertain, as usual. The Russian General Mouravieff reports his operations down to 25th June. On the 18th, by a flank march, he passed Kars, receiving no interruption from the garrison, and took up a position on the Ezeroum road at Mougardjik, shutting up the garrison of Kars and ravaging the country, in which he was hindered very much by the rain. Accounts from Ezeroum of the 10th state that Schamyl [not yet dead] was expected to descend from the mountains and march on to Tiflis.

Ali Pacha has drawn up a project relative to Christians in Turkey, in which he proposes to extend all

Christians the rights heretofore possessed only by those of certain Slavonic or Albanian Communities—namely, to possess landed property with all the legal consequences of such possession; of being tried by judges of the same race and religion; of having taxes levied by communal authorities; and, finally, of freely exercising their religion, and being protected against oppression and arbitrary power.

UNITED STATES.

A SIGN.—We learn that one of the usual prominent shipbuilders in this city was engaged about two weeks ago, in looking about for timber to use in building a man-of-war for the Russian Government. Since that time he has suspended operations, and declines purchasing timber that is offered him. The contract under which the frigate was to be built required that she should be delivered at a Russian port. We are not informed whether the design has been abandoned by direction of the Russian Government, or whether the contractor despairing of his ability to perform the service in the contract above mentioned, has adopted this course to save himself from the loss resulting from having the ship lying idle, but in either case, the fact that the work has been suspended, and perhaps altogether abandoned, is significant.—*N. Y. Courier.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The New Bedford Mercury has the following:

"A letter received at this office from Capt. Moores, of the barque *Maria* of this port, dated Bay of Islands, March 16th, 1855, reports the loss of the ship *Grimitia*, of Callao, Capt. Penney, on the 8th July, 1854, on a reef to the westward of New Caledonia, in lat 19 45 S., lon. 161 45 E. not laid down on the charts. She went on at 2 A. M. The captain, with the mate, doctor and four seamen, left her in a boat, and saw nothing of her after, and think she went to pieces. She had on board 650 coolies from China, and a crew of 50 men, and all must have perished, with the exception of the seven in the boat.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A gentleman of this City writes from Pugwash, N. S. under date of the 8th instant, as follows:—"The crops through that part of Nova Scotia I have travelled, could not be better. All the English hay has been cut and housed in the finest condition. There is not the least sign of disease among the potatoes. Several Mowing Machines, such as those imported by Messrs. Jardine & Co., have been used with the best results in and about Amherst; indeed, they work so well that every intelligent farmer is anxious to own or procure the use of one. Truly, the farmers of Cumberland have abundant reason to express their gratitude to Him from whom all blessings flow, for the bounties which they have just received at His hands.—*St. John Courier.*

SYDNEY C. B.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination of St. George's Sunday School, in this Town, was held yesterday at 12 o'clock in the school house near the church; and an interesting and pleasing day it was to those who feel the importance of encouraging an unpretending but most useful institution. The whole school was not in attendance, there being not more than 30 children present. All however should be permitted and encouraged to attend on a day like this, which occurs but once a year, and is generally looked forward to by the children with much pleasure as a day of sober and happy recreation. Besides the Rector and the Teachers, there were present also the Rev'd. Mr. Ingles, Capt. Ouseley, E. P. Archbold Esq., Churchwardens, and a great number of the Ladies of Sydney, as well as some from another part of the parish. After prayer the Rector examined the school, class after class, in the articles of the Church, in catechism, collect, and hymns; at the conclusion of which 13 out of the number received prizes of prayer books and other books, as a mark of general good conduct and regular attendance. At the close of an address from the Rector, the children were supplied with refreshments, which they appeared to welcome and enjoy with the usual zest on such occasions. The table was bountifully furnished with raspberries and an abundance of excellent cake, and adorned also with flowers tastefully disposed. Having been favoured by a very fine day, the neat school house, in which the party were assembled presented a sight, which could not fail to gratify those, who love the early encouragement of the young in the path of religion,—and delight to see mingled with this important work, the enjoyment, which a kind Providence permits us to share, whilst doing his will in the world, and securing our happiness in the life to come.

Sydney, C. B., August 16th. 1855.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The heavy gale of wind, on this coast, which commenced on Thursday night, the 9th instant, proved destructive to several vessels on the Southeastern shore of this Island.

The Schooner *Margaret*, owned and sailed by Captain James Muggah, was that night wrecked on Long Beach, Cow Bay, and totally lost. Her cargo, a large

and valuable one, was saved, but in a damaged state. We regret to learn that Mr. Muggah had no lance effected on his vessel. His loss by this accident is the subject of general regret here, falling as it does, upon one of our most respectable and deserving ship-masters, and who, during a period of over 30 years, has been engaged in the Trade between Halifax and this Port, with, until the present disaster, uninterrupted success; he not having, during the whole of that period, before met with a like accident. The sympathy felt for him in this place, will not be confined to Sydney, but will be participated in by his numerous friends in Halifax, and elsewhere, where he is known.

The Schooner *Mary and Charles*, Captain Lorway, had a very narrow escape from destruction on the same night: but the critical and dangerous situation of his vessel on the coast, in the gale, was discovered in time to prevent, with the aid of Providence, the loss of his vessel, and of every soul on board.

In addition, the Schooner *C. M.*, Captain Hardy, of Gabarus, was totally lost at Flamboise, near that place,—and this under circumstances attended with great peril to all on board; but of the particulars thereof we are not in possession. We are truly sorry that, as in this case, another of our ship-masters should be deprived of his craft, uninsured.

