

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: / **Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.**
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	15X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854. NO. 27.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Sept. 16	15 B. of Tria	Jerem 23, Matt 17, Jereen 38 1 Cor 1
M. 17	16	Zeph 8, 18, Haggal 11
T. 18	17	Ilag 2, 19, Zech. 1
W. 19	18	Zech 2, 30, 4, 5
T. 20	19	1, 21, 7
F. 21	20	22, 23, 25
S. 22	21	Zech. 9

* One of the Reader Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this week.

† The Athanasian Creed to be used

Poetry.

HYMN.

In wide eternity's vast space,
When no beginning was, wert Thou
Sovereign of all-pervading grace.
Beneath Thy veil, flamed on Thy brow,
Then love and nature sprang to birth,
And life and beauty filled the earth.

Awake, my soul! pour forth thy praise;
To that great Being anthems raise—
That wondrous Architect, who said,
"Be formed!" and this great orb was made

Since first I heard the blessed sound,
"To man my spirit's breath is given,"
I know, with thankfulness profound,
His sons we are—our home is Heaven.
O! give me tidings, that shall tell
When I may hope with Thee to dwell,
That I may quit this world of pain,
Nor seek to be its guest again.

A bird of holiness am I,
And from the vain world's net would I fly.
Shed, bounteous Lord! one cheering shower,
From Thy pure cloud of guiding power,
Before, e'en yet, the hour is come,
When my dust rises toward its home.

What are our deeds? All worthless all!
O! bring devotion's wine,
That strength upon my soul may fall
From drops Thy Thou mad'st divine.
The world's possessions fade and flee:
The only good is loving Thee.

—From the Persian of Hafiz.

Religious Miscellany.

THE SOUL IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH.*

But again, the parable of the rich man and Lazarus throws much light on this subject, and tells us something in addition of the souls of the wicked as well as of the good. "And it came to pass (we read) that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died and was buried: and in Hell (i.e. Hades) he lift up his eyes being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son remember that thou in thy life-time receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted and thou art tormented." (Luke xvi 19-31) Now it is confessed at once, that some of the circumstances mentioned in the parable, such as the dipping of the finger in water to cool the tongue are not to be taken literally, but in a figurative signification. Nevertheless, the description of the souls of the wicked and righteous being instantly conducted to misery or happiness can never be the mere drapery of the parable. Such a scenic representation of the future state, calculated as it is to deceive, would surely never have been given if it were entirely fiction. And when we recollect (as the learned Lightfoot has proved) that "it was universally believed amongst the Jews that pure and holy souls, when they left the body, went to happiness with Abraham," we cannot suppose that our Saviour would have placed the stamp of His approval on an unfounded fable, and thus confirmed them in their erroneous belief. And since the parable describes Lazarus as comforted, and Dives as tormented, at the same time that the five brethren were still resident on the earth,

it is clearly to be understood as showing the condition of the dead previous to the final resurrection.

But the evidence is not yet exhausted. We find St. Paul writing to the Philippians (Phil. i. 23, 24), "I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better: notwithstanding to abide in the flesh is more needful for you." In those words *the departing from the flesh* is immediately followed by *the being with Christ*, and this is declared to be "far better," which it would hardly be if the soul was in a state of insensibility "like the bats in their dark winter-quarters," and indeed it is difficult to understand in what sense a sleeping unconscious soul may be said "to be with Christ."

The same Apostle writes again to the Corinthians, (2 Cor. v. 6, 8,) "Therefore we are always confident, knowing that while we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord. (for we walk by faith, not by sight). We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord." Where we also perceive that it was St. Paul's expectation, that he should no sooner be "absent from the body" than "present with the Lord," and this must evidently be meant of that separate state of the faithful between death and the resurrection, because he speaks of the soul as "absent from the body:" and the condition of being "present with the Lord" necessarily conveys the idea of a blissful and joyous communion, for "in His presence is fullness of joy." When, therefore, the Apostle, in other places, speaks of those who are "fallen asleep," or are "sleeping in Jesus," these expressions refer to the body, which is laid down in the grave as a bed, to awake and arise at the breaking of the resurrection morning; and they are used as the familiar phrases by which it was customary to speak of the departed; in the same way as burying-places for the body are called cemeteries, i. e. sleeping places. And where we read in one place of those who "sleep in Jesus," mention is made in another of those who are "dead in Christ."

There is another passage which ought not to be passed over in this investigation. "For Christ also had once suffered for sins . . . being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit. By which also He went and preached unto the spirits in prison, which sometime were disobedient, when once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah" (1 Peter iii. 18, 19.) Many interpretations have been given of these mysterious words, but by far the most probable is that of Bishop Horsley. He concludes, on weighty critical reasons, which we cannot now explain, that the true translation is, "Being put to death in the flesh (i.e. His body), but being quick or alive in His spirit (i.e. His soul). In which also He went and preached to the spirits in safe-keeping." And he supposes the meaning to be, that the soul of Christ, after the death of His body, descended alive into that invisible mansion of the departed, where the souls of the righteous are preserved in safe-keeping under the shadow of God's right hand, and that He preached or proclaimed to them, not repentance or faith (for they must have repented and believed before they died, or they would never have gained admission into the place destined to receive the souls of the saints,) but the glad tidings that He had offered a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, and in the merit of His blood was about to appear in the Court of Heaven as their Intercessor, a proclamation which may be supposed to have sent a thrill of animation through the midst of Paradise, and have encouraged the tenants with new hopes of their perfect consummation and bliss both in body and soul at the resurrection. He adds, with regard to this proclamation being addressed to the souls of men who lived before the flood, that there is no intimation given in Scripture that the souls of those whose bodies perished in the deep are to perish everlastingly in the lake of fire. There is nothing to show that the earnest and lengthened exhortations of Noah were altogether without effect, and that some, ere it was too late, did not repent and cling to the alone anchor of salvation. And certainly the words "which sometime were disobedient" seems to point to such a conversion from their stubbornness. But if this be so, then after such an universal and indomitable manifestation of God's anger, we can well understand the peculiar fitness of

the publication of the story of the cross specially to those who, though involved in the general wreck of humanity, had previously listened to the warning voice of "the preacher of righteousness," and yielded themselves captives to the Spirit of God. And

I think I have observed (says Bishop Horsley) in some parts of Scripture an anxiety, if the expression may be allowed, of the sacred writers to convey direct intimations that the antediluvian race is not uninterested in the redemption and the final retribution. It is for this purpose, as I conceive, that in the description of the general resurrection it is mentioned, with a particular emphasis, that "the sea gave up her dead," which I cannot be content to understand of the few persons, few in comparison of the whole of mankind, lost at different times by shipwreck—a poor circumstance to find a place in the magnificent images which surround it: but of the myriads who perished in the general deluge, and found their tomb in the waters of the raging ocean."

The above are the chief passages which our standard divines have adduced to prove that "the spirits of just men made perfect," (Heb. xii. 23,) or who have finished their earthly course, not only subsist, but also enjoy felicity, inferior only to that complete bliss which they will finally receive in heaven, when they will no longer "see through a glass darkly, but face to face." (1 Cor. xiii. 12.) "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." (Rev. xiv. 13.)

And it cannot but be a great confirmation of this doctrine, that while there is nothing in the writings of orthodox Christian authors of the first three centuries to support the unscriptural doctrine of purgatory, and the other "fond things vainly invented," which accompany it; yet "I do affirm (to use the words of Bishop Bull) the consistent and constant doctrine of the Primitive Church to be this, that the souls of all the faithful, immediately after death, enter into a place and state of bliss far exceeding all the felicities of this world, though short of that more consummate perfect beatitude of the kingdom of heaven, with which they are to be crowned and rewarded in the resurrection: and so, on the contrary, that the souls of all the wicked are presently after death in a state of very great misery, and yet dreading a far greater misery at the day of judgement." And that this is the doctrine of our own branch of the Church Catholic will be clear from a single quotation from the Burial Service: "Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence to the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh are in joy and felicity, we give thee hearty thanks, for that it has pleased thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world, beseeching thee that it may please thee shortly to accomplish the number of thy elect, and to hasten thy kingdom, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of thy holy name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

And what indeed can be more full at once of warning to the impenitent sinner, and of comfort to the earnest and striving Christian than this? The one may well tremble as he hears how, when Judas by transgression fell, "he went to his own place," the place allotted to the souls of the lost, how, as it seems, no respite, no reprieve was granted him, but as soon as his guilty soul was disengaged from his body, he was borne away to be reserved like (the fallen angels) in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day. The good man, on the other hand, will be animated for the dread encounter with "the last enemy" by the certainty that he will speedily be ushered, not into a place of purgatorial pangs, where the remainder of sin may be cleansed away by fire, but into the receptacle for the blessed, where a great multitude of beloved ones are awaiting his arrival, "for without us they shall not be made perfect," and when "the glorious company of the apostles, the goodly fellowship of the prophets, the noble army of martyrs," are already assembled. *Churchmans Magazine.*

* Concluded from last week.

News Department.

From papers by R. M. S. Africa, September 1.

ENGLAND.

The Royal visit to France has been brought to an auspicious conclusion, and the Parisians—somewhat disappointed on the arrival of the Queen of England—have fortunately been left in good humour, both with themselves and their visitors. They were willing to be pleased, and their natural gallantry has been called into play by the affable and gentle dignity of the sovereign of a country where the Salic law does not exist. We trust, therefore, that their enthusiasm has extended beyond the display of flags and fireworks, so prominent in all national ebullitions of French feeling. The thoughts of the chief actors in that glittering scene, if we could analyse them, would be worth analysis. The visit of the Emperor of the French, with the Queen of England, to the tomb of the Exile of St. Helena, in Les Invalides, or the grave of James the Second at St. Germain, the gay scene at the Hotel de Ville contrasting so curiously with the plethoric hospitality of civic dignitaries nearer home, the gorgeous saloons of Louis Quatorze, with all their vicissitudes, will not have been without their moral. But on these it is needless to dwell. Our Queen is once more in her island home again, and, in the quiet of Osborne, will often recur to the scenes into which *La belle alliance* has led her. May they never give rise to more painful recollections than those which now attend her!—*Guardian*.

The subscriptions for a memorial to Lord Raglan amount to about £6,000. "A small landed estate, with a suitable house, to be entailed upon his title and descendants," has been determined upon by the committee as the most suitable memorial, and the estate from which the deceased lord derived his title, and upon which they had fixed, has been placed at their disposal by the present proprietor on reasonable terms.

