

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

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.

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: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
											✓

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886. NO. 33.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Sep. 1	12 A. Trin.	1 Kings 19	10 Mat. 23
2	13 A. Trin.	2 Kings 22	11 Rom. 3
3	14 A. Trin.	Amos 1	12 Amos 2
4	15 A. Trin.	2	3
5	16 A. Trin.	6	7
6	17 A. Trin.	7	8
7	18 A. Trin.	8	9
8	19 A. Trin.	9	10
9	20 A. Trin.	Jonah 1	11 Jonah 2, 3

Poetry.

THE BRITISH CHURCH.

I Joy, dear Mother, when I view
Thy perfect lineaments, and hue
Both sweet and bright:

Beanthe in thee takes up her place,
And dates her letters from thy face,
When she doth write.

A fine aspect in fit array,
Neither too mean, nor yet too gay,
Shows who is best:

Outsuds'h looks may not compare;
For all they either painted are,
Or else undrest.

She of the hills, which wantonly
Alas! all in hope to be
By her prefer'd,

Hath kiss'd so long her painted shrines,
That ev'n her face by kissing shines,
For her reward.

She in the valley is so shie
Of dressing, that her hair doth lie
About her ears:

While she avoids her neighbours pride,
She wholly goes on her other side,
And nothing wears.

But dearest Mother, (what those misse.)
The mean thy praise and gloria is,
And long may be.

Blessed be God, whose love it was
To double-mant thee with His grace,
And none but thee.

—Geo. Herbert.

* The Church of Rome. † The Puritan. ‡ Like a castle with two moats, or streams of water, round it.

Religious Miscellany.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.*

FOR the more confirmation of this truth, let us reverse the order of the proof, and begin at the other end. For after all this has been said, the strongest argument remain to be explained. If we begin from our own time, we cannot avoid arriving at the Doctrine of the Apostolic Succession of Holy Orders. Let us now begin from the Apostles, and we shall find a still stronger proof of the same Doctrine. In the first place, then, we read that even our SAVIOUR CHRIST did not glorify Himself to be made the great High Priest, or the Head of the Church. But God the FATHER sent the SON to be the SAVIOUR of the world; and upon His Ascension, gave Him Power, in His glorified Humanity, to be the Head over all things to the Church. Our SAVIOUR exercised this Power in sending forth the Apostles to build His Church throughout the world. Just as He was ascending, He said, "All Power is given unto Me in Heaven and Earth: go ye therefore, &c." This Sacred Commission given to the Eleven by the Head of the Church, is the spiritual Authority on which they act. And what we have now specially to observe, is the Method which the Apostles took to hand on this Commission before they left the world. Our Lord had distinctly promised them, as He was ascending, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This could only mean that our Lord would be with those who should succeed the Apostles in the Ministry of the Church even to the end of the world; for the Apostles themselves were soon to leave the world. Hence it was necessary that the Apostles should make some provision for the continuance of the Ministry in the Church after their departure. When our SAVIOUR

(* Concluded from last week.)

said to His Apostles, "As my FATHER hath sent Me, even so send I you," (St. John xx. 21.) He distinctly gave them such a Divine Commission as included in it a Power of sending others to succeed them in the Ministry of the Church. The FATHER sent the SON, and by virtue of that Mission the SON sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission sent others, who had also the Power of sending others with a similar commission. Thus accordingly we read in the Acts of the Apostles, that they ordained Elders and Deacons in every branch of the Church that they planted, reserving for a time the highest Order of the Ministry in their own hands. But before they died, they gave the first Order to others, with the express Power of ordaining. This we see recorded in the Epistles to Timothy and Titus. St. Paul ordained Timothy by the imposition of hands; and afterwards commanded him to "lay hands suddenly on no man." (1 Tim. v. 22.) All the directions to be used in the choice of fit persons to serve in the Sacred Offices of the Christian Ministry are exclusively given in Holy Scriptures to individuals, namely to Timothy and Titus, the first Bishops of Ephesus and Crete, not to ordinary Members of the Church, nor to Congregations. And thus Titus was bid to ordain Elders in every city of Crete. (Titus i. 5.) Now suppose for a moment, that you had been living in one of those cities of Crete. In it there was an Elder, (or as we say, a Priest,) who had been ordained by Titus. Titus himself had been ordained by the Apostle. The Apostle had received the Divine Commission to act as a Minister in the Church from the Head of the Church Himself. Here therefore is the Apostolic Succession most distinctly established by the Apostles, and recorded in the Word of God. The Christians living in that city of Crete were evidently bound by the most sacred obligations to be in Communion with that Elder, who had been ordained and set over them in the Lord, by Titus the Bishop of Crete, who had been left in Crete for the very purpose among others of ordaining Elders in the Church. If you withdrew yourself from Communion with that Elder, how could you be in Communion with the Church? If you separated yourself from him, how would you not be breaking that precept which is written in Heb. xiii. 17? How would you not be breaking the Order and Unity of the Church, and become guilty of the sin of Schism? Now it is contended that this was the Method established by the Apostles, and this alone, for the continuance of the Christian Ministry upon earth throughout all generations. There is no trace of any other Method in the New Testament. And what adds absolute certainty to our conclusion, is the fact that the whole Universal Church throughout the world constantly practised this Method, and this alone, from the times of the Apostles; as all the History of the Church abundantly testifies. The Principle of the Apostolic Succession was just as well known and acted upon as any other Principle of the Christian Religion. When false Teachers arose, or some Sect was formed, claimed to be a Branch of the Church, the members of the Church were taught to apply the test of this fundamental Principle. Thus about the end of the second Century after Christ, Irenæus writes, "We can enumerate those who were by the Apostles instituted Bishops in the Churches, and their Successors, even to our time." "Wherefore it is necessary to obey those Presbyterians (i. e. Elders,) who are in the Church, those who have Succession from the Apostles." At the end of the second Century, Tertullian writes, "If any heresies dare to connect themselves with the Apostolic age, we may say, Let them declare the Origin of their Churches, let them unfold the catalogues of their Bishops; so descending by Succession from the beginning, that the first Bishop had as his Ordainer some one of the Apostles, or of the Apostolic men who remained united to the Apostles." About the middle of the third Century, Cyprian writes, "Novatian is not in the Church; nor can he be reckoned a Bishop, who despising the Evangelic and Apostolic tradition, and succeeding to no one, is sprung from himself. These are they who of their own accord, without the Divine Will, appoint themselves to preside over some random conventicle, who without any lawful Ordination, constitute themselves Pastors." No Princi-

