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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Cruth--Apostolic Order."

vol. Vill. Ualipaz, bova sodria, baturday, lerruiber 1, 1966. Bé.86.

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Poetry.											

THE DRITISH CHURCH.

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

Beautie in theo takes up her place, And dates her latters from thy face When she doth write.

fine asper in fit aray, Heither too mean, nor yet too gay,
Shows who is best:

Opticudb'h looks may not compare : For all they of ther painted are,
Or else undrest.

Stee on the hills, which wantonly Ak with all in hope to be By her preferr'd,

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

Shet in the valley is so shie Of dressing, that her hair doth lie About Ler cares:

While she avoids her neighbours pride. She wholly goes an as other side, and nuthing weers.

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

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

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

Licligious Mincellang.

APOSTOLIC EUCCESSION.

FOR the more confirmation of this truth, let us reverse the order of the proof, and begin at the other and 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 Parisen tent the Son to be the Savior 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 Savious 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 Mo in Heaven and Earth: go yo therefore. &c. This Secred Commission given to the Eleven by the Head of the Chur, is the spiritual Authority on which they acted. And what we have now specially to observe, is the Method which the Apostles took to hand on this Commission before they lest the world. Our Loan had distinctly promised them, as Ho was ascending. "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This could only mean that our Loun would be with those who should mean that our Loun 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 Savious

said to His Apostles, "As my Farmen hath sont 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 orlained Elders and Deacons in every branch of the Church that they planted, reserving for a time the bighest 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 bands suddenly on no man." (1 Timov. 22.) All the directions to be used in the of the of fit parsons to serve in the Sacred Offices of the Christian Ministry are exclusively given in Holy Scriptures to individuals, namely to Timothy and to 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 Riders 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 is we say, a Priest,) who had been ordained by Titus. Titus himsen 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 Ar stles, and recorded in the Word of God. The Christians living in that city of Crete were evidently hound by the most sacred obligations to be in Communion with that Elder, who had been ordained and set over them in the Lond, by Titus the Bishor of Crote, who had been left in Crote for the very perpose among others of ordaining Elders in the Caurch. If you withdrew yourself from Communion with that Elder, how could you be in Communion with the Charch? If you separated yourself from him, now would you not be breaking that precept which is written in Heb. xiii. 17 if 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 absolog 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 tostifies. The Principle of the Apostolic Succession was just as well known and acted upon as any other Principle of the Christian Religion. When falso 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 Cen-Principle. Thus about the end of the second Century after Christ, Ireneus writes, "We can onuate 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. c. Elders.) who are in the Church, those who have Succession from the Apos-tles." At the end of the second Century, Tertulhan writes, " If any heresies dare to connect themselves with the Apostolia age, we may say, Let them declare the Origin of their Churches, lot them unfold the catalogue of their Bishops; so descending by Succession from the beginning, that the first Bishop had as his Ordainer some one of the Apestles, 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 reckened a Bishop, who despising the Evangelie 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 conventiole, who without any lawful Ordination, constitute the Pastors." No Princi-

plo then of the Christian Religion, admits of a clear-or or more cortain 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 Mothod 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 in mediate guidance the Church, and were under the in mediate guidance of the Holy Guest; so that whs, they established carries with it the Divir. Sucction as plainly as any Institution can do. Since, therefore, our Load has appointed by His Apostles this one particular Method of continuing the Ministry in His Church from generation, generation, who that professes to regard His Will, will ever think lightly of this Succession, much less neglect or roject it?—Abridged cession, 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 cortain conclusions. It is not occupied in dreaming what may be possible, but in calculating what is cortain. It does not con-jure 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 duzzle, 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 different complexions, it analyzes the points of different complexions. ference and deduces the agreements. Brom 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 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 appelling. Whenever, then, a man begins to feel himself verging towards this sin—whenever he is sensible that the foul spot of covetousness is stirred within him—and thoughts of becoming suddenly or unjustly rich creep upon him

whenever the imagination of great wealth, possibly his, rises up before him, leading him, as a syren, 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 possesses me, have not succeeded in their desires. processes 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 renture."

venture.

Everything which has a tendency to alienato 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, ban-queting, and revelling, and such like things, in which my heart's derive is placed, has a tendency to alienate my affections from God. Therefore, al-though my "heart" is in them, and my "thoughte" 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.

folly. These things must be available.

8. 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 sin-ner, knowing that I ought to repeat, 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 as egainst the illusions of the devil,

(Concluded from lass week.)

CHURCH TIME

but there are other ways in which the knowledge of our inward selves, brought about by solf-examina-tion, may be brought to bear. We hav count as a matter of fact, that certain positions of life, certain zocioties 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."