It is stated that the four vacant Colonelcies will be given to Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Gore, C. B., lately in command of the troops in Canada, to Lieut.-General Walton, General Simpson, and Major-General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B. There are now two vacancies on the General Officers' list; and it is reported that Colonel Shirley, C.B., 86th—who, like General Codrington, has not been a day absent from Crimean service—Colonel Horn, C.B., 20th, Colonel Warren, C.B., 55th, and Colonel Spencer, C.B., 44th, will shortly be raised to the rank of Major-General.—*Globe*.

The first division of the German Legion, forming the Rifle Battalion, and numbering upwards of 1,000, are under orders of readiness for the Crimea, and, according to present arrangements, will leave Stornchiffe this week. The first division of the Swiss Legion is also expected to leave Dover for the seat of war next week. The *William Rogers*, an American ship, has arrived at Spithead from Halifax with 557 recruits for the Legion.

The *Post* tells us that it is intended to raise a regiment of 2,800 men in Canada. The regiment will bear the name of the "Royal British North American Regiment," and the colonel-in-chief will be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The commissions will be conferred upon Canadian gentlemen, or officers settled in the province, and the corps therefore will be national. It will be composed of men of British and French origin.

The steam-transport *Adelaide* passed the Isle of Wight en route to the Crimea on Friday, having on board officers, men, and horses of the Turkish Horse Artillery; a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and another of Royal Artillery, for the Crimea; 600 tons of artillery stores, and 4,000 Crimean medals.

The *Hull Advertiser* states, that it feels no hesitation in publishing what it knows to be a fact, viz., that Lord Dunderdonald's plan consists in destroying the enemy by blasts of poisoned air.

Forty-eight new gunboats and eighteen despatch gun-vessels have been ordered for immediate service of Messrs. Pritchard, Mare, Green, Wigram, Young, Fletcher, and White, shipbuilders.

Volunteering is now to be specially invited into the regiment of Sappers and Miners, and this branch of the service is to be considerably augmented.

A series of fortifications are projected for the south coast of Wales. We mentioned some months ago that Milford Haven was to be put in a state of defence. The harbour of Swansea is now to be provided with heavy metal, and the important roadsteads under Fenarth are to be guarded by a heavily armed

fort or battery on the heights. Several other defences are also spoken of, and it is expected that they will be used for practice by the several regiments of artillery militia which have been raised, particularly the Glamorganshire New Artillery Militia.

Americans who profess the Roman Catholic religion, and many foreigners, who feel that in that country the temporal power of the Pope should be thrown off, have evinced a determination to establish an American Catholic Church. This feeling pervades not only the laymen, but the priests; and in New York a wish is expressed that some leading paper would call a meeting of the intelligent and independent laity to organise a number of independent Catholic Churches in that city, who shall and will own and maintain their own Church, and call permanently a priest at their own charge, who shall, if he so will, marry, and that the whole services of the Church shall be performed in the English language, and that members of the Church shall be allowed the Bible in their families, and such other improvements in the worship as this enlightened age demands. This is requested by a priest; and a number of them stand ready, as soon as congregations are organised, to accept the calls and all the offices when demanded. It is stated also that fully two-thirds of the priests of that city are ready to revolt from under the tyranny of John Hughes (Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York), but dare not until the independent laity begin.—*London Record*.

FRANCE.

THE QUEEN AND THE FRENCH PRESS.—The *Presse*, giving a résumé of the Queen's visit, says:—"The reception of the Queen of England has been grand, unanimous, cordial, worthy, in a word, of a great nation. From the palace to the people, from imperial residences to popular faubourgs, and to those least guilty of courtiership the demonstrations in honour of the Queen were full of tact, sincerity, and courtesy. This comes from the fact of the people proportioning its welcome to its esteem for the ideas represented by the chief of a state; it hailed in Queen Victoria the head of an allied country, but the head also of a great nation, and a free one. The land of the Salic law has shown, in its manners, a deference which is not in its constitution; it has even learnt the hierarchial fashions of the English Court, so much so as to apportion with delicate nicety the difference of respect it paid to the Queen or to Prince Albert." Then follows a slight sketch of Queen Victoria's life, after which the writer ends thus:—"The crown of England has no thorns like that of Spain, borne also by a woman. Queen Isabella alternates perpetually between frantic popularity and the perils of revolutionary violence. Seated on a shaking throne, she is forever tired and agitated, as mother and as daughter; whilst Queen Victoria, blessed amongst women, happy amongst queens, carries her royal diadem as an ornament, and sees herself respected and welcomed by foreign nations, as much as by her own. * * * As woman, and as Queen, she has received a real ovation, but above all as representative of a great power and free country; and when the memory of the late fêtes has disappeared, a salutary impression of her visit will remain. It will be a pledge of esteem between the two nations, and a manifestation that may not be without effect upon approaching events."

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.—On the 29th two English steamers, having in tow the *Mary Ann* and *Eva*, transports, embarked about 4000 men at Marseilles for the East. A sailing transport proceeds in tow with every steamer that clears out, and the same plan is adopted on the return voyage, by which a great saving of time and expense is accomplished. Since the beginning of the war, official returns show that 28,000 officers and 38,000 horses and men have embarked for the East at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles.

THE CRIMEA.

The *Times* publishes the following telegraphic despatch from a Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8 a.m.—The *Moniteur* says that the Minister of War has received the despatch from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, Aug. 19, 1 p.m.—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. to-day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest return we could make gives the following results:—Russians buried by the French, 2,129; by the Russians, 1,200; total, 3,329."

"The *Moniteur* adds these words:—
"The artillery has again opened fire against Sebastopol. An error in a despatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced. It is not the case. This fire is that of our cannons, which, as

has been seen, has powerfully contributed, since its recommencement, to facilitate the works of the approaches directed against the ensemble of the Malakhoff works."

A private despatch from the French camp gives a few additional particulars about the affair of the *Tobernaya*, and explains, to a certain extent, the disproportion, remarked by every one between the loss of the allies and that of the enemy. It appears that the garrison of Sebastopol, as well as the army, are almost without provisions; they have scarcely a morsel of bread to eat, and they are in such a plight that, according to the despatch, one would say the Russian Commander-in-Chief really desired to get rid of a considerable number of his men from the sheer impossibility of feeding them. The enemy had to pass through a deep ravine to approach our lines, and while they did so they were actually mowed down by hundreds by our guns and caulketry. The Russians were not in a position to return our fire with effect, and did little more than fire in the air. They seem to have been sent forth as desperate men, to do the best they could. It was in the advance and retreat that they suffered most, and, but for the signal slaughter of the enemy, the affair could scarcely be called a battle. "If we do not take Sebastopol with our cannon," adds the despatch, "we shall do so before long by famine."

The news from the seat of war consists chiefly of telegraphic despatches from the commanders of the allied forces. The *Moniteur* publishes the following from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, Aug. 23, 10 p.m.—Closely pressed by our miners in front of the battery numbered 63, the enemy decided to fire last night five mines against that battery. They did not produce any effect against our battery, and did us no harm.

"Crimea, Aug. 24, 10 p.m.—In the course of last night we carried an ambuscade on the glacis of Malakhoff; 500 Russians made a sortie for the purpose of retaking it, but they were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about 300 men. The work has been turned against them, and is definitively gained by us. General McMahon has arrived. Our sanitary state is excellent."

Lord Panmure sends the following to the press, received from General Simpson:—

"Crimea, Aug. 20, 1855, 3.50 p.m.—Our works and those of our allies are making satisfactory progress.

"Crimea, Aug. 27, 1855.—We have just concluded the ceremony of the Investiture of the Bath. Nothing could have gone off better. The naval and military commanders of the allied forces assisted at the ceremony. In other respects nothing of interest has occurred."

In his official despatch General Simpson tells us that the enemy's fire is at times heavy, causing many casualties; mentioning especially the death of Brevet-Major Hugh Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards, struck on the 18th by a fragment of a shell. He adds:—

"The firing on our side has been directed in a great measure against the large barracks, dockyard buildings and the town, all of which show visible signs of the admirable practices of the Royal Artillery."

The same despatch may be taken in contradiction of a report that General Simpson had been previously attacked with dysentery, and obliged to go on board ship, as he does not allude to it.

A passage in the *Times*' correspondence bears out the complaint of our own correspondent of the present want of chaplains in the Crimea:—

"The senior chaplain of the army, the Rev. Mr. Wright, has made a representation to the Quartermaster-General on the subject of the insufficient number of clergymen attached to the forces. There are nineteen altogether, but of these only seven are effective. The others are ill (four have received sick leave within the last week), and their illness is attributed, in great measure to the severity of their duty. Some of these gentlemen have as many as five hundred sick to attend to—independently of such attention as they may be required or desirous to give to the healthy.—I understand that Mr. Wright has represented forty chaplains to be the number required for the army now out here. I know not whether there be more or no more than are needed, but it is evident that if it be deemed desirable that the sick and wounded should receive spiritual consolation, it is but a mockery to expect that to be afforded to them by only seven clergymen. You are, doubtless, aware that of the chaplains out here, there are only one regular, one appointed, and one by Government. The religious societies receive permission to send a certain number (I think 20) each; half the expenses of their maintenance being to

be borne by Government and half by the societies that submitted their names for the approval of the authorities."

We have received the following account of the battle of the Tchernaya, from our own correspondent. His letter is as follows—

"*Heights above Sebastopol, British Camp, Aug. 16*

"The allies and the Russians have had another encounter, which, in point of importance, cannot but take its place among the great actions fought in the Crimea. On the morning of the 16th, long before daybreak, perhaps at one or two o'clock, 60,000 Russians, inclusive of 3,000 cavalry, with 120 pieces of artillery, issued from the pass through which the allies originally reached Sebastopol from the north, and attacked the advanced post of the Piedmontese on the Russian side of the Tchernaya. The single regiment which defended it was forced to fall back upon the main force on this side of the Tchernaya. This was supposed to be the key of the allied position, and no sooner did the Russians gain it, than they proceeded to place more than thirty pieces of artillery upon it. General Marmora, accompanied by Major Gavoni and the other members of his staff, whose quarters are near Kadkoi, made their appearance in an astonishingly short period of time, and by their prompt gallantry and skilful handling of the troops, did more, as will be afterwards shown, than recover the advanced position taken by the enemy.