ple then of the Christian Religion, admits of a clearer or more certain proof than this of the Apostolic Succession in the Ministry of the Church. And it has been acted on, most carefully and most distinctly, throughout the whole Church, from the times of the Apostles, as the History of the Church abundantly declares. This Method therefore of handing on the original Divine Commission in the Christian Ministry, is the only one established by the Apostles and recorded in Holy Scripture. Now the Apostles were directly commissioned by the Divine Head of the Church, and were under the immediate guidance of the HOLY GHOST; so that what they established carries with it the Divine Sanction as plainly as any Institution can do. Since, therefore, our Lord has appointed by His Apostles this one particular Method of continuing the Ministry in His Church from generation to generation, who that professes to regard His Will, will ever think lightly of this Succession, much less neglect or reject it?—Abridged from Selections in the Toronto Church.

REASON AS A RESTRAINT FROM SIN.

REASON is that power in man which enables him, from promises given, to deduce certain conclusions. It is not occupied in dreaming what may be possible, but in calculating what is certain. It does not conjure up before an ideal view scenes of excitement, but it places in order before the understanding scenes of calm reality. It does not stimulate, but guide. It does not dazzle, but teach. It does not inflame, but convince. It gathers, from experience of the past, premises by which it learns the probable conclusions of the future. From a great number of instances, carefully collected, of various kinds and different complexions, it analyzes the points of difference and deduces the agreements. From any one given point, conceded as a truth, it builds up with accuracy and precision, in morals, in science, and in physics, results the most momentous; and is neither terrified at their magnitude, nor confounded by their multiplicity. Such is reason—next to faith, God's greatest gift to man. Now, apply to this defence, and see, from its right use, how it will work for you in maintaining your ground against the heart on the one side, and the imagination on the other.

1. Out of one hundred human beings who have addicted themselves to the sin of gambling, only one has ever turned back from its fascination and ruin, and, repenting of the sin, has once more become a member of Christ. The other ninety-nine have passed their lives in misery and degradation, even among men considered most appalling. Whenever, then, a man begins to feel himself verging towards this sin—whenever he is sensible that the foul spect of covetousness is stirred within him—and thoughts of becoming suddenly or unjustly rich creep upon him—wherever the imagination of great wealth, possibly his, rises up before him, leading him, as a siren, to destruction—then, let calm reason come to his aid, and say, "If ninety-nine men out of a hundred, with the same desires and thoughts as now possess me, have not succeeded in their desires, nor fulfilled their thoughts, is it probable that I shall? The danger is too great. The odds are too large to make a reasonable human being endure the venture."

2. Everything which has a tendency to alienate the affections from God is a sin, and, therefore, is likely, as all sins, to lead to condemnation. But the indulgence of horse-racing, shooting, hunting, banqueting, and revelling, and such like things, in which my heart's desire is placed, has a tendency to alienate my affections from God. Therefore, although my "heart" is in them, and my "thoughts" are occupied about them, it is clear to my reason, that to give up the greater for the less is an act of folly. These things must be abandoned.

3. Human life is liable to daily accidents of immediate destruction; the fever, the lightning; the pestilence; perils by sea; perils by land; perils by violence; perils by war. Shall I, then, a sinner, knowing that I ought to repent, delay my repentance until old age comes? Old age never comes at all to thousands—it may never come to me. I will repent and turn to God at once.

These instances will show the kind of arguments which reason (in other words, common sense) will use in defending us against the illusions of the devil,

but there are other ways in which the knowledge of our inward selves, brought about by self-examination, may be brought to bear. We have learnt as a matter of fact, that certain positions of life, certain societies and companies, have brought us into serious dangers, and that many vexations have followed thereupon. Reason says, "Avoid such positions, societies, and companies for the future."

4. At the banquet or the festival, at such and such houses, and on such and such days, I have lost all power over my appetites, and gave loose to unbecomingly things. By the excitement under which I laboured, the flatteries by which I was beset, the congenial dispositions of the men whom I met, leading me on further than I meant to go, I was induced to do many things which I know, in system, are wrong; I was guilty of hasty and inconsiderate words, and of much exaggeration in my talk; I was led into much egotism and self-exaltation; I spoke even malignantly of others. I argued for victory's sake, or self-display, and not for the advantage of truth. My self-examination on these points has repeatedly caused me much sorrow and bitterness. What shall I do? Reason immediately makes an induction from it all, and says, "Never again visit such houses or join in such proceedings; keep separate and apart from them."

5. When I have been reading books of this or that description,—books of poetry character, and trivial in their objects, though I may have been amused and occupied in them for a time, I have inwardly found that my mind and spirit has been in proportion lowered and degraded, and lost its relish for higher and purer things; I have been drawn away from the more vital things of religion and of God, and my mind has wandered to questionable, if not to sinful, topics of thought. Reason would immediately say, "Set aside such books, and seek better."

Such arguments, however, as these might be used by Aristotle or Cicero. I mean, that they are obvious even to a heathen. They appertain to us, as I said, in the nature of man. But, as Christians, we have higher and better weapons; we have a Saviour, a Gospel, and a Church, and thence are means of knowledge and means of grace, which, of course, agreeing with reason, yet so far exceed and absorb reason, as to say, all else is nothing, even as the world is nothing before God. If you say, falling into sin as you do, "I have an evil heart, evil thoughts, I cannot resist them," it is obvious that the Church of which you are a member will reply, "Have you come to me to seek for methods of resistance?" The Saviour of the world will say, "Have you come to me as I have hidden you? Come unto me all ye that labour, and I will give you rest."