But if we are pained, which we certainly are, to have to announce these instances of shipwreck, the feeling is much alleviated by the knowledge of the fact, that in none of the cases referred to has any person whatever been lost; and therefore there has been no sacrifice of life; notwithstanding the danger of the coast and the fury of the gale.—*C. B. News.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity of the Diocese are requested to take notice, that Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 A. M., is appointed for the Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, to consider the Report of the Committee appointed at its last Meeting to "prepare rules and regulations for the Church Assembly." The Session may be continued from day to day at the pleasure of the Assembly.

On Thursday and Friday we were enlivened with copious showers of rain, an article much needed, and which besides refreshing the parched crops, allayed that intolerable nuisance, the dust.

A number of the Royal Artillery and Foreign Legion, embarked on board the Transport Ship *Emma Eugenio*, for England, on Wednesday last, and sailed yesterday afternoon for Portsmouth.

The Brigantine *Halifax*, chartered to convey the Fishery Commissioners to the Eastern Coast, sailed on Tuesday last.

The following bear story came a short time since by mail—it is well, and modestly told—and what is better may be all swallowed *sine grano salis*. Mr. Stoddart had a fortunate escape, and deserves the thanks of the community around him for ridding the neighbourhood of so very dangerous and destructive animals:—

Dalhousie East, July 28, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—If you think the following worth insertion in your valuable paper, it is at your service:—

Robert Stoddart, of Dalhousie Settlement, an old veteran of 73 years, having had a sheep killed by a bear, on or about the last of April, traced it to the woods about half a mile, where the bear had taken it to devour. He there set a trap, and about the 21st of May, he caught, he thinks, that bear. He set the trap again, and two days after killed a wild cat. Set the trap again, and was getting quite careless frequently going to the trap with his gun unloaded, and ill provided with ammunition. When going on the 4th, he heard a great noise and bustle about where the trap should be, before he came within sight of it, and observed a bear climb a tree close by. He slipped back, loaded his gun, and then advanced to the trap, when he found a cub in it, and a large she bear at liberty, who sprang at him, and he had barely time to lower his gun and fire at random, when she was not more than three yards from him, which brought her to a stand for a moment; but she immediately turned back to the tree, took down her cub, and went off with it. Meantime he proceeded to reload; but to his great disappointment found the ball too large for the barrel. Thinking it useless to remain longer in this helpless state in so dangerous a neighbourhood, he turned to go home, to get better prepared; but had not proceeded more than 30 rods, when he met the same bear and cub in his path—the bear tread the cub as before, and came to a second attack, but not liking the rough usage she had previously received, thought it best to keep at a respectful distance, and marched alongside of him until she escorted him out of the wood into the clear fields, and then returned, took down her cub and went away. Stoddart returned with his sons, took the young one out of the trap, and made him yell a great

while, thinking it would bring the old one back, but in vain—they then killed the cub and set the trap again and the next night caught the other cub, and kept him chained in the woods three days and nights, hoping to get the old one, but this manoeuvre also failed in success. In the meantime the trap was kept set, and two large bears were captured, and two toes taken off another. On the 24th June, twenty days after the first encounter with the she bear and cubs, she returned and they captured her also. When taken she had two wounds, inflicted by the first shot, to which under Providence, the elder Stoddart mainly attributes the preservation of his life. He has succeeded in capturing five bears and one wild cat from 21st May to 22nd July—the skins of which are now in his possession.

(Signed) ROBT. STODDART.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Merchants' News Room from New York, on Wednesday afternoon, dated August 22nd:—

The U. S. Steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York this morning. Liverpool dates to 11th August.

Money market more stringent. Consols quoted at 91. Bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the 10th August. No details had reached England.

Omar Pacha appointed commander in Asia.

A report prevailed that Revel had been successfully bombarded, but was not generally believed.

Bulie fleet preparing to attack Helsingfors.

A formidable conspiracy reported in Spain.

Flour and grain market dull. Sale of flour at a decline of sixpence per barrel, and wheat at a decline of twopenny per bushel.

Provisions unchanged—sales limited, sugar firm. Holders ask advanced rates.

Coffee in good demand.

The Liverpool Journal of August 4, has the following paragraph, which will, we doubt not, afford much satisfaction to our readers:

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.—Our Colonial readers will rejoice to learn, by this day's mail for America, that for the reasons set forth by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, in this day's debate, the newspaper Colonial postal rights and privileges contended for by Sir Cussack Roncy, in his recent correspondence with the Secretary to the General Post Office, and so unwisely resisted by that functionary, have been conceded, or rather restored: Today and henceforth the Colonists will receive the journals of the mother country at the postage rates they have been accustomed to. Had it not been for the remonstrance with the Post-office, and the publicity which that remonstrance obtained, the Colonists would have been most arbitrarily subjected to an impost amounting to a virtual prohibition of English newspapers amongst them. They will know how to appreciate the timely and judicious defence made in their behalf, and the redress so promptly secured to them. The right man has certainly been in that right place on this occasion, but a certainly that man has not been Mr. Rowland Hill, nor has the place been St. Martius-le-Grand.

DEATH OF COMMODORE PARRY.—Sir W. E. Parry, R. N., born in 1790, died at Ems, in Germany, on Sunday, July 8. As the commander of four Arctic expeditions he gained high professional renown; and his discoveries in the Polar regions have placed him in the very highest rank of those enterprising navigators, who have not only rendered their own names illustrious, but have ennobled their respective countries. He was knighted for his Arctic services, and received £1000 from government as a portion of the reward offered for reaching the meridian of 110 degrees west within the Arctic circle.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Union Engine Company, in August, the following letter was submitted by the Captain, which on motion was unanimously ordered to be published. The document expressed a hearty donation in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Halifax, July 19th, 1855.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq.—

Dear Sir,—You will please accept the enclosed, for and on behalf of the Fire Department, as a token of gratitude and respect, for their strenuous exertions in extinguishing the fire on the evening of the 18th, on the premises belonging to the Rev. Dr. Crawley, adjoining my property.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN W. YOUNG.