"As soon as the Russians gained possession of the advanced post of the Piedmontese, or while they were doing so, they poured down a large mass of troops upon the bridge over the Tchernaya, facing the centre of the French camp. This body quickly drove in the pickets and guard stationed there, and instantly spread itself up and down the French side of the river and aqueduct which runs parallel with it. In an incredibly short time it mounted the heights on which the French, consisting of the Third and Twelfth Divisions, have their camp. On it went, until in one place it reached nearly to the centre of the camp, where the General's quarters were. So much were the French taken by surprise, that they could at first only bring four guns to bear upon the enemy. The 2nd Regiment of Zouaves is reported to have lost in this onset 800 men. By this time, however, the Piedmontese had regained their footing in the front, or on the Russian side of the valley, and a powerful body from the Piedmontese camp came up with great impetuosity along the courses of the Tchernaya and aqueduct, and also along the slopes of the heights on which the French were attacked, against the flank of the Russians. This move seems to have turned the fortune of the day, for it gave the French time to recover and bring all their available strength to bear upon the enemy. The Russians were driven from the heights into the valley. A dreadful struggle appears to have taken place near the bridge by which they retired or were driven back. The banks of the Tchernaya and of the aqueduct, on the allied side, were strewn with dead Russians. As many nearly were to be seen on the banks on the other side; thus proving that the combat had most obstinately been maintained after the bridge was recrossed by the enemy. Here there must have been very heavy artillery firing, for yesterday there were, within a few hundred yards of the bridge, nearly 100 French artillery horses lying unburied.

"Farther down the Tchernaya, near the reservoir or small lake at the extreme of the French camp, below the heights of Inkermann, there was another attack, probably made after the Piedmontese position was carried. The enemy crossed the Tchernaya and aqueduct by pontons. It did not, however, come to a successful result, but was intended probably as a diversion. Hand to hand fighting, however, seems to have taken place, the Russians carrying on the contest resolutely after being driven across the aqueduct. Here the French could not follow them to the Tchernaya, for the greater part of the plain is commanded by the guns on the cliffs held by the enemy. In fact, at no point did the French and allies follow the enemy far. The Russians retired in beautiful order, remaining for hours in the gorge or pass ready to face any force sent against them. Although Pellissier had hurried to the scene with large succours, the English artillery and cavalry in great strength came up, and the Turks, composed of many thousands, also were ready for action, yet no advance against the enemy was made. Their camp is said to be behind one of the great spurs or small hills jutting out from the mountain range of the Russian side of the Tchernaya.

"The object of the attack on the 16th, was the destruction of the allied troops in the plain of the Tcher-

naya. If that had been accomplished, then the enemy would have fallen down immediately on Balaklava and got possession of our magazines there. Their further operations would have depended on the success of a sortie intended to have been made from Sebastopol on our trench and camp here. The plan of attack on the French and Sardinians was most skilfully arranged. The army moved against the allied camp in the form of a crescent or semi-circle, intending to envelope and crush the whole of the French and Sardinians nearly at the same time, an operation for which their numbers qualified them, they being 60,000, and the united amount of the others not more than 35,000. Had the Russians attacked the French first they might have gained the day. It was the unexpected resistance of the Sardinians that was the primary cause of their defeat. It is most gratifying to think that our new allies have so well justified the prepossession we have had in their favour.

"The loss of the Russians seems to have been at least 5,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Three of their guns were captured. Two of their Generals were slain, and other two fell into the hands of the French."

The staff of the Railway at Balaklava, which had been greatly diminished by illness and other causes, has been broken up. Mr. Beattie has been requested by General Simpson to remain to superintend the working of the railway and all engineering matters connected with it.

THE BALTIC.

The following account of the bombardment of Sweaborg, by a correspondent of the *Portsmouth Times*, is very characteristic of a "Jack Tar"—

"The mortar vessels then hauled into bombarding position, the gunboats in detachments of threes and fours, hovered round, snorting with their high-pressure engines like war horses, and impatient to dash in to draw the fire off the stationary mortar-vessels. At five minutes past eight the signal to commence action was made, and the ball was opened by a shell from the *Pickle* mortar-vessel, which was anxiously watched to see how far our range was good. To our great satisfaction it fell on the very top of the citadel, close to a flag-staff where waved the royal standard of Russia. [It is supposed that the Archduke Constantine was at Sweaborg.] And now the row begins in earnest. All along our line bang went the 13-inch mortars, charged with Valenciennes, and other ignitable composition. In dashed the gunboats, firing as they advanced, rushing in at full speed, till within 3,000 yards of the forts; then wheeling sharp round, and making way for those astern of them. "Hurrah, Johnny!" Off go the mortars from the island battery (which I don't think the Russians had seen before,) but don't imagine we had it all our own way. A moment had not elapsed after we had opened fire, when, from every embrasure, from guns *en barbette*, from mortar batteries, from the line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the harbour, and from the guns on the heights of Bak Holmon, off went missiles of all descriptions; and though many fell short, the disagreeable sound in the ear of passing shell or red-hot shot, were much too frequent to be pleasant. As our fellows got nearer they thought nothing of that sort of thing, both soldiers and sailors' whole mind and energy being directed to pitch into the "Boorian" and revenge "Hango" (many of the shell and shot were marked "Hango.") The fire was kept up with spirit on both sides, with hardly any casualties on ours, until nearly twelve o'clock, when one of the most awful and terrific explosions I fancy that ever was witnessed took place close to the citadel. I can only compare it to a violent eruption of Vesuvius. A whole fort was blown up, thousands of shot and shell were thrown into the air, the latter bursting as they rose; and what appeared the most extraordinary was that it seemed as if it were never to cease. Pillars of smoke intermingled with shot, shell, and some *assizes* guns, constantly rolling out of, as it were, the bowels of the earth. The sea for half a mile was immensely agitated and covered with foam. Firing on both sides ceased for the moment, but as soon as the first burst of astonishment had subsided, the air resounded with the cheers of the allies, not only from those engaged, but from the vessels outside, whose rigging and yards were covered with men; but "Don't let them rest," was the order. "Blaze away, my boys," and carcasses and shell, and red-hot shot, were thrown as near the fire, to make confusion more confounded. Not another gun did they fire for more than an hour. The flames caused by the explosion spread rapidly, and building after building, barracks, stores, and small magazines, burst and blow up right

and left. This entire new method of warfare appears to have staggered the enemy; and doubtless, it is a great triumph of naval service.

And now it is night, a pitch dark night, all quiet but an occasional explosion on shore or a shell from a mortar. Perhaps the Russians were even trying to rest. Whether or not, they must have been rather astonished at about twelve o'clock by seeing the sky suddenly illuminated, and forty or fifty rockets rushing simultaneously into their already well-lighted town and store-houses. These dangerous projectiles, thrown from the boats of the fleet at 2,500 yards' distance, soon added fuel to the flame, and one of the most enormous fires conceivable was the result. It was in vain that they fired shrapnell shell, red-hot shot, &c., at the boats, it availed nothing. For a full hour the hissing sound of the rocket was heard, at the end of which time it is no exaggeration to say that that fire extended nearly a mile, the flames and black smoke being perfectly terrific to look at. At two o'clock in the morning a similar dose was administered, and at daylight the mortars opened fire, and the flying squadron again dashed to the front, and fired away in most glorious style. Nothing can exceed the credit these little vessels are entitled to. The enemy appeared much disheartened by the constant fires and destruction of their stores, the flag of the royal family of Russia, so flauntingly displayed at daylight on the first morning, was hauled down at ten o'clock. [I suppose the fighting Constantine thought his town would suffer if anything happened to him.] and sometimes during the day for hours only an occasional shot was fired. I am led to think that the troops were employed putting out the fires. The fire was well kept up on our side all day, and the destruction on shore increased hourly to a frightful extent, occasionally an explosion would take place, caused by some present-use magazines blowing up. It is supposed that the Russian loss of life must be something awful, when you take into consideration that at the grand explosion the guns of the destroyed forts absolutely were seen to be blown up into the air. What must have become of the poor wretches who manned them? On the second evening the rocket-boats attacked the place, going still nearer in than on the previous night. The Russians again fired on them in vain. The fire was more frightful, if possible, this night than the last. At four in the morning the order was given to discontinue the bombardment, the mortars being all very shaky [three having burst.] and Sweaborg being so completely in flames that nothing more could be done. Helsingfors was entirely at our mercy, and what some call a mistaken leniency alone has spared it. The Russian strength and Russian stores are concentrated in Sweaborg, and altogether there are some eight or ten forts at Helsingfors. May be it is good policy, after showing our strength, to be merciful. Here ends the bombardment of Sweaborg, which I am induced to think will strike terror into the very heart of Russia, for it must be obvious that, through the powerful agency of mortars [if you have enough of them.] every port in Russia is at our mercy."

A letter from an officer on board one of the ships at Sweaborg says—"We estimate the loss of the Russians from our own observations at 1,500 men, and buildings and other property to the value of a million sterling. Two French boats and an English one were sunk during the day, but the crews were saved. The French lost one man and had five wounded; the British two wounded."

CHINA.

The *Pekin Gazette* reports that the insurgents are losing ground in the north of China. The *Overland Friend of China* says:

"The amount of bloodshed at Canton during the last month has been sickening. When Shaou-king, the second city of the province, was evacuated without fighting, a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected from the hungry wolf—they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred, as many as ten thousand, it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination, so called, arrived, eyewitnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited, the condemned getting into the execution basket with every apparent satisfaction. At the rate of seven and eight hundred a day for some time, the whole ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon got rid of. Several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in 24 pieces, lingering dying. From the earless way in which the bodies are interred, in heaps at eastward of the city, and the disgusting stench in the vicinity of the execution ground, it will not surprise us to hear of a plague carrying off its victims by thousands. But with all these executions and their probable terrible consequences, there is no abatement of the rebellion."

Month's Department.

HYMNS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

(By Author of *Lord of the Forest*.)

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT

Hush! little Christian child,
Speak not that Holy Name,
Not with a laughing lip,
Not in thy playful game.
For the Great God of all
Heareth each word we say
He will remember it
In the great Judgment Day

Hush! for His hosts unseen
Are wat'ring over thee,
His Angels spread their wings,
Thy shelter kind to be.
Wilt thou with words profane,
Rash, and unbecoming,
Scatter thine Angel guards,
Glorious and beautiful?

Honour God's Holy Name,
Speak it with thought and care
Sing to It holy hymns,
Breathe It in earnest prayer.
But not with sudden cry,
In thy light joy or pain,
For God will hold guilty all
Who take His Name in vain!"

PETER THE GREAT.