In the first place, have you resorted to Prayer? Being as you are, a child of God by Holy Baptism, have you gone to your father, and said, "Abba, Father?" In the boiling up of your heart, and the lusts of your imagination, have you striven to cool them down and assuage their fierce thirstings, by kneeling down and saying, "Have mercy upon me, O God, for without thee I can do nothing?" Have you been taught that there is nothing whatsoever in this wide world which you may either fear or desire, but that you may deprecate it on the one hand or seek it on the other? Have you not heard about "knocking at the door," of "asking," and "seeking," and what the result is promised to be?—"It shall be opened; ye shall receive; ye shall find." There is God's sanctuary, and the prayers of the congregation. There is your own chamber, where you can shut to the door, and pray to your Heavenly Father which is in secret. Have you, when receiving the foul assaults of the devil, resorted to this duty? If not, how can you find fault, and say you are deserted? And if you have, still you must question whether you have done it rightly, perseveringly, and faithfully. All these points it behoves you to ascertain before you give yourself to murmuring. Whatsoever foul things trouble you—howsoever you be vexed—howsoever strong the tempter may be in pursuing you—pray for the opposite qualities of those which he suggests. If he suggests lust, pray for purity. If he suggests ambition, pray for contentment. If he suggests carnal, worldly pleasures, pray that you may have a mind that can delight in the spiritual pleasures of the eternal throne of God. On your knees uplift your voice. Crush the first rangings of the thought. Spit upon the foul imagination as you would upon a foul gangrene—an ugly monster. Lift up the hands, and seek of God the spirit of grace.—*Bennett's Letters.*

On time is an universal talent, that every man that lives to discretion hath. Every man hath not a talent of learning, or of wealth, or of honour, or of subtilty of wit, to account for; but every man that lives to the age of discretion hath time to account for.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, August 18.

ENGLAND.

THE PRONOGATION.

On Tuesday, August 14, Parliament was prorogued by commission. The Lord Chancellor read her Most Gracious Majesty's SPEECH, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious session.

"Her Majesty has seen, with great satisfaction, that while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility.

"Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between her Government and that of her ally the Emperor of the French.

"Her Majesty trusts that an alliance, founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given rise to it; and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations which it has united together in bonds of honourable friendship.

"The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to that alliance, and the efficient force which his Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to cooperate with the allied armies will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished.

"Her Majesty has commended us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been found to be required, of the patriotic offers of extended services which she has received from the Militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her army in the Crimea by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

"Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measure you have adopted for giving effect to the convention by which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain in efficiency the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies.

"Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the bill which you presented to her for the local management of the metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city.

"The abolition of the duty upon newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information amongst the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

"The principle of limited liability which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital, and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift amongst the labouring classes of the community.

"Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the Constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on the flourishing colonies of Australia extended powers of self-government, will assist in the development of their great natural resources, and will promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants. Her Majesty commands us to say that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy manifested for her soldiers and sailors throughout her Indian and Colonial Empire; and her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India, and the Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies, have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the calamities of war.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies to carry on the war in which her Majesty is engaged.

"Her Majesty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her

faithful people; but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burdens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty commands us to say that she has seen with pleasure, regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honour of the allies, and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual; but those endeavours having failed, no other course is left to her Majesty but to prosecute the war with all possible vigour, and her Majesty, relying upon the support of Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never failing courage of her army and navy, whose patience under sufferings and whose power of endurance her Majesty has witnessed with admiration, relying upon the steadfast fidelity of her allies, and above all upon the justice of her cause, her Majesty humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace. On your return to your several countries you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart."

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—The great event of the week to the commercial and general reader is the destruction of the fortress of Sveaborg,—a place hitherto deemed almost impregnable, by the small mortar vessels and gunboats of the English and French fleets in the Baltic. It is believed that the effect produced upon Russia will be no less moral than physical, showing her clearly that she can place no great reliance upon granite walls when opposed to the giant powers of England and France.

The money market has been in an easy position, and no change has occurred in the rates of discount either at the Bank of England or at the discount houses of Lombard-street.

The return of fine weather has removed the feeling of uneasiness caused by the rain last week, and the future course of the money market will, no doubt, be materially influenced by the prospects of the approaching harvest. Consols quoted at 91½.

The Ripon sailed for Malta on Saturday, with drafts of troops amounting to 900 men, and thirty-four tons of camp equipage, for the Crimea.

The 51st Regiment, which has for some time been stationed in Manchester, embarked yesterday, 450 strong, at Liverpool, on board the steam-transport *Emu and Andes*, for Malta. Upwards of 400 men, comprising detachments from the 51st and 48th Regiments, and the 3rd Buffs, have also embarked on board the same, which were to sail just evening.

In anticipation of the winter, the Government has entered into extensive contracts for fur clothing for the troops in the Crimea. The number to be supplied is—coats lined with rabbit fur, 45,000; trousers ditto, 45,000, and fur waistcoats, 45,000; 10,000 of each of the foregoing articles of a better description are also to be supplied. The waterproof clothing contracted for is to consist of 50,000 cloaks with sleeves, 50,000 capes, and 60,000 ox-hide boots, impervious to snow water. The greater portion of the above-mentioned is to be delivered into store by the 1st of September.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, writing on the night of the 10th, says there is nothing new before Sebastopol, and that the fire of the allies is feeble. French letters indicate pretty distinctly that another assault is to be attempted to-day, the Emperor's fête-day. That it will be attempted with ultimate, if not present, success, even the *Austrian Military Gazette*, with its Russian sympathies, allows:—

"The French Engineer," it says, "have now got so near to the east fort and the Karabelais fortifications that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. It would, of course, be possible to hold the second line, even when the allies had taken the Malakhoff Tower, but General Osten-Sacken well knows the danger which at this moment threatens the Marine suburb and the Admiralty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Chreleff directs the defence of the Karabelais, and has his headquarters in Fort Basil. It is inferred, from his latest measures that, while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

A French letter from Kamietch, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, tells us that—

"The Malakhoff commands all the lower part of Se-

Youths' Department.

HYMNS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

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

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

There is One God, but One alone,
He made all things in earth and Heaven,
To Him all love and praise are due,
All worship must be given.

The little birds sing happy songs,
The flowers grow brightly everywhere,
They do not know the Great Lord God,
Who made them all so fair.

But we are not like senseless flowers,
We are not like the little birds,
For we can love Him with our hearts,
And praise Him with our words.

O! if the great Almighty God
Will hear the prayers that children pray,
If He will let us love His Name,
And serve Him day by day.

If we may turn and cling to Him,
Before whose face the Angels fall,
Sure we must give Him our whole hearts,
And love Him best of all.

(To be Continued.)

"COME THIS WAY, FATHER."