We are glad to find that contributions to the Royal Patriotic Fund are coming in. £75 has been received on account of the Liverpool and Bristol District of Queen's County, collected by W. H. H. Henderson, Esq.

A young man named J. Dagwell, Mr. Downs' fireman, was seriously burned about the face and hands by an explosion of gas, on Tuesday, from incautiously introducing a light while repairing the gasometer on the Steamboat company's premises at Dartmouth.—*Colonist.*

Youth's Department.

WATCH, WATCH, MOTHER!

MOTHER! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall.
Bounding through the busy street,
Rangin' cellar, shed, and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs.
Little feet will go astray
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Frattling eloquent and wild,
What is said and what is sung
By that happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you:
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, oh keep that young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed:
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

THE SHEPHERD AND THE WOLF.

A FABLE.

As a shepherd was one day walking near an extensive forest which bordered his pasture grounds, he met a large wolf.

"Ah, Mr. Shepherd," exclaimed Lupus, "I'm very glad to see you, for I have had a matter on my mind for a long time, about which I have been anxious to talk with you, but have lacked opportunity. Now I trust your leisure and inclination are such that I may be gratified by a few minutes' conversation."

"Most certainly," said the shepherd, "I have no straying sheep to look after. My lambs are all in the middle of the meadow, where wild beasts never venture. What shall be the subject of remark? Please state it since it presses you."

WOLF.—With your leave, I will do so, though you have already alluded to it. May I, then, be so bold as to ask why you keep these lambs I see yonder so closely guarded within the limits of this meadow? They are never allowed, as I have often noticed, to go outside, nor even to approach the border, without being strictly watched.

SHEPHERD.—My lambs are young and inexperienced. They are ignorant of the dangers to which they are exposed; and being committed to my care, I am responsible for their safety, and, therefore, I protect them from harm.

WOLF.—Your intention is doubtless good, but you will surely make them dull and mean-spirited.

SHEPHERD.—Not the least danger of that, and if there was, their safety is the first consideration.

WOLF.—But why can't you allow them to taste of freedom, to visit the forest and mountains, and when they come to years of discretion, to judge for themselves. That is the way the wolves do: we don't want any shepherd to watch our young ones—we let them go where they please; you must allow we are more liberal than you.

SHEPHERD.—That may do for wolves, but not for lambs. If I should turn them out to taste of freedom and judge for themselves your whole pack would be in pursuit at first sight.

WOLF.—In the name of the animal creation, I protest against this injustice, and insist that lambs ought to be allowed to grow up without being prejudiced in favor of one kind of pasture rather than another, so that they may choose for themselves. And I am glad to know that my opinion is sustained by men of your own profession, for whom, of course, you have great respect. I don't often go to preaching, but I chanced once to be within hearing of the following sensible remarks: "My hearers, sprinkling babies and teaching them to pray is all humbug—it is, so are Sunday-schools and missionary societies. Let them grow up and judge for themselves about religious matters, and don't try to take the Lord's work out of his own hands." Now apply that to lambs, and it expresses my sentiments about as well as I could myself.

SHEPHERD.—You are greatly mistaken if you suppose I have any respect for such a man. He, no doubt, expresses the wish of all wolves, and the devil, too, but not of the good Shepherd, who has said, "Feed my lambs," and "Teach these things diligently to your children." And the devil will allow children to grow up without interfering with their religious notions, just as much as you wolves will allow lambs to play above your dens without devouring them.

To this the wolf made no other reply than a snarl. So he turned about, and "got him" to the woods again, but not until he had cast a savage look at the lambs lying on a sunny bank, by which the shepherd was more than ever convinced that all this fine talk about freedom and unprejudiced views was meant not for the good of his lambs, but for his own ravenous stomach. After this conversation, he guarded his flock with greater care.

A LITTLE INCIDENT.

It was half past nine o'clock in the morning; the dense fog through which we had been running for the last four or five hours had rendered the track so slippery that we had lost considerable time in climbing the up-grades: but we were now running down a moderate grade, and as the fog was clearing away, we had ventured to increase our speed: and our engineer, ever attentive to his business, was constantly watching the track, which was occasionally enveloped in thick clouds of watery vapor. As we were thus running along, I observed the engineer raise his hand to the cord attached to the whistle. He held it for a moment, and then gave the signal to "break." Turning my eyes in the direction which we were moving, I was barely able to discern some object upon the track a considerable distance ahead, but could not make out what it was. A moment later the engineer repeated the signal to "break," in the peculiar, startling manner which is instantly recognised by the experienced brakeman as an indication of imminent danger. The engine was reversed as if by magic, and as the steam was applied, the driving-wheels whirled round in an opposite direction to that in which the train was moving. I now discovered that the object before us was a little child, apparently unaware of its danger. The almost constant screaming of the whistle with which the engineer sought to frighten it from the track, seemed only to amuse it. The wheels of our engine grated and hissed upon the iron track, unable to stop the train which, owing to the slippery condition of the rails, it was certain would send us far beyond where the child was standing, before we could stop. Thus we rushed on with the almost certainty that in the next minute that innocent, unsuspecting child, too young to know its danger, would be a mangled corpse. Turning my eyes to see if there was no one near to save it, I saw a lady who seemed almost flying towards the child. But one glance showed me that the engine must reach it before her. The engineer had left his post, and was now running along the frame to the front of the engine. In an instant he was crouching upon the "cow catcher," with one foot upon the lower bar, his left hand holding upon the framework, and his right extended towards the child; and at the very moment it would have been crushed, he caught it by its little arm, raised it from the track, and bore it along in safety. One more minute, and the child, uninjured, was restored to its mother's arms.—*Life Illustrated.*

Selections.