PETER, when a mere boy, perceived the degradation and barbarism of his subjects, and resolved to raise them above the innumerable evils which he beheld on every side. At eighteen years of age he had meditated gigantic plans of reform, to be effected only by assuming greater powers than were ever exercised even by his despotic predecessors. We have the faith to believe, that he did not exercise his mighty power with the ultimate view of aggrandizing his own person and family, as some of his successors have; that he did not aim merely to make himself "the state," like Louis XIV. from the mere selfish passion of absorbing the state in his throne, but rather that he might create a mighty empire out of disordered states—that he might raise barbarians from brutal ignorance and apathy, to be efficient, healthy, happy, civilized beings—that he might repress crime and violence—restore order, decency, and law—promote industry, art, science, and material wealth, and make his nation respected and powerful in Europe. That these were the great objects of his desire, in spite of his arbitrary temper, his jealousy of all authority that did not emanate from himself, his occasional excesses, his violent passions, his barbarous traits, his savage cruelties, and his many crimes, we believe can be made clear and evident to all impartial persons. We detest his many vices, and do not love him as a man; but we honour him as a sovereign, despot though he was, because he did not believe himself a god, but only the vicegerent of God, whose ultimate and eternal laws were to be enforced by any or all the powers which the Almighty had delegated to him as the sovereign ruler of a mighty people.

When he ascended the throne, on the death of his father, Alexis Michaelovitz, in 1682, and when his opened eyes surveyed the state of the empire which he was called upon to rule, not only by the suffrages of the people, or the authority of a constitution, but by the will of God, he beheld national poverty, universal rudeness and coarseness, infinite injustice, petty tyrannies without end, general ignorance, baseness, and barbarism. All the evils which have ever depraved and degraded humanity were around him, and were indulged in with recklessness and remorseless eagerness at once disgusting and destructive.

Under such circumstances Peter commenced his reign. How great was the labour which he imposed upon himself! But he was a Hercules—he was equal to his task, and that task, in spite of his tyranny, was a beneficent one.

Before he began his first labour, while a mere boy, under eighteen years of age, he strangled a serpent, Sophia, daughter of Alexis by a first marriage,—a woman of masculine vigour, who had secured to herself the office of regent during the minority of Peter,—aimed, as soon as she perceived his genius and restless enterprise, to rid herself of him and reign alone. She leagueed with Prince Galitzen and the strelitzes, those disorderly Moscow soldiers; an insurrection took place, with the ultimate view of assassinating the Emperor; but Peter escaped, suppressed the insurrection, punished his enemies with the knout and with death, and assumed in good earnestness the government of the realm. Heretofore he had been devoted to pleasure, his education had been purposely neglected, and he was

barbarous in his tastes, but soon the work of reformation began on himself and on his country.

His first labour was the creation of a navy, originating, perhaps, in his love of sailing rather than in any enlarged views of the value of commerce, or any prophetic foresight of the benefits which it was ultimately destined to confer on his country. He was, when a boy, fond of adventure and enterprise, and especially attracted by the wonderful qualities of a sailing vessel. Other boys have felt the same enthusiasm, and who shall say how much heroism has been excited among young men by the passion of sailing? To how many is it fascinating, romantic, delightful. But there is a Providence in the world, and that Providence is seen in the early taste of the czar, which led him, step by step, to construct a navy, and lay the foundation of commercial enterprise in his barbarous land.

Every one is familiar with the story of his first experiments with a boat which had been built by a Dutchman, to sail in the little river which passes through Moscow. How Peter was delighted when he learned that it could sail against the wind. How he learned to manage it himself. How he engaged Brandt, the Dutchman, to build him a yacht to sail on Lake Peipus, south of the gulf of Finland, between Ingria and Livonia. How his ambition expanded to sail on the ocean. How he purchased a Dutch merchant ship at Archangel, and accompanied by an English man-of-war sailed to the frozen ocean. How his passion for ships increased. How he performed all the duties of a seaman, from the lowest drudgery of a common sailor to the management of a ship itself. How he incurred great risks, but manifested the greatest intrepidity and ability. These things are known—these early pastimes, which show the adventurous boy rather than the comprehensive statesman. It were a mistake to suppose that he started with the idea of founding a navy, for political and commercial purposes; he was too young, too inexperienced, too ignorant. But God had a work for him to do, and he made use of this early passion to lead him on gradually to the perception of the value of commercial enterprise. The ambition of the youthful sovereign was not content with the two or three clumsy merchant vessels. He resolved to found a navy; for this purpose he studied the art of ship-building, and employed a vast number of men in different places, to gird his empire around with wooden walls, in imitation of England and Holland.

The czar had now an army and an navy, and the respect of his subjects. But he perceived his own deficiencies—that he was inexperienced—that he was ignorant of those arts and of the knowledge which had elevated neighbouring nations—and he resolved, not from mere curiosity, nor for the sake of pleasure, to visit the various kingdoms of Europe, and learn their social and political institutions, with a view of introducing such as he liked into his own country.

His efforts to civilize his subjects constitute his highest glory, and his highest claim to our regard. Before he could reform his people, he must be himself reformed—he must educate himself.

His third labour, and no slight one for an absolute ruler, was to renounce, for a time, the honours and pleasures of royalty, and assume the character of a servant, a labourer, a student, and a traveller, in order that he might become a more mighty monarch. There is so much romance in the incidents of his tour through England and Holland, that it invests his history and character with peculiar charms. It was in a red woollen shirt and duck trousers, with a sailor's hat upon his head, an adze in his hand, seated on a rough log of timber in the ship-yard of Saardam, that the great Duke of Marlborough first beheld this extraordinary man. Contemplate the novelty and phenomenon of a sovereign, who governed with absolute sway the largest empire in Europe, and who had command of unbounded wealth, submitting to the hardships of manual labour like a common workman, eating brown bread, sleeping in a mean hut, and astonishing every one by his feats of physical labour, and all that he might make himself master of a great art—an art on which the future prospects of his country in no slight degree depended. Contemplate this active-minded, energetic man, studying civil engineering, fortifications, mathematics, and languages, visiting schools, charitable institutions, manufacturing establishments, corn-mills, paper-mills, oil factories, blacksmiths' shops, dock-yards, churches, Quaker meeting-houses, courts of law, parliament-houses, hospitals, and libraries; holding interviews with artists, merchants, admirals, generals, judges, senators, and kings; dining one day in a mean eating-house on Tower Hill, and on the next with the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, and on the third with King

William, at Kensington Avenue to ceremony and pomp, and dining solely to his own improvement, and finally leaving the kingdom with an army, not of soldiers, but of pilots and sailing-masters, surgeons, gunners, blacksmiths, sail-makers, carpenters, compass-makers, tinmen, painters, architects, in all five hundred persons, whom he had induced to settle in Russia for the civilization of his subjects. Is there not greatness in this? Greater than the pomp of courts, or the march of armies, or gorgeous triumphal processions? It was the end which he had in view which constituted their moral greatness, and the control which he exercised upon himself, with all his violent passions and his vast ambition. Such is the way that greatness is ever secured—by self-sacrifice, labour, and temporary humiliation. What a lesson to the pampered sons of the rich and luxurious in the marts of commerce, or in the capitals of aristocratic pride! Oh, ye young men, self-indulgence, ease, supercilious self-complacency, pleasure-seeking, idleness, and vanity, are inconsistent with greatness, or any pursuit which ennobleth man! In your comfortable and proud obscurity, look up to Peter the Great—the mighty monarch, teaching the world an immortal lesson—a lesson which should be engraven on your memories so deeply that no pleasure or vanity should ever efface it for an hour.—*Southern Quarterly Review*.

Selections.

CATARACTS OF THE NILE.—The banks of the Nile are often picturesque and beautiful; and the eastern side, to the Arabian Gulf, is bounded by high mountain ranges, composed of granite, porphyry, and marble, of the greatest variety of colours. Lofly granite rocks enclose the green and fertile valley of Jarjar, a narrow oasis rescued from the surrounding desolation. Preeminent in beauty amid the numerous islands which stud the river with their emerald verdure, is the "Garden of the Tropics," called by the Egyptians the "Island of Flowers." Within the space of a mile in length and a quarter in breadth, it presents a fertility equal to the finest part of Egypt. It is three miles above the island of Elephantine; and the most remarkable feature in the scenery is caused by the Nile dashing through the wild confusion of granite rocks, with which its bed for many miles is thickly strewed. The noise of the cataracts formed by the river, which boils and foams amid a thousand rocks, is heard at a distance of three miles. The stream, forcing its way through the innumerable islets situated near this spot, is tossed about in every direction, forming numberless little cascades, and presents to the traveller's eye a scene of peculiar grandeur and effect. The noise resembles that of a tempestuous ocean beating on a rocky shore.—*Sharp's London Magazine*.

PRACTICAL USE OF SCIENCE.—In every branch of natural history the study of science, in its manifold forms of classification, is constantly leading the most valuable discoveries connected with our means of existence. Some twenty years ago all the timber of the Hartz Forest was destroyed by a species of beetle gnawing completely round the bark, prevented the sap from rising. This destructive animal made its appearance in England; and science very soon discovered the cause of the evil, and provided for its removal. If there had been no knowledge of natural history here, not a tree would have been left in our woods: and what then would have been the cost of timber? The naturalist is now carrying his investigations, with the aid of the microscope, into the lower departments of animal life. He finds the causes of blight and mildew, and knows the species of the minutest insect that mars the hopes of the farmer and the gardener. The chemist steps in; and the ravager is destroyed or rendered less noxious.—*C. Knight*.