During a short visit to the sea-shore of our State a few years since, with a party of friends, it was proposed one bright afternoon that we should make up a fishing party and go down to the harbour on a fishing excursion. We accordingly started, and after sailing about three miles, a young lady of the company declined going farther, and requested us to land her on one of the small islands in the harbour, where she proposed to remain until our return. My little boy, then about four years old, preferred remaining with her. Accordingly, we left them, and proceeded six miles further. We continued out much longer than we intended, and as night approached, a thick fog set in from the sea, entirely enshrouding us. Without a compass, and not knowing the right direction to steer, we groped our way along for several hours, until finally we distinguished the breaking of the surf on the rocks of one of the islands, but were at a loss to know which one of them. I stood up in the stern of the boat, which I had been steering, and shouted with all my strength—I listened a moment, and heard through the thick fog, and above the breaking of the surf, the sweet voice of my boy, calling—

"Come this way, father!—steer for me—I'm here waiting for you!"

We heeded by that sound, and soon my little boy leaped into my arms with joy, saying:—

"I knew you would hear me, father!"—and nestled to sleep on my bosom.

The child and maiden are both sleeping now.—They died two short weeks after the period I now refer to, with hardly an interval of time between their deaths. Now tossed on the rough sea of life, without a compass or guide, enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocks, I seem to hear the sound of the cherub voice, calling from the bright shore,—“Come this way, father—steer straight for me!”

When oppressed with sadness, I take my way to our quiet cemetery, still as I stand by one little mound, the same musical voice echoes from thence, “Come this way, father,—I'm waiting for you!”

ASA AND IRA.—Asa and Ira were two brothers, whose farms lay side by side in a fertile interval.

When the corn, the oats, and the barley were springing up, the weeds took advantage of the rich soil and came up with them.

“Do you see,” said Asa, “what a hold the weeds are taking? There is danger of their choking out the crops entirely.”

“Well, well, we must be resigned,” replied Ira; “weeds as well as grain was a part of the Creator's plan, and there is no use in murmuring about them.”

And he laid down for his usual afternoon doze.

“I can only be resigned to what I can't help,” said Asa. So he went to work and ploughed and hoed until his fields were clear of weeds.

“The army worms are in the neighbourhood,” said Asa to Ira one day; “they have eaten through the adjoining meadows, and are moving towards us.”

“Ah!” exclaimed Ira, “they will surely destroy what the weeds have not choked out. I will immediately retire to pray that their course may be stopped or turned aside.”

But Asa replied, “I pray betimes every morning for strength to do the work of the day.”

And he hastened to dig a trench around his land,

which the army worms could not pass; while Ira returned only in season to save a small portion of his crops from their ravages.

“Do you see, Ira,” said Asa, another morning, “the river is rising very fast. There is but a slender chance of preventing our farms from being overflowed.”

“Alas! it is a judgment upon us for our sins, and what can we do?” cried Ira, throwing himself in despair upon the ground.

“There are no judgments so severe as those which our own sloth brings upon us,” replied Asa.

And he went quickly and hired workmen, with whose help he raised an embankment that withstood the flood, while Ira witnessed with blank looks and folded hands the destruction of his harvest.

“There is one consolation,” said he; “my children, at least, are left me.”

But while Asa's sons grew up strong and virtuous men, among Ira's there was a drunkard, a gambler, and a suicide.

“The ways of the Lord are not equal,” complained Ira to his brother. “Why are you always prospered, while I am afflicted, and my old age disgraced?”

“I only know this,” replied Asa, “that Heaven has always helped me to treat the faults of my children as I did the weeds, the caterpillars, and the flood; and that I never presumed to send a petition upward without making toil my right hand servant, the messenger of my prayer.”—*Lucy Larcom.*

Selections.

BUSINESS A DISCIPLINE.

THE life of a man of business gives his character a pretty hard trial. Not only does it exercise his sagacity and prudence, but it puts his integrity to the severest test. He is surrounded by the selfishness of trade; he sees men profit by cunning and fraud, and he is tempted to try his skill in artifice and deception. Every day his honesty is tried in some way. He is thrown back upon his inward principle; and if his heart is hollow and deceitful, he will be sure to show it. And that man has reason to thank God, who has gone through a long course of business, through times of wild speculation and general bankruptcy, and goes down to the grave with the never shaken consciousness of being an honest man. He who can see others making money by false representations, and never stoop to these tricks of trade, is fitting his own pure mind for a world that is more worthy.

And yet a man cannot wholly escape these temptations. To do that, he must needs go out of the world, or retire into solitude. He might, indeed, avoid all danger by shutting himself up within the walls of a convent, and so pass a life of lazy contemplation.—But the piety that is nursed in cloisters is of a sickly growth compared with that which maintains its integrity amid strong inducements to evil. It is not the will of God that we should retire apart to keep from contamination. Not in deserts, but in cities,—not in the hermit's cell,—but among men, sharing the common lot, meeting temptation as it comes, are we to form our characters for eternity.

Men ought to rejoice in a rigid discipline. Whenever assailed by temptation, an opportunity is given to conquer themselves, and so to become nobler beings. The most heroic virtues are brought out in this struggle with inborn selfishness, and with the cowardly examples of the world. Men of brave hearts ought to welcome the conflicts and buffetings of life. Every victory they gain will make them stronger, as the taproot which rocks and tears the mountain oak causes it to strike its roots down deeper in the earth, and to lift higher its majestic arms towards heaven.

GODLESS EDUCATION.

Happy are we that the honourable name of Sanford bids fair to be worthily perpetuated. The Rev. Daniel Fox Sanford, grand-son of the venerable prelate of that name, and son of the late eminent Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, has, though a very young man, already attracted marked attention as a writer on morals. He has put forth a lecture on “Education and Industrial Training,” which is well deserving mature digestion.

Peculiarly adapted to the latitude of Canada West are the following vigorous passages:

“It is easy to speak in glowing terms of schools—the flourishing condition of a population in which every man, woman, and child is, or may be, well and efficiently instructed in all secular knowledge. But then look at the disciples of this system when they go forth into the world—look at the rampant unbelief, the bidious forms of mischief, which prevail in the United

States of America. Look at the infidelity and pantheism which are blighting Germany with the most deadly curses that can fall on man. What is the cause of all this? Can we doubt for one moment that, in a great measure, it is owing to the fact religion does not hold its legitimate place in the education of the young?—that this life is too often made the first object—that temporal advancement and prosperity are too often considered as of more importance than the Kingdom of Heaven or the holding of a right belief? In the name of Religion—in the name of patriotism itself, I protest against the attempts which are being made to turn men's eyes to schools in which the voice of prayer is never heard—in which, (in many parts of Germany, for instance), the teachers are notoriously seditious citizens, and men without a creed,—as models for our imitation. It is because, I believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or sordid vice; that not one step in life can be safe without His blessing and His guidance; that, in proportion as you make a child sharp and knowing in the ways of the world, as you would impart to him the power which is a necessary consequence of knowledge, so must you teach him, not now and again, but constantly, hour after hour, to rely upon himself—to use his talents to the glory of God, who gave them, and to look to Him, and to a faithful Christian life, for happiness and prosperity. For those reasons it is that I would oppose the attempt to deprive our teachers of their religious influence and religious character.