DAMASCUS.

Damascus, although it scarcely meets the expectation excited by its romantic appearance from a distance, is a very splendid city. It contains a great many fine mosques, and, it is said, not less than five hundred private dwellings that might rank as palaces. The streets are narrow and intricate, but far less so than those of Cairo. Those which are occupied only by dwelling-houses have a gloomy and dismal appearance, for few houses have any windows to the street, and where there are any, they are covered with a close wooden lattice. The whole city appears to be wrapped in a strange mysterious silence, until you approach the bazaars and other places of public resort. The entrance to some even of the finest houses, is by a low, mean-looking door, in a great blank wall, little according with the luxury and splendour within.—This unpromising entrance admits you to a spacious quadrangle paved with marble; in the middle of which a fountain throws up a continual shower, cooling the atmosphere and refreshing the evergreens and flowering shrubs which are placed around it. An arcade,

supported by slender columns, runs round the quadrangle. You ascend to it by one or two steps; it is furnished with rich carpets and cushions, and cushions of damask or velvet embroidered with gold; and from it the doors open into the different apartments. These, too, are luxuriously furnished; the roofs and walls elaborately painted and gilded, and the cornices ornamented with Arabic inscriptions. But here the same mysterious solitude prevails; the only sounds to be heard are the continual plashing of the fountain, and your own footsteps echoing over the marble pavement; and you might also fancy yourself in one of the enchanted palaces of the Arabian Nights. These houses are far from the busy part of the city; but as you approach the quarters where merchants most do congregate, the scene gradually changes; you meet more frequent passengers; strings of mules and loaded camels begin to obstruct the way; "the busy hum of men" draws nearer and nearer; and, turning from one of the narrow streets, you find yourself in the midst of a spacious bazaar. The eye is bewildered amid the gay colours of the various articles exposed for sale, and the groups that are seen passing and re-passing in every variety of Oriental costume. There is a bazaar solely for the sale of boots, shoes, and slippers; another for ready-made articles of dress; in another you are deafened by the clattering of the whole fraternity of coppersmiths; saddlery and military trappings are sold in another; and the Armenian gold and silver smiths carry on their trade in what has once been a Christian church. The wholesale merchants have their warehouses in the great khans, or caravanserais. The finest is that built by Assad Pacha. It enters from one of the bazaars near the great mosque, and is a fine specimen of Saracenic architecture. The arched and vaulted gateway is very lofty, and richly sculptured, and leads into a spacious court, beautifully paved with broad smooth flags. In the centre is a fountain and tank, at which the mules and camels drink; the entrances to the warehouses are under an arcade which surrounds the court; and an open gallery above leads to the counting-houses of the different merchants. The masonry is in alternate courses of black and white stones, in the manner peculiar to the Saracenic style; and the whole is covered with lofty domes, and supported by many pillars. The manufacture of the celebrated Damascus swords no longer exists; but a true Damascus blade is sometimes offered for sale, and commands a high price.—The splendid silk damask interwoven with gold, which is seen in some of the richest houses, is not easily found in the bazaars; and, I rather think, it is not now made. The present manufactures are red leather shoes and slippers, a variety of silver work, silk and cotton stuff woven in variously coloured patterns, and some very neat cabinet-work of fine wood inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. These are made to a considerable extent for other markets; and there are a variety of other manufactures of minor importance.—British manufactures have now taken the place of many of the inferior native fabrics; and many articles which used to be brought from India to the Persian Gulf, and reached Damascus by the caravans from Bagdad, are now imported from London and Liverpool to Byrrout. The principal articles of import are cotton goods, cotton twist, iron hardware, West India produce, indigo and cochineal. The bazaars of the mercers displays an extensive assortment of Manchester and Glasgow calicoes, muslins, and printed goods, and a few articles of Swiss manufacture. The mosques are very numerous and handsome, but they are not so easy of access as those of Cairo; indeed, it is not quite safe to linger too curiously opposite the entrance. Our merely stopping to look into the outer court of the great mosque attracted the attention of some Moslems who were passing, and we were advised to walk on. This was once the cathedral church of St. John, and it is said to be the largest and most splendid of all the churches erected by the early Christians in this country. It is crowned by a lofty stone cupola, and has two minarets at each end. The outer court, which is very spacious, is paved with marble; it has a large fountain in the middle, and is surrounded by a double cloister. The mosque of the Derweeshes has the finest minarets in Damascus; and another is remarkable for the minarets being encased with enamelled tiles of various colours. Near the entrance to the great mosque there is a fine fountain, which throws up the water about twenty feet; and immediately opposite it is one of the principal coffee-houses. These are generally light, elegant structures, painted with gay colours, and open in front. Creeping plants are trained up the slender columns that support the roof, and the interior is furnished,