Miss Nightingale is one of those whom God forms for great ends. You cannot hear her say a few sentences—no, not even look at her, without feeling that she is an extraordinary being. Simple, intellectual, sweet, full of love and benevolence, innocent—she is a fascinating and perfect woman. She is tall and pale. Her face is exceedingly lovely; but better than all is the soul's glory that shines though every feature so exultingly. Nothing can be sweeter than her smile. It is like a sunny day in summer; and more of holiness than is expressed in her countenance one does not often meet on a human face as one passes along the dusty highways of life. Through all her movements breathes that high intellectual calm which is God's own patent of nobility, and is the true seal of the most glorious aristocracy—that of mind, of soul.—*Trevelyan's City of the Crescent*.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Beaver Harbor Parsonage, 3rd Sept. 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I presume, it is expected that I should give some detail of the movements and pious labours of our much respected Bishop while his Lordship was travelling "over flood and field," on the south eastern coast of the Diocese,—within the limits of Beaver Harbor Mission. I will, therefore, cheerfully enter upon the task, by stating, that the Bishop was met by the resident Missionary, at Liscomb Harbor,—the eastern boundary of Rev. J. Alexander's charge, on Thursday 16th ultimo, and conducted, on foot, some few miles to the residence of John Smith, Esquire, at Maria Joseph, accompanied by Rev. T. Dunn, myself and a few of the most respectable inhabitants of the place. There, the Bishop and Rev. T. Dunn were attentively and kindly taken care of for the night. Next day (Friday) between the hours of 9 and 10, notwithstanding the morning was ushered in by a dense fog and a heavy dew lying upon the grass (such was the happy impression made) that numbers, from the gray headed old man down to the youthful stripling and infant in arms, were seen directing their steps to the sanctuary. Boats too, gaily dressed with colours, approaching the shore with their living freight, anxious to be in time for service—and when the Bishop, with his clergy, drew near the Church in the absence of the joyful sounding bell, a goodly number of our hardy fishermen gave him a welcome by a salvo of a three round "jeu de joie." Immediately after, all entered the Church,—there, all were silent, with hearts intent upon duties solemn and sacred. The dusk was occupied by Rev. T. Dunn. At the end of the second Lesson, an infant was presented for baptism, which being administered, the prayers were re-engaged in, till the end. After singing a few suitable verses of the 119th Psalm, the Candidates for Confirmation (25 in number) immediately arranged themselves around the Communion railing,—the Bishop then commenced his usual pious exhortation, closely and affectionately reminding them of the importance of the step, about to be taken, and counseling them, with heart-felt feeling, when once they have pledged themselves to be servants of the Most High, not, upon any account, willingly depart from that path in which they, that day, promised to walk. Before laying on of hands, a pause of some moments ensued. At this stage it seemed to have a most thrilling effect upon all present,—many appeared, it is to be hoped, to be deeply concerned about their spiritual life,—many, we believe, were engaged in silent breathless prayer, until the Bishop moved to confirm. This being over, the Bishop delivered an excellent discourse, in the course of which, he took care to speak of the prevailing vice, frequently practiced by certain individuals in this community to the great annoyance of the better disposed, advising them to give it up, else a dreadful doom awaited them from the hand of that God whom, by their evil course, they were hourly provoking. After the service was over, a large whaler well equipped, was ready to convey the Bishop and Clergy across a wide, rough bay; after a hard pull, the party were safely landed on the opposite shore, in time to begin a second service. This station, called the Narrows, has only a school house, in which a Sabbath School had been held, till quite recently, by a pious female member of the Church; but in consequence of her removal, the Sunday School has been closed, as no one, at present here, is competent to take her place. The Candidates, however, before her departure, had been very much assisted by her affectionate teaching and counsel, so that eleven now stood forth to receive the sacred rite of Confirmation. The Bishop too, did not fail to exhort them henceforth, to seek that grace from above which would certainly be given to them if applied for, through the merits of Christ alone. Then followed an impressive Sermon, full of spirituality and love. The Bishop spent the night at the comfortable residence of William T. Tidmarsh, Esq., Orkneys. Next morning early, Saturday 18th, the Bishop and Clergy having partaken of the hospitalities which Mr. and Mrs. T. so generously and happily bestowed on their guests, took their departure for Salmon River, where they arrived after a walk of some hours, early. Here the Bishop and Rev. T. D. received a hearty welcome, and a rest which was very much needed, as they had been travelling and performing ministerial duty every day since they had left Guysboro'. At sun-down, the inhabitants, knowing their Bishop had arrived, gave vent to their joy, by a salute of many guns along both sides of the harbour, which had a pleasing effect, and

the Church has not yet attained to the honor of having a bell hung in her tower, so that on this similar happy occasion. Such a demonstration as this could not but be pleasing to the resident Missionary and his wife, to find that the people in this locality wished to pay respect to their chief pastor. Sunday 19th, a bright sun arose amid a clear sky, propitious of a fine day, and so it proved to be. Early the little Church was filled, every seat being occupied. The Bishop, with his clergy, at the hour appointed, entered. Service commenced by Rev. T. Dunn in the desk—at the conclusion of which, 17 of various ages, came forward to unite themselves, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, more closely to the Church of their affection, by declaring themselves openly and professedly as Members of Christ's Church here on earth. The Bishop again questioned, counseled, and exhorted as heretofore, to pray continually to be kept from sin and pollution, and give themselves up to Him whose disciples they then avouched to be. Then followed the act of confirming. The Bishop again preached a Sermon which did all good to hear. In the afternoon the Bishop undertook the duties of the desk—afterwards (the Rev. T. Dunn delivered a very suitable discourse, in as much as it improved upon all, especially the young, to engage immediately in a religious life, which would be the only safeguard of avoiding sin and consequently preparing for the eternal safety of the soul. Next morning, his Lordship and Rev. T. D. bid adieu, for some time to come, to Beaver Harbor Parsonage, where the inmates of which felt a happiness to have them. As an appointment had been made for service at 3 o'clock, p. m. at Sheet Harbour, and as they had to walk thither, the party hastened on to be in time. The service being concluded at Sheet Harbor, the Bishop inspected the neat little Church in the course of erection, and expressed himself pleased with the site, design and workmanship of the same—stayed the night at the residence of Capt. Watt. Early on Tuesday morning, the Missionary and Building Committee presented an address, to which his Lordship replied in a neat, extemporaneous speech. A whaler-well manned, being ready, another fine day appearing, adieu being interchanged, the Bishop and Rev. T. D. separated from this part of the shore, carrying with them many kind wishes and sincere prayers for safety and preservation. Thus ends an episcopal visit, which has afforded a high gratification to all, I doubt not, that were privileged to join in the services, and to have the pious counsel from one duly authorized to rule over the Church in this part of Christ's vineyard. The only regret that seemed to be avinced, was, that in all probability, three long years must necessarily pass away, ere the voice of the Chief Pastor shall again be heard here.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
J. B.

To the Right Reverend HUNTER, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

MY LORD,

We, the Missionary and Church Building Committee, for ourselves, and in behalf of the congregation connected with Sheet Harbor Station, gladly embrace the present opportunity of offering our united respects to the gentleman who now fills the dignified office, as chief Pastor of this Diocese. We should, therefore, be wanting in our duty, were we to permit your Lordship to pass on without tendering this expression of our hearts which we beg to present in all sincerity, and feel thankful for this, your first visit to our Harbor. It is an evidence of the desire you are manifesting, to see and examine for yourself, the progress of the Church in every settlement, however obscure, within the field of your Episcopal labors.

We, also, desire to acknowledge, with gratitude, the ready response, not merely in word but in deed, to the Memorial presented last winter, in obtaining for us a sum from that good old Society, under whose fostering hand the Church has been, since it was first planted in this colony, so liberally sustained. By that timely aid, we are enabled to set forward the work towards completion of the beautiful little Edifice which graces the summit of yonder hill, and which otherwise might have lagged for want of pecuniary means, as the people here are elsewhere along these shores, with some few exceptions, are generally in humble circumstances, with large increasing families. Permit us, moreover, to assure your Lordship, you carry with you our best wishes and fervent prayers, that the great Head of the Church, by His gracious spirit, may support you in all your labors of love,—your fatigues of body and anxieties of mind to fulfil those arduous duties for which you left your Fatherland, willing to spend and be spent in the glorious cause of helping on that happy period, "when the knowledge of the Redeemer shall fill the earth as the waters now cover the sea."

With all due respect, we are, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble obedient servants.

Wm. Watt, Thos. Perry, and Edward Burdett, Building Committee, John Kerry, Clerk.

According to Mr. Russell, (Correspondent of the Times in the Crimea,) one of the greatest curses of the camp at the present moment is the multitude of flies. "It is really an Egyptian plague. In every tent and hut they swarm in myriads. From mosquitoes and fleas we are tolerably free; there are no bugs—at least I have neither seen nor heard of any. Probably bedsteads are not sufficiently numerous here to encourage the presence of those flat and scald insects. We are duly grateful for the absence of such irritating vermin; and we try to be resigned, but we certainly cannot be thankful, under the fly infliction. The Crimean fly is the most daring and aggressive animal of its size that it ever has been my lot to encounter. It befools everything in your quarters, bites you, and will not be rebuffed. Its courage and activity constitute it the Zouave of the fly family. It dashes into the cup you raise to your lips, and defiles the morsel at the end of your fork. War with it is not to be thought of. Kill a thousand, and you shall have a million in their stead. Whatever food is exposed upon the table, sugar, meat, bread, is in an instant black with flies. The camp reounds with meditations on the genus. A cargo of 'Ketch-em alive' papers, arriving just now at Balaclava, would find an instant sale at exorbitant prices. We should paper our huts and tents with them, and still despair of exterminating our tormentors."

BRIBERY IN RUSSIA.—There is one thing that, so long as it lasts, will prevent Russia from taking her rank among the great civilized nations of Europe, and that is the vast system of bribery that is carried on in all the public offices. It may appear strange to say a system of bribery, but so it is. Bribery forms the rule, and honesty the exception, in all matters relating to the law or the Government, though, doubtless, there are some few honest and honourable men to be found in the Russian empire; but the number is very small. Peculation is again another very prevalent sin, and generally practised throughout the country, otherwise how could men live upon the miserable pittance allowed them by the Government for their services? All this, however, is not considered as a stain upon man's characters; on the contrary, as it prevails universally throughout the country, there is no dishonour attached to it. A man, a small officer in the military service, holds a situation, the salary of which is about £70, and to be able to retain his place, he is obliged to pay for the protection of another man, £1000 per annum! This he not only does, but keeps up a large establishment of servants, horses, &c. It will be naturally asked, how can he do it? Why, by bribery, which renders his place worth to him about £4,000 or £5,000 a-year. Nobody ever thinks of inquiring about the salary attached to any office, but how much can be made in it?

The following is a copy of the inscription written by Lady Franklin for the tablet, now on its way out to the Arctic Regions in the United States Expedition, which is to be placed on Beechy Island:—

"To the memory of Franklin, Crozier, Fitzjames, and all their gallant brother officers and faithful companions, who have suffered and perished in the cause of science and the service of their country—this tablet is erected near the spot where they passed their first Arctic winter, and whence they issued forth to conquer difficulties or to die. It commemorates the grief of their admiring countrymen and friends, and the anguish, subdued by faith, of her who has lost in the heroic leader of the Expedition the most devoted and affectionate of husbands. "And so He bringeth them unto the Haven where they would be," 1855. This stone has been intrusted to be affixed in its place by the officers and crew of the American Expedition, commanded by Lieut. H. J. Hartslein, in search of Dr. Kane and his companions."