Will the inculcation of the most exalted system of ethics, or the teaching of the most moral views with regard to the rights of property, and the inconvenience of people making untrue statements, be sufficient, think you, to deter boys from falsehood or from theft? To use the simile of a well-known advocate for real Christian education, you might as well expect to induce the lion to spare your flock by talking to him of the price of wool, as look to the maxims of the philosopher or the economist for any real power, when unsided by direct religious influence, to check the growth of evil—to fetter the strong power of human corruption—to withstand, either in the school or in the world at large, the overflowings of ungodliness, the outbreaks of lawlessness and crime. Give to a child knowledge without religion—the true Catholic religion of Jesus Christ—and you are merely putting into his hands a weapon to serve in the cause of evil, and, except through the love and mercy of God he be snatched like a brand from the burning flame, to destroy his own soul.

THE WONDERFUL MONTALTO.—But were we to select an example among those who at the time have been masters of the Seven Hills, we should name the wonderful Montalto, Pope Sextus V. In early life he exerted astonishing industry and talent; made himself the favorite preacher in the cities of Italy, and afterwards won the hearts of the Spaniards till he was at last made Cardinal. Then of a sudden his character seemed changed; and for almost twenty years he played the part of a deceiver with unequalled skill. He lived at a retired house, kept few servants, was liberal in his expenses for charities, but parsimonious toward himself; contradicted no one; submitted even to insults with perfect good humor; and in short acquired the reputation of being the most meek, the most humble, and the most easily guided among the Cardinals. Of the forty-two Cardinals who entered the conclave, Montalto seemed nearest to another world. A crutch supported the declining strength of his old age, and a distressing cough indicated that life was fast consuming away. Six parties divided the assembly, and fourteen Cardinals deemed themselves worthy of the tiara. On balloting, Albano, the most powerfully supported, had but thirteen votes. Let us take this good-natured, dying old man, thought they; he will be easily managed; and four parties of the six united for Montalto. The ballot was ended: “Gods! I am Pope of Rome,” exclaimed the hale old man. Casting from him the cloaks in which he was muffled, he threw his crutch across the room, and bending back, he spit to the ceiling of the high chamber of the Vatican in which he was to show the vigor of his lungs. Never did a wiser man hold the keys of St. Peter. He punished vice even in the high places with inexorable severity; he established the library of the Vatican; placed the magnificent obelisk in front of St. Peter's; caused the matchless cupola to be built; conducted water to the Quirinal Hill; erected a vast hospital for the poor; made the splendid street called from his name, Felice; reformed the finances of the States of the Church; and while he exercised great influence on the affairs of Christendom, he himself kept at peace. Since his time the Catholic Church has not had at its head a man of superior genius.

CAST THE BREAD UPON THE WATERS.—The Rev. John Keorest, one of the Assistant Chaplains at the Hospital of the British Army in the East, thus writes to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by whom he was sent out:—

SMYRNA HOSPITAL, March 31, 1855.

On Saturday I entered on my duties, and cannot express to you how deeply interesting they are to me. The men are most willing to converse, and are easily induced to enter upon religious subjects. I was very much struck with their humility (for I can call the feeling by no other name.) The common expression, "I know I'm a sinner, but thank God, I am no worse than my neighbours," is never heard; on the contrary, the soldier speaks of himself as having sinfully neglected the opportunities that have been afforded to him, and thinks that nothing can justify his past indifference. Those who are most penitent express great fear lest they should relapse into a state of ingratitude and sin. I hope I may be guided aright in what I say to them, for great caution is required in our intercourse with them.

Another pleasing circumstance is that we are placed in a position to witness the good effects of instruction, given in other places, and perhaps many years ago. One fine fellow, with a beard and moustache of Crimean growth, told me that when he began to recover of his fever, his thoughts first reverted to the days when he attended "the catechisms of Dr. Hook, in the parish church of Leeds." Another spoke with hearty warmth of the time "when he used to hear the best man that ever lived, Mr. Champneys of White-chapel." A third, quite a youth (now dying, I fear,) could not refrain from tears when he spoke of receiving early impressions from the advice of a lady in Camden-town, whose zeal in school-teaching and district-visiting I have myself been privileged to witness. We have every encouragement to realize the Scripture promise, that the bread cast upon the waters will return, though it may be after many days.

I hope, if you can, you will send me some more Prayer Books; they are in great request.

The *Liverpool Times*, gleams from a letter which has appeared in the official organ of the French Government, some reliable statistics respecting the military strength of Russia. According to this statement, the whole military force of Russia amounts to 620,000 men. In the eastern provinces of the empire there are 120,000 men, but these are too remote from the seat of war to take part in it. The army of the west, commanded by Paskewitch, which numbered 150,000, has been reduced to 110,000, in consequence of 40,000 having been despatched to the Crimea. In the Crimea there are at present 150,000 men, 40,000 being sick and wounded, and the remainder are scattered through Asia and numerous other points of her extensive frontier. So severely is she pressed for men, that at Cronstadt, according to the testimony of a deserter, the garrison consists for the most part of old grey-headed soldiers and mere boys. In fact, considering the enormous expansion of the Russian empire, and the places at which it is vulnerable, this force of 620,000 men is utterly inadequate for her immediate wants, and a thirteenth levy for the recruitment of the army has been resolved upon. Russia, in reality, is a weak military power when compared with France or even with England. At present she is numerically overmanned in the Crimea, and, as long as we have possession of the sea, the transport of her troops, from one extremity to another, will involve a loss of life which must still more seriously affect her crippled resources. Those numbers, given to the world by the *Moniteur*, afford the most encouraging hopes of the ultimate subjugation of the great fortress in the Black Sea."