with seawans and cushions; coffee and various kind of sherbet are served to the guests, and *chibouks* and *nargheles* kept for those who do not bring their own. The coffee houses are almost all placed near these fountains, or open upon a garden, with a little cascade or stream of water, whose gentle, murmuring sound appears to lull the smokers into a pleasing state of dreamy indolence. They look very contemplative, without the trouble of thinking. One of the guests at Mak-soud's one evening, when we were discussing the comparative merits of the *sheesheh* and *chibouk*, rested his preference of the former on the soothing effects produced by the murmuring of the water in the vase. Damascus possesses fewer antiquities than might be expected in one of the earlier cities mentioned in the Bible: coeval with some that existed soon after the Flood. The most ancient remains are a portion of a wall, built with square blocks of stone; and, in some instances, of blocks of which the height exceeds the breadth; a style of building which belongs to a very ancient period. The Castle, like every place of strength in this country, has been destroyed, rebuilt, and altered at various periods. The oldest part, near the foundation, is formed of stones of very great size; and the broad ditch which surrounds it is built in the rustic masonry of the Romans. A house is pointed out in one of the great thoroughfares, supposed to be the street "called Straight," as the house of Judas, where Saul of Tarsus lodged, and the part of the wall from which he was let down by night in a basket, when the Jews watched to kill him, is also shown. About a quarter of a mile from the eastern gate, you may stand on the exact spot which was the scene of his miraculous conversion. But there is really little interest in visiting these places in the absence of any better evidence of their identity than might be produced for the situation of the dwelling of "Eliezer of Damascus," the steward of Abraham. The feeling that you are in the city of Damascus, notwithstanding all the alterations it has undergone, is itself too engrossing to allow any interest to modern, and very uncertain traditions, respecting streets and houses. The gardens around Damascus extend, as I have already said, for many miles into the plain. They are intersected by numerous streams of water, and may rather be called groves of fruit trees than gardens. To the west, they extend to the great suburb of Salabieh; richly varied with corn-fields and oil-ve-grounds, deep groves of cyprus, and long avenues of stately poplars. There is but one river, the Barada; but there can be little doubt that its diverging branches, which beautify the city and enrich the gardens which surround it, were its "Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus," which Naaman the Syrian thought "better than all the waters of Israel;" and which the present inhabitants hold in scarcely less estimation.—*Kinnear's Travels.*

MORE PRESBYTERIAN DEVELOPMENTS.—While among the Presbyterians on this side of the Atlantic there is a craving for liturgical services, among those of the other side there is a movement for the improvement of their music. "Scotland," we read, "has entered on a course of musical reform. In the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church it was the subject of an overture which ended in the unanimous appointment of a Committee on Psalmody, empowered to make suggestions, and to take prudent measures for turning the attention of congregations to the more assiduous cultivation of a musical taste. In the Assembly of the Free Church, the subject is also receiving a prominence somewhat worthy of its importance." The fact is, that Presbyterianism is striving to get rid of those puritanical prejudices which placed it, as respects its mode of worship, in a state of petrification. The original idea was, to avoid everything as *Popish*, which was *Catholic*; and this was extended to their whole ritualism. But they now see the necessity of more individual participation in one part of it, and more congregational heartiness in another. They determined to sit whilst singing the praises of God, just because it was the custom of the Church Catholic to stand. But this, we suppose, must be "reformed," with other things. And in time, no doubt, as prejudice wears out, they will come back to very much more which has hitherto been proscribed as belonging to "the beast"—either of Popery or Prelacy, which the Scotch Presbyterians used to think was one and the same thing.—*New York Churchman.*

THE EARTH'S RING.—It is so rarely that scientific fame is gained by a clergyman, that we cannot avoid noticing the fact that the Rev. Mr. Jones, formerly of Annapolis, Md., and now chaplain in the Navy, has the credit of solving the long-veiled problem of the

Zodiacal light. His proposition is that the Zodiacal light is a ring around the earth, inside of the moon's orbit, and probably in the same plane with that orbit. Nature is full of correspondences, and constantly repeats herself. Judging from analogy derived from the other planets, the solution seems highly probable. The Zodiacal light is represented not to be so dense as Saturn's ring, though on that point, as well as to its breadth, thickness, and exact distance from the earth, there are not sufficient facts to sustain a sage conclusion. This discovery is not the result of accident or good fortune, but of patient industry. Mr. Jones was in the Japan expedition, and he embraced the occasion to make observations every morning and evening for two or three years.

MORTALITY IN EUROPE.—From some very interesting returns recently published, we learn that the mortality of London is twenty-four to twenty-five in 1,000; in Berlin it is the same; in Tuzin, it is twenty-six in 1,000; in Paris, twenty-eight in 1,000; in Genoa, thirty-one in 1,000; in Lyons, thirty-three in 1,000; in Hamburg, thirty-six in 1,000; in Moscow, thirty-eight in 1,000; in St. Petersburg, forty-one in 1,000; in Stockholm, thirty-nine in 1,000; and in Vienna, forty-nine in 1,000. As a specimen of the state of society in the Austrian capital, it may be stated that more than half the deaths there occur in hospitals and asylums; and that more than half the children are bastards, 3,525 having died in the foundling hospitals in a single year. The mortality of the different countries is as follows: In England, twenty-three in 1,000; in Denmark, the same; in Holland, twenty-four in 1,000; in France, twenty-three in 1,000; in Sweden, twenty-four in 1,000; in Prussia, twenty-eight in 1,000; in Sardinia, thirty in 1,000; in Austria, thirty-one in 1,000; and in Russia, thirty-six in 1,000.

Experiments were made on Monday in the grounds adjoining Chelsea Hospital, by Captain Disney, the inventor of a new war projectile. The invention consists in fitting shells with a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, and filling the rest of their space with a highly combustible fluid, which upon exposure to the air ignites everything with which it is brought into contact. Directed against ships or houses or masses of troops, the new projectile would have all the destructive properties of the rocket, without its uncertainty of aim. Captain Disney also states that by a similar use of another chemical fluid he can cause blindness for several hours to all troops coming within a quarter of a mile of its operation; but this portion of his experiments was, for obvious reasons, omitted.