The following list of the ages of the Bishops is going the round of the press:—

"England.—Canterbury, 75; York, 67; London, 69; Durham, 85; Winchester, 65; Bangor, 83; Exeter, 81; Peterborough, 76; Chichester, 73; Worcester, 72; Gloucester and Bristol, 72; Carlisle, 71; Rochester, 71; Ely, 71; Lichfield, 67; St. Asaph, 65; Hereford, 64; Norwich, 62; Ripon, 61; Chester, 61; St. David's, 58; Llandaff, 57; Bath and Wells, 56; Oxford, 50; Manchester, 48; Salisbury, 47; Lincoln, 44; Soler and Man, 48. Ireland.—Armagh, 82; Dublin, 68; Cork, 74; Cashel, 72; Killaloe, 71; Meath, 69; Limerick, 69; Tuam, 68; Derry, 62; Osory, 61; Kilmore, 54; Down, 47. Of these one English Bishop, Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland), and two Irish, Tuam (Lord Plunkett) and Killaloe, (Lord Riversdale), are likewise temporal."

The Leeds Mercury records an instance of what is stated to be a frequent occurrence—a frog imbedded in the centre of a large block of coal, being dug out alive at a coal pit near Morley. According to the latest accounts, "the frog was still lively." When found it was very dark in colour, but was on Wednesday becoming like the common every-day species. The seam of coal from which it was discovered, was supposed to be the same as that which is now being worked at the same pit.

to be every one of the United Kingdom.

In a communication some few weeks since from Archbishop I, noticed the following remarks: "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 Belfast correspondent will doubtless furnish the details." I have been waiting for those, before giving you some account of the labors of our respected Diocesan, at the close of his extensive tour, along the Eastern coast of our Province, in which, as the facilities of travelling are there neither many nor convenient, he must necessarily have been exposed, in the discharge of his laborious duties, to long and toilsome journeys, often on foot, and under extreme heat. I was desirous to see the account above alluded to before the public, as I wished the members of our Church, who take an interest in her increase and prosperity, to have read, in rotation, as they occurred, some details of duties performed, of the interest evinced, by the particular congregations, in the sacred services, and the numbers confirmed. I will now, however, without further delay, furnish you with some account of his Lordship's visit to Three Fathom Harbor, the inhabitants of which place are an interesting people, and appear to be strongly attached to the Church of their fathers. On Sunday morning the 26th of August, his Lordship, with the Revd. Thomas Dunn, drove to the Settlement, and were received by the Rector of Dartmouth, and conducted to the Church. As they approached the sacred edifice, his Lordship was welcomed by the peals of the "Church going bell," a pleasing sound, which, for some years past, had not gladdened the ears of those who rejoice when the opportunity is afforded them, to "go up to the House of the Lord." Additional seats had to be provided, for the very crowded congregation, which attended on this occasion; and, with humble gratitude it is added, manifested throughout a deep and pleasing interest in the services. The Prayers were said by the Revd. T. Dunn; and, at the conclusion of Morning Prayer, an appropriate Hymn was pleasingly sung by the whole congregation, the candidates, with evident feeling, joining heartily in this song of Praise. The Preface to the Confirmation Service was then read by the Rector, and twenty-four Candidates presented to his Lordship, for the holy and apostolic rite of "Laying on of hands." These were addressed, in a solemn and forcible manner, by his Lordship, who reminded them that they were to be engaged that day in one of the most sacred and important transactions in which created beings can bear a part, viz., the solemn renewal of their former covenant with their Maker, at their Baptism, and the no less solemn claim of the promised mercies of our great Creator towards themselves. The behaviour of the candidates was peculiarly devout, and becoming the new dedication they were about to make of themselves to God;—the responses were audibly and feelingly made by all, and a most hearty AMEN pronounced at the conclusion of the comprehensive prayer—"Defend O Lord this Thy servant" &c. The Sermon by the Bishop, was listened to with marked attention, and the sound and wholesome advice and instruction, we have every reason to believe, will be acted upon and remembered. His Lordship, with the Clergy, then left for the Church at Porter's Lake, a distance of nine miles. Here a very large congregation awaited their arrival, composed of different denominations, come together to witness the services,—and from the interest which was manifested throughout, there is reason to believe that the congregation was not only gratified but profited. At the conclusion of Evening Prayer, twelve candidates were presented by the Rector for the solemn and ancient rite of Confirmation, making in all in the Parish of Dartmouth, Seventy-four persons. It is fervently to be hoped that this will be a day remembered much, by all those present, and often thought upon in the stillness of the night, in the freshness of the morning, and in the languor of noon,—whenever indeed the soul retires upon itself and finds food in the recollection of past scenes and past impressions.

His Lordship, after giving some necessary advice respecting the repairs of the Church, and of the fence around the burial ground, which is in a very disreputable and dilapidated state, left at a late hour for Dartmouth, but happily reached the Steam Boat Wharf in time to take advantage of the last boat for that evening, and arrived in safety at his home.

Dartmouth, Sept. 11, 1855.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1855.

SUPPORT OF THE CLERGY.

Looking forward to the time when the Church in this Province will be thrown upon her Members for the sole support of her Ministers, we would ask, are we providing now for the future? As the present incumbents drop off can their places be supplied? We fear the answer to these queries must be in the negative. It is true that the Endowment of Parishes has commenced, but it is very evident that no parish in the country could support a Minister from the small sum now deposited. There are those who believe that the voluntary system will supply all need, and that under it the Church will

flourish and increase. We hesitate not to affirm, that it will be an unhappy day when our Clergy are left to the tender mercies of that system for their maintenance. A glance at our brethren of the Episcopal Church in the United States tells a sad tale of the working of the voluntary system. There we see a number of Clergymen, who from the inadequate support received from the people, are obliged to shut their mouths from preaching the Gospel, and follow a profession or trade, which if contrary to their ordination vows, at least gives them that support which they in vain looked for in their former calling. And can we suppose that this system would work better in this country? From the present position of our Church we know that affairs would be in a worse condition. Our Clergy receive their main support, from England, the people contributing but a small share of their salaries in comparison. When the whole burden shall fall upon the people, will they be willing and able to bear it? On the contrary, shall we not hear of Churches closed that are now opened, the congregation scattered as sheep having no shepherd—and need we add, what a state of society this state of things will soon manifest. Even suppose that every man gave according to his ability, there are parishes whose inhabitants are so poor that they could not contribute sufficient for the support of a Minister. For proof of this look at the difficulty in raising the fifty pounds in order that the Minister may receive his stipend from the S. P. G. and D. C. S. What would be the amount raised if the Clergyman depended entirely for his living upon the voluntary contributions of his people?

We might if space permitted, show that the system is pernicious in its effect both upon the Clergy and the people. By such a system you make the Pastor the slave of his congregation—so dependent upon it that he perhaps often refrains from warning the unruly, lest he should starve. Now we are far from insinuating that any Minister would desire to gain gold by winking at the vices of his hearers, but we ought not to place them in a position where he would, being a man of like passions with ourselves, be tempted to connive at wickedness in high places. We know that the general spirit of this liberal age is contrary to our opinion, nevertheless we assert from a knowledge of the fact, that to make a Minister useful in his Parish, you must in a great measure free him from those trammels which voluntarism throws around him.

There are others again who are opposed to the capricious system, and advocate the principle of assessment. The principle is a sound one, if it would meet the wants of the Church, but we fear that if not carried out until the time when our Church shall have become self-supporting, it would fall short and fail. If every Parish were assessed for a certain amount annually, to be deposited as an endowment, then, we think, the future prospects of the Church would appear more bright to the eye than they do now.

That steps should be immediately taken towards endowing Parishes is very plain. The best and quickest mode of accomplishing the object may be an open question. Doubtless this will be one of the first subjects which will engage the attention of our contemplated Synod. It should not be lost sight of by any person who calls himself a Churchman. We may be now enjoying the means of grace; but we are reminded that our children growing around us will be deprived of these blessings unless provision be now made for the future maintenance of the Clergy. Let us not forget that God has planted his Church among us and that a weighty responsibility rests upon us for its growth and increase. If Christians, from carelessness or indifference neglect to secure the permanent continuance of the Church in our land, they will have to answer for their neglect to the Lord of the vineyard.

A LETTER FROM SHELBURNE.

I write from one of the quietest places on the face of the earth, where I have been sojourning for the last two days—the Town of Shelburne—which you will still find noticed in Geographies as one of the chief towns of Nova Scotia next to the Capital—and which some seventy years since contained ten or twelve thousand inhabitants.

Very little now remains to attest to the presence of that generation, except about two or three hundred of their descendants—the rest have gone and their works have followed them. They came here at the close of the war of independence—self-expatriated for their loyalty to the British Crown. They planned a city upon an extensive scale—cut down the virgin forest—cleared streets—built and planted—and for a while all was bustle and activity, and the infant township acquired the reputation of being the second city of the Province. The noble harbour helped the delusion, which, however, speedily came

to an end. A stranger finds it difficult to account, by natural causes, for the decadence of a place, which still at that time it may be afforded but little encouragement to the cultivator of the soil, gave so much promise to the fisherman, from its proximity to the best fishing grounds of the coast, and was so tempting to the mariner and merchant in its ample harbour, whose is room and verge enough for the British navy to ride in safety. Whatsoever may be the cause, the fact cannot be disputed. Some of the old houses still stand as proof of the strength and goodness of the imported material with which they were constructed—the lines of the streets and town lots are still preserved as evidence of the extent of the original design—a few of the old fruit trees still retain their vigor—and a few descendants of the settlers, who, tired of the state of unrest to which they had been subjected in a rebellious land, clung for better or worse to the quiet of the land of their adoption, are left to indulge in reminiscences of the glory of the town, and to hope for a time when it shall again rise in population, and in business activity and importance. It is a remarkable fact connected with the history of Shelburne, that of several thousand negroes who at the time of its settlement were brought from the United States, and distributed on lands within six miles adjacent, a large number were sent to Sierra Leone, and formed the first instalment of freedom in that colony of liberated slaves.

Shelburne, we are inclined to believe, from present appearances, has seen its worst days. The abandonment by the original settlers, was forced upon them by circumstances which they could not control,—Halifax would have shared the same fate, had it not been for the vast government expenditures which have nursed its infancy, and even now maintain it in life and vigour. Property is looking up, altho' the price which is paid for houses and land, seems ridiculously small in comparison with other parts of the Province. Fancy a large two story house, with outhouses, and half an acre of ground, being purchased a few years since for £70 and selling within the past twelve months for £250. The trade of Shelburne if small, is increasing—the houses are less numerous, they appear to be uninhabited—if the country around does not manifest signs of enlarged cultivation, the half farmer half fisherman is enabled to live comfortably himself, and to supply the demand for his surplus. Several fine vessels, a credit to the place and to the builders, are yearly launched in the vicinity, and a considerable amount of tonnage is owned in the port. Two packets run constantly to Halifax, and we venture to predict, that in the operation of the Treaty of Reciprocity, the advantages which this noble harbour presents for the prosecution of the Fisheries and the West India trade, will not be overlooked by one of the high contracting parties, and that it will not be long before the calculating enterprise of the United States, will find a profitable investment in the teeming waters which lave its shores.