DESTRUCTION OF AN ELEPHANT.—The large elephant, 120 years of age, late the property of Mr. Wombwell, being incapable of locomotion from diseased feet, the present proprietor gave directions for its destruction in the easiest manner possible. Accordingly, Mr. E. Price, veterinary surgeon and Mr. Fleming, chemist, of Birmingham, proceeded last week to carry his wishes into effect. In ten minutes from the application of chloroform the animal became totally insensible; prussic acid was then administered without effect, and two large doses of strychnine without producing any perceptible feeling of pain. Not succeeding in these endeavours, a continuous application of chloroform was made, in the hope that the animal might sink under it; but, after three hours' perseverance in this course, no difference of respiration being observed, the administration was stopped,

and in an hour and a half all effects of it had passed away. The only known means of destruction left were the knife and the bullet. The latter was first tried (the animal being again chloroformed) and wounded a branch of the carotid artery, from which blood flowed in a tolerably sized jet. The opening was then enlarged by a knife, and the artery fully divided. In a few minutes the huge animal ceased to live, having died without a struggle, or evidencing the slightest feeling of pain.

EXTRAORDINARY, IF TRUE.—The *Bedford Times* relating a circumstance of an extraordinary character which occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing towns in one of the midland counties. A clergyman died, and his wife and daughters on the third day of his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained of the once cherished son and brother, it was agreed, ere the grave closed o'er him, that the body should be unshrouded and a portrait taken. A young lady of some professional celebrity was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud and placed the body in the requisite posture; but other duties requiring the artist's attention, the sketch was deferred till noon. About twelve o'clock at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the deathlike figure fell on one side. Nothing daunted, the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when, lo! the eyes opened, and staring her full in the face, "Who are you?" The young "professional," without trepidation, took the bandage from his head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud and laughed immoderately. The artist quietly called the family—their joy may be imagined but cannot be described. That evening, he who had laid three days in his shroud, bemoaned by mother and sisters with agonising tears, gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at their tea table, and at this moment is making an excursion in North Wales.

"I LOVE TO STEAL."—An amusing incident occurred in one of our downeast churches some years ago. The clergyman gave out on a pleasant Sabbath afternoon in July:

"I love to steal awhile away
From every cumb'ring care,
And spend the hour of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer."

The regular chorister being absent, the duty devolved upon the good old deacon M., who commenced:

"I love to steal!"

and then bogged down, and raising his voice to a still higher pitch, he sang,

"I love to steal!"

and as before, he concluded he had got the wrong pitch, and deploring that he had not his "pitch tuner," he determined to succeed, if he died in the attempt.

By this time all the old ladies were tittering behind their fans, whilst the faces of the "young ones" were all in a broad grin. At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration and roared out,

"I love to steal!"

This effort was too much; every other but the godly and eccentric parson was laughing, who rose, and with the utmost coolness, said:

"Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray!"

It is needless to say that but few of that congregation heard the prayer.

THE PENSIONS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The finance accounts, just published, give the following as the "annuities" of various royal personages charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, viz.:—That of the Duchess of Gloucester, £16,000; the King of the Belgians, £50,000; the Duchess of Kent, £30,000; Prince Albert, £30,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Cambridge, £8,000; the Dowager Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000; and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £8,000.

DETERMINATION.—"The longer I live," says Sir T. F. Buxton, "the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy. Inevitable determination, a purpose once fixed on, and then death or victory. That quality will do any thing that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

General Sir George Brown is staying at Leamington, and the inhabitants have thought proper to recognise his services in the Crimea by a public address which was presented on Saturday; the gallant soldier took the opportunity to rebuke a prevalent feeling in some quarters for extensive alteration in the material of our officers:

"It is a mistake and misrepresentation to assert that the officers of the army are generally and habitually inattentive to their duty, or that the condition of the troops would be improved by having a larger portion of them drawn from the ranks; for it is precisely because they are gentlemen that the men are so much attached to them. Although, therefore, far from meaning to speak in disparagement of individuals who may have risen themselves by their own merits, many of whom I know to be in the highest degree respectable, I assert that the military services of this country would be less popular, and discipline would not be so well maintained, if the majority of officers were of this description. Look at the proportion borne by the officers to the men, in the returns of killed and wounded, in all the actions that have taken place. It is always nearly double what it ought to be. Look at the very last affair—that of the 18th of June, upon which we find a list of ninety-three officers to some 18,000 men; the number which would have answered for 3,000. And why is this? Because the officers, being English gentlemen, are accustomed to set an example to them, and the men, although ready enough to follow, always expect to be led. Depend upon it, the less they interfered with the constitution of the British army the better it will be for the troops as well as for the country, and I myself have always considered it a subject of regret that the Committee of Inquiry which has been lately sitting, instead of examining witnesses who were not in a position to know much of what they were questioned about, had not sent to Paris, or brought over some French officers who had associated with the English troops; they would have found that our allies have formed a very different estimate of the merits of our troops from that which has been formed by some of their own countrymen."

There are two things that speak as with a voice from heaven, that He that fills that eternal throne must be on the side of virtue, and that which He befriends must finally prosper and prevail. The first is, that the bad are never completely happy and at ease, although possessed of every thing that this world can bestow; and that the good are never completely miserable, although deprived of every thing that this world can take away.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.—It is a mistake, that a lust for power is the mark of a great mind; for even the weakest have been captivated by it; and for moulds of the highest order, it has no charms. They seek a nobler empire within their own breast; and as that best know what was in man, would have no earthly crown, but one that was platted with thorns!

UPRIGHT BENCH.—A "shoemaker's upright bench" has lately been patented, and by it the work of shoemaking can be carried on better in a standing than in a sitting posture.

Reputation, is what people think of us; character, is what we really are.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL, McNAIR'S COVE.

A Public Examination of the *Colonial Church Society's* School at McNair's Cove, was held on Thursday the 16th inst., when several of the parents of the children, and others interested in the cause of education, were present. The Rev. J. S. Smith performed the part of Examiner. The children evinced an acquaintance with the Scriptures quite unusual for their age, acquitted themselves very respectably in English Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Written and Mental Arithmetic, and answered a number of questions in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, in the most clear and satisfactory manner. Some excellent specimens of Penmanship were also exhibited, and the Copy Books of several of the children, who eight months ago could not make a letter, were really creditable. All who witnessed the exercises seemed much gratified, and some expressed their approval very warmly.