The *Invalids' Russa* gives the following account of the death of Admiral Nachimoff:—"He could never be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his admiral's uniform, even when he went out on the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Kornileff Bastion, and continued to do so in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends, he only said, 'They seem not to aim badly. A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet on the temple: he was carried off senseless, and remained so to his end.'

THE HONEST HUGUENOT.—During the ceremony at St. Peter's, at the announcement of the immaculate conception, a Papal major having ordered his soldiers to kneel down, perceived that a French officer was standing, and commanded him to kneel. He declined doing it, which so irritated the major that he drew his sword to assail him. When the ceremony was over, the French officer, who was a Protestant, asked the Papal officer by what right he ordered him to kneel before the holy wafer. "I am commanded by my sovereign," was the reply. "Tell your sovereign," said the stern Huguenot, "that the French have no orders to receive from him, we being his protectors; and that, for myself, I kneel only to God."

The Emperor has conferred on a priest of the name of Jeromonach Joban Sawinow the military order of St. George, fourth class, for the following conduct:—"On the night of the 22nd to 23rd of March, in this year, the said Sawinow encouraged and led his countrymen at the moment when they were wavering under the attack of the enemy before the Kamtschatka Lunette. He appeared among them in his robes, with the crucifix in his hand; raising the latter, he cried

with a loud voice, 'Lord save Thy people!' Our Orthodox monarch the victory over his enemies. Under the effect of this inspiration the troops rushed forward again and took the first and second lines of the trenches. He had further been active in conveying to the troops in the trenches the orders addressed to them by their commanding officer; whilst so doing, the lower part of the crucifix in his hand was shot away, and a hostile bayonet passed through his gown.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES

THE RIGHT REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE arrived on Friday, 3rd inst., at Port Hood, a portion of the mission at present under the charge of the Rector of St. John's, Arichat. After he had visited a few members of the Church who reside in that settlement, and attended to some matters of a local nature, he proceeded on the following day to the Strait of Casso. His Lordship was met near Long Point by Rev. R. F. Brine, and about nine o'clock reached the hospitable residence of P. Brouard, Esq., at Ship Harbour.

On Sunday 6th, Morning Service was held in the Bathel at that place; the building was filled by a respectable and attentive congregation. Rev. J. A. Smith, of Melford, read Prayers, and Rev. R. F. Brine, the Lessons. At the place indicated by the Rubric an infant was presented for Baptism, and received that ordinance from the hands of the Bishop. This circumstance tended forcibly to prepare the congregation for the solemn services which were to follow, and his Lordship took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for carrying the minds of all back to that time when they themselves were thus admitted into the fold of Christ. At the conclusion of Morning Prayer, and after the singing of an appropriate portion of 119th Psalm, the Preface of the Confirmation Service was read by Rev. J. S. Smith. His Lordship then addressed the Candidates in his usual impressive manner, and the ancient Apostolic rite of Confirmation was administered to 8 persons. The candidates and the whole congregation were afterwards energetically addressed at some length in an evangelical discourse: much attention and order were observed throughout, and the appeal was such that several remarked (as all doubtless felt) that "it was good for them to be there." The morning services being concluded, his Lordship crossed to the opposite side of the Strait. Of the Services in that improved portion of the Diocese your "Melford Correspondent" will doubtless furnish the details. After a rather long but pleasant journey of some 20 miles by water, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rectors of Melford and Arichat, with Mr. Hadley, arrived on the evening of 6th at the residence of Rev. R. F. Brine. On 7th, at the appointed hour (11 o'clock, a. m.) Divine Service commenced in the Parish Church of St. John: although the Church was well filled, the congregations were not so large as on Sabbath days; Rev. J. S. Smith officiated in the Desk, and the usual detailed preliminaries having been gone through, the rite of Confirmation was administered to twenty-three. The congregation was next impressively addressed from the Pulpit by the Bishop: in the course of which he specially exhorted the Candidates to remember the vows which in their own names they had renewed and to continue them in prayer "for grace to enable them to walk worthy of their vocation, and to adorn the doctrine of their Saviour in all things." Much feeling on the part of the candidates and congregation was evinced under the fervid and heart-soothing discourse—and it is hoped that this will not die away except with the remembrance of the solemn day.

Immediately after Morning Service an Address (congratulatory of this second visit of his Lordship to this Parish within the space of three years) was presented in the Vestry by the Church Wardens and Parishioners, to which an affecting extemporaneous reply was returned.

At 7 in the evening, Divine Service was again held in the Parish Church, Rev. Mr. Smith officiating as before. The Bishop preached to a large and attentive congregation. In the course of the three days above mentioned his Lordship delivered five sermons, as many addresses,—baptized one infant, confirmed between fifty and sixty, and paid as many visits to the sick, young and afflicted as his time would permit.

On 8th the Bishop took his departure from Isle Madame. He was accompanied as far as Lennox's passage by the Rector of St. John's, Rev. Mr. Shaw, and Messrs. J. Lavoisic and Ed. Binet, the former the Secretary of the Arichat Local Branch of the D. C. S. and the latter the Junior Church Warden.

Arichat, Aug. 11th, 1856.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

EPISCOPAL VISIT TO THE STRAIT OF CANSO.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, arrived at Ship Harbour from Port Hood, on the evening of Saturday the 4th inst.

On the following Sunday morning, a bright sun shone out most propitiously, and at an early hour, boats in various directions were seen gliding through the lambent waters of the Strait, bearing numbers to the House of Prayer. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a large congregation was assembled, and the Services commenced. Prayers were said by the Missionary of Melford; an infant was admitted to Holy Baptism by the Bishop; and at the proper time, eight candidates for Confirmation were presented by the Revd. Mr. Brine, Rector of Arichat. His Lordship addressed the congregation on various matters of general interest, and the candidates particularly, as to their responsibilities in the solemn profession they were about to make. Then followed a lucid and impressive discourse by the Bishop, which was listened to with the deepest attention.