We cannot say much for the natural beauty or variety of the scenery in this vicinity, so far as it has come under our view; but the healthiness of the climate has long been celebrated, and many an invalid has been benefited by a summer's residence. If pure air and water, an absence of fog and damp, and quiet undisturbed, can administer to a body or mind diseased, they may all be realized here in great perfection. An improvement is also beginning to be made in the accommodation for travellers, several houses having been recently fitted for their reception, and travelling has greatly increased of late years along the shore in this direction—among the rest we may mention that kept by Capt. Pierce, long and favourably known as the master of the Shelburne Packet.

The moral character of the Shelburne community stands deservedly high, and from the several places of worship of various denominations in the Town, it may be inferred that the religious progress of the people is carefully attended to. Conspicuous among the rest is the Episcopal Church, in which the Rev. T. H. White officiates. The worthy rector is descended from one of the principal inhabitants who assisted at the settlement of Shelburne, and carries along with him the affections of his people, and the esteem and good will of the various persuasions by whom he is surrounded.

The foregoing is but a meagre sketch of an interesting locality. Little else can be expected from a passing traveller. The writer leaves the subject to be charged upon by those who are more competent to the task. The Roseway River which empties itself into Shelburne Harbour, and which penetrates some eighteen or twenty miles into the interior, pos-

One of these, the Challenge, Capt. Walthers, built by McKay of Shelburne, is said to beat every thing of her size along the shore, on all points of sailing.

cases advantages of inland communication with timber producing districts, which would form a theme for public attention that might be attended with great benefit to a part of Nova Scotia, but little known, and therefore not properly appreciated.

Sept. 6, 1855.

The R. M. Steamship Africa arrived on Tuesday last, bringing dates to Sept. 1. The news is a barrer of important events. Preparations for another bombardment of Sebastopol, were going on; any immediate success is however very doubtful; and the sending out huts and supplies of winter clothing for the troops, indicates a rather confident expectation that another winter will be passed in the Crimea, without the walls.

The Queen's visit to France appears to have given Her Majesty unmixed satisfaction, and the French nation are highly delighted with it, deeming that this gratifying interchange of Royal courtesies affords another pledge of the sincerity of the alliance between the two countries. May it long continue.

Spain has published the correspondence with the soo of Home in the matter of the Church Property which the Government have ordered for sale: and challenges the judgment of the world as to the justice of its proceedings.

An order in Council prohibits the exportation of the following articles of iron from Great Britain to any place in Europe north of Dunkirk, viz:—Rivet iron, single iron, rivets, strips iron, Low moor and Bowling plates, sheet plate iron, exceeding a quarter of an inch, and round bars of from 3/4 to 1 of an inch in diameter.

The latest telegraphic despatches from the Baltic state that the allied fleet before Cronstadt had gone further out to sea. Authentic information had been obtained that the Russians had lost 2000 men at Sweaborg;—the Russians themselves state their loss at a much lower figure. A Russian despatch from Berlin 28th states, that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is to be considerably increased, and that ships of the line of 131 guns are to be commenced this winter at Nicolaif. It is stated at Berlin, that Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to all the Russian ambassadors, expressing the willingness of the cabinet to accept honourable propositions of peace.

The Ordination on Sunday 23rd inst., will be held at the Bishop's Chapel. Divine Service will commence as usual at 10 A. M. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev E. Maturin. The Offertory Collection will be given to the fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

The Publisher of the Church Times on his return from a month's tour through the Interior to Digby, and along the Coast via Yarmouth and Liverpool, to Halifax, on business connected with the Paper, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for many acts of kindness and courtesy on the part of the Clergy and Laity; and feels obliged by the prompt manner in which very many of the Subscribers to the Paper have paid their accounts. Those that remain unpaid, may be remitted by any of the Clergy who may be going to Halifax to attend the Diocesan Assembly.

Subscribers to the Eastward of Halifax will also oblige by remitting the amounts due by them, in the same manner. We shall forward during the ensuing week, a statement of Accounts to each of the Clergy in that direction, made up as nigh as possible to the commencement of January, 1856.

The St. John N. B Boatmen at the great contest on Charles River, Boston, for \$2000 a side, on Thursday, beat the Bostonians in the best possible style. The match was pulled in eight oared gigs, course twelve miles, and before nine miles had been gone over the Yankees gave in. Success to St. John!—Chronicle.

Enterprise at LIVERPOOL.—The enterprising people of Liverpool, N. S., have determined upon building a Marino Slip at that place. A meeting on the subject was held last week, the undertaking resolved upon, and a committee appointed to select a site, &c. "It is intended," says the Transcript, "to make the slip such as will ensure certainty to any sized vessel." A company has also been formed in that town for the establishment of a Reading Room, which is to be conducted by Mr. Allen, of the Transcript. Success to enterprise.—Yarmouth Herald.

Holloway's Pills.—A certain Cure for General Debility.—Charles Denton, commission agent, of the "Hotel d'Europe," Hamburg, has informed Professor Holloway, that he suffered considerably whenever he went on his excursions; his organs became dry, his throat parched, accompanied with great general debility, he tried a variety of Medicines, but his health continued to decline.

As he had heard Holloway's Pills spoken of very highly, he determined to give them a trial; the virtues of these medicines in his case acted like magic in three weeks he was completely invigorated, and a perfect cure of the system effected; and he declares he will never be a slave without them.

D. O. S.

Table with columns for Recd., Date, Location, and Amount. Includes entries for Lower Stowacks, St. Clements for W. & O. Viz., Churches—Collections, Onas. Salls, Mrs. C Salls, Mr. & Mrs. James Troop, Liverpool, for W. & O., and Halifax for W. & O. [F. Hovnell, Esq.]

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Smith, with remittance for James D. H. J. Hensley, Esq.—directions will be attended to. Rev. L. Arnold—Communication will appear next week. Mrs. Weeks—with rem.

Married.

At Pictou, by the Rev. A. McArthur, Mr. ALEXANDER SCOTT, merchant, of Halifax, to MARGARET, third daughter of Robert Dawson, Esq., merchant, Pictou. On the 14th August, at Killbuck, County of Cork, Ireland—Capt. CHARLES W. PARKER, late of H. M. 6th Regt., to MARIÓN, daughter of the late Major James Sullivan, of Chesterfield, County of Limrick. At Country Harbour, by the Rev. A. Jordan, on Tuesday, Sept. 11th, Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, Carpenter of H. M. Surveying vessel, the Guinard, to Miss MARY JANE MUNROE, of White Haven.

Died.

On Sunday morning, Mr. TEMPLE S. PIERCE, in the 46th year of his age. On the 8th inst., ELLEN, wife of Stephen Pearce, aged 29 years. On 8th inst., Mr. GEORGE HENDRY, a native of Banffshire, N. B., in the 60th year of his age. At Sackville, 8th inst., Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, aged 57 years. At Francis, on the 1st inst., Mr. VINCENT BELL, a native of Yorkshire. At Sackville, on Tuesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 41 years, leaving a wife and four children. At Turro, on the 19th inst., after a short and painful illness, which she endured with the utmost resignation, ELIZABETH CHRISTIANA, second daughter of John Ross, Esq. At Wallace, County of Cumberland, on the 8th September, of consumption, ELIZABETH MARIA MORRIS, in the 20th year of her age, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas M. Morris, of that place, and grand-daughter of Conrad West, Esq., of this city; highly esteemed by her friends for her numerous virtues.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 8th.—Ship Alexandria, Cadiz, 25 days; brig, Maude, Johnston, Turks Island, 15 days; schr. Gold Hunter, Havana, Labrador; Active, Barin, Bathurst. Monday, Sept. 10th.—H. M. Steamer Hermes, Com. Croston, Sydney, 2 days, Steamer Curlew, Lyle, St. John's, N. F. via Sydney, 4 days, schr. Enterprise, Abbott, Labrador. Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—H. M. Ship Boscawen, 70, Capt. Granville, bearing the flag (Red at the Mizzen) of Rear Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C. B., Sydney, C. B., 23 days; R. M. S. Africa, 1216, Harrison, Liverpool, G. B., 91 days—has 197 passengers—13 for Halifax; brig Annette, McDonald, Porto Rico, 15 days; brig Lady Seymour, Snow, Inagua, 17 days, Provincial schr. Daring, Loner, Sable Island; schr. Victoria, Crowell, New York, 7 days. Star, LeBlanc, Boston, 6 days; Gad, Bagg, St. George's Bay, 3 days; Spliffre, Fleming, Newfoundland, 7 days. Willow, Forsyth, ditto 7 days; Stranger, Stennan, Bathurst, 6 days; Mary Jane, Street, St. George's Bay, N. F., 6 days. Wednesday, Sept. 13th.—Barque Francis, Liverpool, G. B., 61 days; brig Mercy, Hilton, Barbadoes, 21 days; brig Louisa, Kite, London, 25 days; Harriet Ann, Roy, New York, 6 days; Kingston, Murray, Montego Bay, 19 days; Susan, Mann ditto 21 days, schr. Independence, Deroy, Montreal, 14 days; Hope, Ozong, Newfoundland, 6 days; Two Brothers, Blanchard, Caraquez; Vulturno, Leshe, Spry Harbour; Superb, Swaine, Shediac; N. B. Anselma, Tanner, Magdalen Islands; Maguet, Griffin, Fortune Bay, 7 days. Thursday, Sept. 13th.—Steamer Curlew, Hunter, Boston, 45 hours—33 passengers; barque Dorcas, Nickerson, Havana, 21 days—bound to Falmouth, G. B.; schr. Meteor, Yarmouth, 2 days; Lily Jane, Gray, Dillouste. Friday, Sept. 14th.—Steamship Canada, Jadhkins, Boston 35 hours; Steamer B. T. Tibbets, Murphy, Quebec, 17 days—bound to St. John, N. B.—put in for wood.

CLEARED.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—Chlofrait, Porto Rico; R. M. Steamship Africa, Boston; Topsy, Crowell, Fen West Indies; Emily, Stuart, Magdalen Islands; Joseph, Shaw, St. George's Bay; Nfld.; Argo, Newfoundland; Harriet, Rushels, St. George's Bay, Nfld.; Magnet, Maxwell, ditto; Linc. Ar. Hudson, Baltimore, Alexander, 1211, Strang, Quebec. Wednesday, Sept. 12th.—Lucy Alice, McPhee, Montreal Reform, McPhee, Labrador. Sept. 13th.—Steamer Ospray, Lyle, St. John, N. F.; brig, Rob Roy, Coboon, Jamaica; schr. Willow, St. Pierre, Miq. Sept. 14th.—Ship Lord, Ashburton, Hunt, Miramichi; brig Martha, Welton, Jamaica; schr. Gad Bag, Newild; A. Henry, Boudrot, Montreal.