The progress of this School will appear the more remarkable, when it is observed, that it was opened only last January, and that for some time previous there had not been a School of any kind within the District. And its present satisfactory condition must therefore be ascribed to the admirable system of teaching adopted by the Society, and the unwearied exertions of Miss Bent, the much-respected Teacher. The Society's usefulness is being sensibly felt here, and it is to be believed that whithersoever its influence is extended, its usefulness will be felt and acknowledged.

The Examination was closed with a brief address, and with prayer, by the Missionary of Melford, Melford, Aug. 21, 1855.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1855.

ON MAKING THE RESPONSES.

AMONG the various Churches in different parts of our Province in which we have occasionally passed a Sunday, we scarcely recollect more than four or five in which the responses were made, with that fullness and distinctness which we have long beloved, and must continue to believe, necessary, to render the service of the Sanctuary in a high degree impressive. In some few congregations the voice of the clerk is still the only one heard, responsive to that of the Minister; while in others, a low, murmuring whisper from a few individuals, principally females, serves to mark more distinctly the pauses in the clergyman's voice, rather than to fill them up, with the swelling accents of thanksgiving and prayer. We have been particularly struck with the very imperfect, and unimproper manner in which the service is conducted even in the City, and in our populous towns; and often while standing in the midst of a congregation consisting of some hundreds of people, have felt ourselves most unpleasantly disappointed, and a chill cast over our devotional feelings, by the scarcely audible responses of so great a multitude, collected for the ostensible purpose of worshipping God in the beauty of holiness. It has occurred to us to enquire on such occasions how it is that the responses have been so much neglected, or almost wholly in some instances abandoned to the clerk? We have turned to the rubrics prescribing the order of the service, and so far from perceiving any authority for this most unseemly innovation and neglect, we find "a general confession to be said of the whole congregation after the Minister, all kneeling." "The people shall answer him, and at the end of all other prayers, Amen." "Then the Minister shall kneel and say the Lord's Prayer; THE PEOPLE also kneeling, and repeating it with him, both here and wheresoever else it is used in Divine Service". These rubrics conclusively prove to us, and the conviction is strengthened by the whole structure of the service,—that our worship was designed to be strictly social. We have ever regarded it in this light; and accustomed as we have been in days gone by to the loud responses of a whole congregation, it is always with feelings of disappointment that we now hear them made in a whisper barely audible.

Doubtless there are many in every congregation who view the subject in the same light that we do, and would rejoice to see this slovenly custom banished from the Church. Nothing is more easy, if some of the more zealous members of the Parish would set about a reformation in earnest. Let them talk over the subject in a friendly meeting,—let them enter into an agreement to take the lead, on the next Lord's day, in making the responses in a full and audible voice, and the rest of the congregation will soon follow. Some degree of diffidence is doubtless one of the most frequent causes of the evil of which we complain; this will be removed by the course we have just recommended, as each one will be sure of being supported in his endeavours to improve the style of worship,—and above all, let the subject be frequently and forcibly presented from the pulpit, until the object is fully attained. All would then speak with ease, and have reason to rejoice in the happy effects of their exertions, not only in giving a more decent and impressive character to the worship, but in the far more important consequence of elevating the tone of devotional piety in every congregation. Oh, what a change would then take place in our Public Worship!—who would need to complain of want of heart and life in our solemn services? Surely then, if by chance,—as we might deem,—there come in one, that believeth not, or one unlearned, he would be convinced, indeed, and falling down upon his knees, would report that God was with us of a truth." Responding well, is a habit easily formed, if the rector be assisted by a few of the influential members of his parish; and the habit once acquired, is not soon or easily lost. Nothing sets forth our beautiful liturgy to such advantage, or contributes so much to recommend it to the approbation of strangers. This, we acknowledge, is but a secondary consideration; but we see no reason for excluding it altogether, in endeavouring to persuade our readers to do justice to their incomparable liturgy.

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

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Wednesday morning last, in 10 1/2 days from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 18th inst. The news is very important, and gives more encouragement than what we have for some time back been receiving. An attack by the Allied Gun and Mortar boats on Swallow, in the Baltic, resulted in that place being entirely demolished. A brilliant victory has been gained on the Tchernaya by the French and Sardinians, assisted by English Cavalry, over the Russian force under the command of General Liprandi, amounting to 60,000 men.—The loss of the Russians is estimated at between 4 and 5000 men, with 4,000 prisoners—the loss of the Allies very small. The bombardment of Sebastopol was to re-commence on the 17th.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite, embarked at Portsmouth on the 17th, on a visit to the French Emperor. Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 14th ult. The prospects of harvest were very encouraging. The latest news will be found in other columns.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived yesterday morning from Boston. From late American papers received by her, we have the movements of the Allied French and English fleet in the Pacific, and full particulars of the destruction of Pétropawlowski, of which our columns contain the most important. Advice from Mexico state, that the Revolutionary party have triumphed, and that General Santa Anna had abdicated and fled. With the exception of the above the news is unimportant.

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

The body of John Talbot, of Little River, who was accidentally drowned in the Strait of Canso about a week previous, was picked up on the 16th inst. He had been in a boat a short distance from the shore, catching lobsters. While thus employed, he accidentally fell out of the boat into the water, and before assistance could reach him, was drowned, and carried off by the current. His remains were interred at McNair's Cove on the 18th, an inquest having been duly held.—Com.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 4, 1855.

My Lord.—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that on the night of the 2d instant, between ten and eleven o'clock, the enemy made a sortie in considerable force by the Woronzoff road. The strength of the enemy is computed to be about 2,000. Their object was to destroy a heavy iron chevaux de frize, made across the Woronzoff-road, between our right and left attacks, and being further supported by heavy columns in rear, to take advantage of such circumstances as might present themselves. They came on with loud cheers and bugling, and were received with great gallantry by our advanced picket, under the command of Lieut. R. E. Carr, of the 39th Regiment, who withdrew his men, firing at the same time upon the enemy, to the main body, under the command of Captain Leekie, 39th Regt.

A heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy by the party under Captain Leekie on the Woronzoff road, as also by the guard of the trenches on the right of the fourth parallel, under the command of Captain Boyle, of the 89th Regiment, and Captain Turner, of the 1st Royals, which, in about ten minutes, caused the enemy to retire from an attack which, if it had not been so well met, might have been a serious affair. The enemy left four men killed, and some wounded were carried away. We had only one man slightly wounded in this affair.