These important duties concluded, his Lordship, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, crossed the Strait to McNair's Cove, and soon repaired to the neat little building, known as St. Andrew's Church, where the congregation was already assembling for afternoon Service. Evening prayer was said by the Revd. Mr. Brine. His Lordship, in addressing the people, spoke of the pleasure he felt in being enabled to visit them at this time, expressed his gratification at finding several valuable improvements effected since his last visit,—but on the other hand his sorrow in observing that the Burial-ground was not in as satisfactory a condition as it ought to have been. To this matter due attendance was warmly urged by his Lordship, and it is believed that that appeal will ere long be fully and substantially responded to. The nature of Confirmation, as an Apostolic and Scriptural rite, was distinctly explained, and its claims to right observance were clearly pointed out. The candidates were called upon, once more to consider the solemnity and importance of the step they were about to take, and were exhorted, that step once taken, to continue stedfast, constantly pressing onward in their Christian course. They were assured that, in this communion and fellowship, to which they were about intimately to unite themselves, every thing necessary to salvation, and every needful help and encouragement, were abundantly to be found. And they were solemnly warned, to beware how they separated from this authorized and spiritual communion, and in humble dependence upon God, to be ever armed and guarded against those beguiling influences abroad in the world, whose tendency is to weaken the cause of truth, and swell the ranks of skepticism and infidelity. Seven persons were confirmed at St. Andrew's Church, by prayer and by "laying on of hands," and the Bishop again preached an excellent Sermon.

His Lordship passed the night at the house of J. B. Hadley, Esq., and on the following morning, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Brine and others, proceeded by boat to the Church at Lower Melford, where he was met by the Rev. Mr. Morris, of Manchester, and by a large congregation. The Services commenced about half-past eleven o'clock, in which the several Clergymen took part. His Lordship afterwards addressed the congregation as usual, and remarked favourably upon the vestry lately erected, and also upon the number of voices heard in making the responses during the service. The address to the candidates was full of warning, and encouragement. They were reminded of their great responsibilities on this occasion. Men could not know their hearts, but God could not be deceived; it was therefore on their own testimony and responsibility, as to their sincerity, that they were to be admitted to the rite of Confirmation. In embracing this rite they would also be admitted to the highest privileges of the Christian, to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and full communion in the Church of Christ. But these holy privileges, they were told, were not bestowed on to be lightly esteemed, but to be embraced as often as opportunity offered, and in the right and worthy use of them, grace would be increased, and peace multiplied. Fourteen persons were then Confirmed, thus making in all 21 at Melford. After an able discourse by the Bishop, in which all seemed deeply interested, the congregation was dismissed.

His Lordship, without loss of time, again took boat, and accompanied by several gentlemen left for Arichat, at which place after a visit and some strange adventures by the way he arrived somewhat late in the evening.

Melford, Aug. 11, 1855.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

It must be gratifying to all who love to see the interests of the Church advancing and the dominion of Satan held in check, to mark the signs of life which are at present moving Churchmen in this City. Without noise or ostentation we believe there is a spirit of good at work which if increased and strengthened will like leaven affect the whole mass with which it comes in contact—and if (as with God's grace we may anticipate) the harvest be at all commensurate with the seed now cast into the field, the world; our successors may watch with joy the blessed results of those efforts which we in anxious prayer, and trusting confidence commence in the name and faith of God. The first and greatest sign of life is the opening of the Salem Chapel—and that God may speed its mission—and bless those who have opened its doors to our fellow citizens who of necessity or choice lived apart from the sacred influence of the house of prayer, must be the heartfelt desire of all true Christians.—There are few who have taken the trouble to look into the position of our Church amongst the mass, who have not early felt that there was a lamentable difference between the numbers who call themselves Churchmen, and those who frequented the House of God. Our District Visitors have long and zealously tried to turn the thoughts of these nominal members of the Church to the great sin of forsaking the assembling of themselves together; but they were met with excuses so many and some so hard to deal with, that no marked alteration crowned their trying labours. By their Reports it appears that we have recorded in the Books of the District Visiting Society of St. Paul's no less than 136 families belonging to our Communion—and yet let any one visit our Churches when most crowded, and compute the number of labouring people who belong to us by the attendance in the Sanctuary, and could they guess that we are in a measure responsible for so many careless members. The greatest obstacle hitherto has been the want of proper Church accommodation and a disinclination on the part of the poor to frequent what they with a mistaken notion called the rich man's Church. This by a generous impulse on the part of our Bishop has been entirely removed and the field is again open with brighter prospects of success for the District Visitors and all others who will join in the work, with earnest entreaty to "compel men from the highways to come in" to the House of God—much no doubt depends upon the fidelity and zeal with which this useful Society conducts its operations during the ensuing autumn—and we would here notice that the Society is much in need of reinforcements of Visitors, more especially of young men who may take those portions of the City which are only held by ladies, because no gentlemen can be found to take their place, and which would be entirely neglected if abandoned by the Lady Visitors.