PASSENGERS.

PER N. B. S. AZTECA, FROM LIVERPOOL FOR HALIFAX.—Capt. Hue, Messrs. Mignowitz, Knight, J. Naylor, D. Bear, Salmon, Thompson, Muir, J. Anderson, Billing, and Sheraton. PER N. B. S. CURLEW, FROM BOSTON TO HALIFAX.—First Cabin, Miss Keefer, Messrs. L. B. Curry, George E. Emerson, Wm. Sales, E. Moran, John E. Cabot, John Young, Henry Pyle, and Stimpson. Second Cabin, Miss Bullamore, Joseph Ashungroa wife and two children. PER N. B. S. OSPIRAY, FROM ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—FOR HALIFAX.—Cabin, Mrs. Newell, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Rice, Colonel Holloworth, Captain Walkers, Rev.

Dr. Liable Rev Mr. Knight, Messrs. Bartlett, and W. Is. Stearage—John Welsh, and David Johnson FROM SYDNEY.—Rev. Mr. Laughlin, Messrs. Dumb and Tongue.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with columns for Item and Price. Includes Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Lard, Hay, Homespun, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Ann, Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, and Coal.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. A Special General Meeting of the Alumni of King's, Windsor, will be held at Halifax, in the National School Room, on Friday, the 12th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the expediency of altering the Fifth Bye-law, and for the transaction of such other business as may be required. By order of the Committee, P. CARTERILL HILL, Secretary.

NOTICE. THE LADIES of Christ's Church Sewing Society, in Shelburne, intend holding a Sale of Fancy Articles on Wednesday, 3rd October next, for the purpose of procuring Hanneines, &c. for the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. SKYDR, Miss L. WHITE, Miss SNOW. Shelburne, August 30, 1855.

TO ARCHITECTS, ETC. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, 25th August, 1855. REQUIRED—A Design for Front, a Plan, Specification and estimate of the cost of certain alterations of the Building now occupied by this Institution, to be furnished on or before the 24th September next. Further information relating thereto may be obtained on application to J. FORMAN, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED, Per R. M. Steamship from England. A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c. ALSO A Lot of Splendid PRIZES of the PURSANT WAR Sept 15.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG. THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store. THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN, or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings. 271 pp. 16 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin 1s. 6d. Library, 1s. 3d. ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glendie. With Engravings. 72 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper covers, 6d. TIME AS IT FLIES: The Day; The Night; The Week; The Month; The Year: 60 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d. FALLS OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING; Fatal Wishes; The Lost Ring; The Burnt Child: 65 pp. 32 mo; Muslin, 7d. LOVE'S LESSON; 277 pp. Muslin, 2s. 6d. Gilt Edge 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers. OUR LITTLE COMFORT: 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER: 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers 1s. 6d. IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD: 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. HERBERT ATHERTON; OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS: 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 6d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d. BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, containing 6, 7 and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS. HOME SAGLE—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler, M. A. 24 mo. 250 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s. Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Braeklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d. Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 9d. WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24-Granville Street. March 3, 1855.

D. O. S. THE General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, will be held (D. V.) at Halifax, on Wednesday the 10th October next. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secretary. This Meeting is open to all members of the Society. July 21.

Poetry.

DEATH.

There is a world of care,
And many thorns upon its pathway lie...

Joy is like summer flowers,
And soon the blossoms of their beauty fall...

This is a world of strife,
Of feverish struggles and anxiety...

All human love is vain,
And human might is but an empty sound...

This is a world of woe,
Of heaviness and anxiety...

Wrestlings with fall disease,
Vain lamentations o'er departed years...

This is a world of pain;
There is a better land beyond the sky...

But let those shrink with dread
Whose days have been of evil, lest they find...

Let them implore for aid,
A sifter record of their years to give...

Miss Pardee.

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.
Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol.
cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1851. 19s.
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, cloth 8vo. Lond. 1849.
11s.
Fulcr's Worthies of England, 3 vols cloth 8vo. Lond
1840. 20s.
Loughorne's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth
8vo London, 1853 10s.
Lacou; complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. London, 1851. 7s
Buckingham's Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols.
cloth 8vo London 1841. 10s.
Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D D
complete in two vols. With an account of Life and
Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth
8vo. Edinburgh, 1847, 14s.
Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols cloth 8vo. London,
1844. 15s.
Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. London,
1824. 8s. 6d.
James Sheridan Knowles' Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's
Lectures on Transubstantiation, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1852.
2s. 6d.
The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred
Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp Bloom-
field, Dr. Chalmers, Robert Hall, Bp Heber, Jones of
Nayland, C. W. Le Bas, Bp Malby, Bp Mant, H. H.
Milman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Tott, Sydney Smith,
Abp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c. 6 vols. neat
cloth, 12mo. with portraits, London 1850. 25s.
Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the
Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp. 8vo. with
portrait, London, 1854. 45s.
July 28, 1855.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing
Paper—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal
and Demi Drawing Paper. Bristol, and London Board,
Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Pre-
pared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting: Academic Boards, &c:
Prepared Canvas for Oil Colors in collapsible tubes:
Drying Oil. Nut Oil: Poppy Oil: Mosaic Water Colors:
in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquids India Ink: Li-
quid Carmine: Water Color Slight: Prepared Gum Water
Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish
or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's
and Rowley's Drawing Pencils: Charcoal in reeds: Draw-
ing Pens: Parallel Rulers, Compasses. Mapping Pens;
States. India Rubbers—metallic white—(two bottles)—and
patent Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers
—and will be warranted superior articles.
Wm. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing,
and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,
Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other
symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug
Store, Holles Street.
July 1 1854

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

Wm. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his
numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng-
land a general Supply of the above. The various articles
are of the best quality and moderate in price.

PROFESSIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to
all its benefits and advantages.
Capital £250,000.
Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders—
HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. ESQ. | ANDREW M. UNTHACKE, ESQ.
WILLIAM CUNAT, " | JAMES A. MUMEN,
Medical Officer—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D.
Secretary—JEREMIAH G. GRAY.
Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Holles Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this
Company are:—
I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the
delay of first referring to England.
II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders
whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former
existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in
the Prospectuses.
III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance—
Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, acci-
dents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and
mental, at moderate rates.
IV. Policies are indissoluble, and no expense whatever
is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond
the fixed rates of premium.
V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies,
Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all
paid by the Company.
VI. There is no extra premium or permission requir-
ed for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Ma-
delra, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North
American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.
VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms,
and on every contingency of life or lives.
Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every informa-
tion afforded on application to the local directors, the
agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—
Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
Sydney—R. F. AICHBOLD, "
Annapolis—E. O. COWLING, "
Shelburne—H. W. SMITH, "
The following are examples of the rates of premium
for insuring £100 for life:—
Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6
Age 30 £1 19 6 | Age 50 £3 19 6
B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.
No. 60 Holles Street, Halifax,
Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.
June 9.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS."
FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale
by the Subscriber.
Spiers and Saranno's Complete French and English
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial
Octavo, 140 pp. well and strongly bound. (This
Work has been newly composed from the French
Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Boiste, Bes-
cherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Diction-
aries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster.
It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical
analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of defini-
tion, and clearness of arrangement; and contains
many words, particularly such as are connected with
modern science, not to be found in any other work of
the kind.) Price £1.
Saranne's French and English Dictionary 12mo.
do. do. Abridged School Edition.
Leviac's French Grammar.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write
and Speak French. By Vauor.
do. do. do. By Jewett.
Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French
De Fivas' Elementary French Reader.
Rowan's Modern French Reader,
Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi,
French Testaments,
Leltran's Telemaque,
De Fivas' Classic French Reader,
Collet's Dramatique French Reader
Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire
Perrin's French Fables, with Key By Bolman.
Wm. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.
June 12.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be
beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to pur-
chase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasion-
ally in want of, will always keep on hand—
Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet,
Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
Spunge Rules,
Quotations,
Bookbinds,
Points,
Lay Brasher,
Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,
—all of which will be sold at a small advance to cover
freight, &c., for Cash only.
May 19.
WM. GOSSIP.
Orders for new Presses or Type, and all Material
connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one
of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every informa-
tion afforded to Parties entering upon the Printing busi-
ness, to enable them to do so with economy.

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, as no
other means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by puffing advertisements—no certificates published re-
specting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Cos-
tiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. The
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Holles Street, Halifax.
Nov 20 1854

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

RHYSPKLAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris
Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness
to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of
your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I
suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large
purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the
unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected
me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me,
as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used
several reputed remedies without deriving the least cer-
vation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your
Ointment and Pills: after taking them for a few weeks, a
visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably
better—in three months, by continuing with your medi-
cines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best
of health. The truth of this statement is well known
here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(George) GEO. SINCLAIR.
ULCERS IN THE LEGS,—REMARKABLE CURE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a
great number of years from a bad leg: in which there
were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the
skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty,
a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and
it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of
mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had
recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them
for about six weeks, she was completely cured, after all
other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief.
I have no objection to these facts being published, if you
feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.
A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Madden, of Three
Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of
our last child with a bad breast. There was several holes
in it, one as large as a hand: all the devices and strata-
gems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect
more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a
last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she
persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that
time her breast was almost well, by continuing with
your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured,
and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MADDEN.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the follow-
ing complaints.

- The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
most of the following cases:—
Ague Female Irregularities, or King's
Erysipelas Erythema
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Blotches on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-
toms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache
Colic Indigestion Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Intestines Tumours
Ulcers
Bowels Jaundice
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Diarrhoea Rheumatism whatever cause.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.
Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24
Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil-
ized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s.
19s. 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.
Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia:—J F Cochran & Co., New
port; Dr. Harting, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chamman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis;
J A Gibbon, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; B Gusty,
Yarmouth; T R Pattillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia,
Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mr
Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huuiss, Wallace;
W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser,
New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,
Cansu; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
boxes.
N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia
Feb. 21, 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East
Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients
of the choicest quality, according to a formula
brought from India by an officer of the British Army
who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are
pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Re-
ceipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who
are partial to this kind of condiment.
Prepared and Sold by Wm LANGLEY, Chemist, &c
from London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at
Wm. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Gran-
ville Street.

Published every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pri-
vator, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.
All Correspondence for this Paper, intended for
publication, or on matters relative to its manage-
ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in
advance.