I have the honour to transmit the returns of casualties from the 30th July to the 2d August.

I have the satisfaction of informing your lordship of the return to this army of Captain Montague, of the Royal Engineers, from being a prisoner of war. He expresses himself highly grateful for the kindness with which he was treated by the Russians during his captivity.

It is with deep regret that I have to communicate to your lordship that Lieut. General Sir R. England is the last of the general officers who left the United Kingdom in command of a division; he has remained at his post throughout the trying heats of Bulgaria, and the severities and hardships of the winter's campaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal of his exhibition in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on all occasions.

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding The Lord Panmure, &c., &c.

HALFAN CHAPEL will be opened for Divine Service (D. V.) by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 o'clock—Seats free.

Monday being the anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert, the British and Foreign Mercantile Marine Company's ships of war in harbour were dressed, and at noon Royal salutes were fired by H. M. S. *Penelope*, 48, H. M. S. *Mariner*, 12, and from the Saluting Battery at the Citadel.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.—Letters were received from Mr. Howe by the *Canada*, conveying the gratifying intelligence that he had effected a loan of £1,000,000 Sterling—a sum sufficient to cover all the liabilities of the Railway Board, including the construction and complete equipment of the line to Windsor. The loan has been taken, at par, by Messrs. Barings and Brothers, on their own account, upon bonds of the Province of Nova Scotia bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable in twenty years.—Chron.

The first civic election for the city of Charlottetown took place on the 6th inst., when Robert Hatchinson, Esq., was chosen Mayor, and R. Langworth, Benjamin Davis, J. C. McDonald, D. Melzard, Artemas Sims, Barnard Todd, David Stewart, Thomas Patrick and Richard Hoartz, Esqrs., were elected common Councilmen.—Eastern Chron.

A fire broke out on Thursday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, in a building situated on the eastern side of the Halifax Hotel, but owing to the exertions of the firemen and others, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated.—Col.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, one of the most distinguished citizens of Boston, died on Saturday the 18th ult. He was recently United States Minister at London.

H. M. S. *Penelope*, Captain Fourrier, sailed on Thursday morning for St. Pierre and Miquelon, Newfoundland.

A large porcupine, measuring between six and seven feet in length, was lately shot in the North West Arm, by an Indian, named Morris.—Journal.

GREAT SALE OF PROPERTY.—The premises well known in this City as Baur's property, Lower Water Street, was sold yesterday, Wednesday, at public roup. The bidding was very spirited, and the whole was disposed of for £9,585, in the following several parcels:—Thos. Doyle, £1110; Jno. Murphy, £1380 and £370; Wm. Metzler, £520; Jno. Watt, £420; Jno. Baur, £380; Joseph Bennett £4000, for a large portion of the Wharf and Water property; Messrs Oxlby & Co. £440; John Tobin, £220; Mr. Drummond £525.—Chron.

The soldier who assaulted a young lady on the Common, on Thursday, was yesterday arrested and committed to prison to answer for the offence.—Chron.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, Aug. 28, 1855.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be a Master in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Province, for executing within the County of Halifax the duties of such Master, pursuant to the tenth section of the Act 18 V. c. chap. 23, for abolishing the Court of Chancery and conferring Equity Jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.—Nathaniel W. White, Esquire.

To be the resident Superintendent of the Isle of Sable.—Philip J. Dobb, Esquire, in the place of Matthew McKenna, Esquire, appointed to be one of the Commissioners for Public Works.

To be the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the County of Shelburne.—Mr. John Tottle.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope, of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, suffered more than most people from the scurvy and the whole of his body was covered with a suppurating eruption, he tried a great number of reputed medicines, but he was not benefited by the same. Indeed, it became doubtful to his friends whether he would ever overcome this affliction. At length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change, by continuing with them for eight weeks, he was radically cured.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From E. M. McDonald—the Ink was sent to Fuller's, Rev. R. Avery, Rev. A. Jordan—the edition of Psalms & Hymns is all sold. Rev. J. S. Smith, J. Smith, Esq., with remittance for Mr. Bragg, Mr. W. Goswip, Annapolis—will attend to directions. M. Shaw, Esq., will be attended to.

BIRTH.

August 17th.—At Rambr, near Wragley, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Baldwin Smith, Rector of Solby, (former Vice President of King's College, Windsor) of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Dartmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Shreve, on Monday, the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOHN McNEIL, Merchant of St. Margaret's Bay, to Miss MARY COLLEMAN, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father, Aylesford, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector, Mr. FREDERICK GIBBERT KENNEDY, of Boston, U. S., to Miss JULIA, daughter of William Miller, Esq.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 26th ult. MARY HANWOOD, wife of John Cooper, and fourth daughter of Joseph Jennings. On Friday, 17th ult. Miss MARY, wife of Corporal John Yates, Royal Artillery, aged 39 years. At Sea, on board brig Dr. Rogers, of Salem, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, and Wm. KATMOND, seamen, both supposed to belong to Nova Scotia.

Poetry.

THE DYING MAGDALENE.

"Oh save me from death... save me from death... Was the low earnest cry Of a sick Magdalene...

Surrounded by all that the senses could please, Or pleasure or joy impart, With all that could give to the sick one ease...

Does the bed of down give thee no rest? Have the roses, then, no power To calm that faint and fluttering breast...

The beggar, whom yesterday thou'dst spurn, Is rich compared to thee. For the fires of health in her pulses burn...

'Tis vain for thee, poor girl, to strive! Turn, turn thy thoughts on high. Vain, vain for thee to pray to live!

-N. Y. Churchman.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE-76 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.

Head Office in Halifax-No. 60 Hollis 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.

Table with columns for Age, Rate, and Sex. Includes rates for Age 20-30 and Age 40-50. B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spiers and Suranne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET.

ROBERTS' Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures. 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 7s. Head, Thos. D. D. Essay on the active powers of the Human Mind...

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ- THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach...

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c. WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above...

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP, No 24, GRANVILLE STREET, HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.

Oil Colors. Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors in Collopside Tubes, as follows:- Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion...

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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...

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated 16th 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...

ULCERS IN THE LEG-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...

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, 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 were several holes in it, one as large as a hand: all the devices and strata-gems I tried would not heal them...

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:- Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, FEVERS of all kinds, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &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 Civilized World... JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH-gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids...

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.