This new field of labour will necessarily involve so great an increase of work that the labour of the Society will be very onerous if no new members take the place of those who have been obliged to relinquish their work and enlarge the operations of a useful institution, by giving some of their care and time to its service. His Lordship the Bishop publicly opens the Chapel on Sunday evening, Sept. 2nd, and we hope that the issues of so important a movement will fully answer the most sanguine expectations, and that he may never have reason to regret that he assumed a liability which brought many heedless beings within reach of the good tidings of salvation, and comforted the hearts of the humble and poor whom God hath chosen rich in faith. The detail of services has not yet been made public, but doubtless they will be such as may best suit the convenience of those for whose especial benefit it is designed. One feature in the arrangement of the New Chapel is, that it has the honor of being in the van of improvement in that it commences as a Free Church, equally open to all. Much good may also be anticipated from the organization of a Sunday School in connection with the Chapel, into which may be brought all children who now spend the Lord's Day worse than children of heathen parents in a land where still reign darkness. Again we repeat the fact that much depends on the efforts of all true hearted Churchmen who will strive to fill the Salem Church with worshippers—and let us for encouragement reflect, that the godliness there taught may make men happy now and forever—here in the pleasure of a conscience void of offence toward God and towards all men—hereafter in the fruition of the exceeding great reward—it will be well worth all the trouble bestowed if but one wanderer be brought

back to the fold of Christ—no careless Christian made to feel his high privilege of being in heaven the object of God's unchanging love, on earth a member of the Church of Christ—if only one sinner shall be thus reduced by the all-powerful attraction of the love of God to take words of penitence and return to his heavenly Father, to walk worthy of the neglected perhaps forgotten vocation with which he is called.

The arrival of the person to be employed as a City Missionary will also tend to make the new Chapel a successful scheme, for he will find a long list of families who never worship with their brethren. He is said to be a man of much experience in his work, with ability and perseverance to carry it on, with piety to nerve him for his duty, and with health to sustain him in his arduous undertaking.

The introduction of a new and powerful Organ into the Choir of St. Luke's, is another sign of improvement in the care for the worship of Almighty God in the beauty of holiness—and the good feeling and liberality of all who aided in procuring the Instrument, reflects much credit on the contributors.

There is however one drawback to our contemplation of our present prospects, that is the threatened delapidation of our Churches, the extreme difficulty in providing means for their repair. He will be entitled to the lasting thanks of all who contrived a scheme to solve the difficulty, and extricate us from a position which promises to involve us in most serious difficulties.

The Bishop intends (D. V.) to hold an Ordination on Sunday, Sept. 23d—and all Deacons intending to present themselves for Priest's Orders are requested to communicate their wishes without delay to the Archdeacon. It is not intended to hold an Ordination on the Sunday before Christmas-day.

We learn from the New Brunswick Courier of Aug. 18, that the Hon. Mr. Ritchie has been appointed to the Judgeship vacant by the death of Hon. Judge Street. His ability to fill the office is highly spoken of, but it is said his services were more needed in political life.

We learn that a Telegraphic Despatch has been received in this City, announcing the arrival by R. M. Steamship Pacific, at New York, of the Hon. Joseph Howe.

Another French Frigate, the *Penelope*, 60 guns, Capt. Faunier, from Martinique, arrived in this port on Saturday afternoon last. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the frigate, and returned by the Artillery on the citadel.

It is computed that there are, at the present time, no less than 50,000 people out of employment in the city of New York.

The French Vice Consul at this port, Wm. Cunard, Esq., visited H. I. M. ship *Penelope* on Tuesday last, at half-past 11 o'clock, a. m., and was received on board with a salute of five guns, the number due to his office.

The Volunteer Artillery were drilled on the Common on Wednesday last. It is said that they acquitted themselves remarkably well.

The new Lunenburg Packet arrived here on Monday last. She is a neat looking craft, and her accommodations are excellent.

Too true to be questioned!—Macle and Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These extraordinary medicines have just effected another astonishing cure on a lad of the name of Archibald Jones, aged 13 years, (son of William Jones, the well known Yeoman, residing in Queen's Square, Dublin,) for eight years the poor little fellow was covered with scabrous sores; it became distressing to his parents to see him suffer. Their despairing of his ever being benefited and it did look like it, until they tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which in three weeks, completely cured him.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. C. Lloyd, with £1. viz—10s. for self, which will pay to July 14, 1855, and 10s. for Mr. H—to May 21, 1855. From Mr. Bevan, with 10s. for W. C. From Mr. W. Gossp, Windsor, with new subscribers—directions have been attended to. From Rev. R. Payne—attended to. From Rev. Mr. Arnold—the parcel is awaiting a vessel. Rev. F. Appleby—directions attended to. Rev. J. S. Smith—attended to. Mr. W. Gossp, Kentville, with subscriber—Cash received—all right; other directions will be attended to.

Births.

At Glen Allan, Upper La Hève, on the 15th inst., the Lady of JOSEPH P. MILLER, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

At St. Luke's Church, 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, ELIZABETH, to CLARA, daughter of Frederick Dauphney, Hubbard's Cove.

At Waverly, (10 miles on the Eastern Road,) at the residence of C. P. Allen, on Wednesday 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Maynard, Mr. JAMES REEVE, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Capt. Robert Jackson North Shields England.

On Thursday, the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Henry DeBlois, Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL, of Halifax, to AUGUSTA, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Roland, of La Hève.

Poetry.

THE VENITE.

Blazing in a world of gain, While we suffer, still we reign. Through a wilderness of woe, Onward are our marches go.

Lift we then our lyric song, Fall and fervent, loud and long Hallelujah! Lord on high.

Children of the Cross are we, Shout we, hence, our Jubilee: Time may frown, and flesh may fear,

—Robert Montgomery.

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A SECOND HAND ORGAN imported from England, and at present in use in the Amherst Church.

Compass G.G. to E. in Alt. Contains Stop Diapason through Open Diapason, from middle G. to E. in Alt.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

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June 9.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

ROBERTS' Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 7s. Reid, Thos. D. D. Essays on the active powers of the Human Mind, with Essay by Dugald Stewart, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 13s.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.

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OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

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Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor.

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

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