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 utisecial ly things. By the excitement under which I labourod, 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 guilly of hasty and inconsiderate words, and of much exaggeration in my talk; I was led into much egotism and self-exaltation; I spoke oven malignantly of others. I argued for victory stanke, or solf-display, and not for the advantage of truth. My self-examination on these points has repeatedly caused me much sorrow and bitterness. What shall L 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 poltry character, and trivial in their objects, though I may have been aufused 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 immediatoly 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 oven 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 Guspel, 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, oll also 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 connot 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 re-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 knowling at the deor," 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 convertion. 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, persoveringly, and faithfully. All these points it behaves you to ascertain before you give yourself to murmuring. Whatsoever foul things trouble youhowsoever you be vexed—howsoever strong the tempter may be in pursuing you-pray for the opposite qualities of these 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 plousures of the eternal throne of God. On your knees uplift your roice. Crush the first rungs of the thought. Spit upon the God the spirit of grate —Bennett's Letters.

Our time is an universal talent, that every man that were to discretion bath. Every man bath not a takent of learning, or of wealth, or of honour, of subtilty of wit, to account for; but every man that lives to the age of discretion bath time to account for .-Sirzalatthero Hale,

News Bepartinent.

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

THE PROPODITION.

On Tuesday, August 14, Parliament was prorogued by commission. The Lord Chancellor read har Mest Gracious Majesty's SPEROH, as follows :-- -

"Aly Lords and Gentlemen. "Weinto 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 publis duties during a long and laborious terrion.

"Het Mojesty has egen, with groat satisfaction, that while you have occupally yourselves in providing means for the vigorous presecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility,

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

the Majesty trustathat an alliance, founded on a enso of the general interests of Europe, and consolidafed by good faith, will long survive the events which band given rise to it; and will contribute to the permamontiwell-being and prosperity of the two great nations which it has united together in bonds of honouitble friendsbip.

of The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treair between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Soltan, has given additional importance and strongth to that alliance, and the efficient, force which his Sardinian Majesty has sont 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 desinguished.

"Lier Majesty has communded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail berself, 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 reinforceing har army in the Crimea by an collistment of volunteers from abread.

"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 Soltan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain in efficiency the Tyrkish nimy, which has so gallantly withstood the essaults 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

"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 enconjage habits of industry and thrift amongst the labouring classes of the community.

" Her Majorty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the Constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmanis, 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 inhabstants. 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 oldiers and sailors throughout her Indian and Colonial Empire; and her Alsjesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India, and the Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies, have sent for the rollef of the sufferess. by the calemities of war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and xoul with which you have provided the necessary supplies to carry ing on the war in which her dinjesty is our aged.

"Her Majorty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessry to impose upon her

fallblul Wooplo; but and acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those hurdens by the mixed arrangements, which you have made for providing those supplies.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Ear Majesty commands us to say that she has scon with slivers regis that the endeavours which in conjunction with lier ally the Ruserse of the French, ahr made at the recent conferences at Vienna. to bring the war to a conslusion on conditions conslituat with the bonour of the allies, and with the future recurity of Europe, have proved ineffectual; but those endeavours baving failed, no other course is leftto her Majesty but to prospeule the war with all posble vigour, and her Majesty, whing apon the support of Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriot. ion of her people, upon the flever failing courage of her army and navy, whose patience under sufferings and whose power of andurance her Majerty has will nessed with admiration, relying upon the steadfast fidelity of her allies and above all upon the justice of her bause, her Majesty humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposit 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 counties 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 premotion of which is the object of her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her hears.

LIVEUPOOL, August 18 -The great event of the week to the commercial and general reader is the deto the comment and general rader is the destruction of the fortress of Sacabors,—a place hither to decimed almost impregnable, by the small mortar vessels and gunboats of the English and French fleets in the Palite. It is believed that the effect produced upon Rusis will be no less moral than physical, shewing her clearly that she can place me great reliance upon granite malls-when copposed to the giant powers of England and France.

The money market bas been in an easy position, and no charge has occurred in the rates of discount either it the Bank of England or at the discount houses of

Lombard-street.

The roturn of fine weather has removed the feeling of uncasiness 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 913.

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 blst. Regiment, which has for some time been stationed in Alanchoster, embarked yesterday, 450 strong at Liverpool, on band the steam-transports Emu and Anges, for Malta. Upwards of 400 men, comprising detachments from the S1st and 48th Regiments, and the 3rd Buffe, have also embarked on board the same, which were to sail last evening.

In anticipation of the winter, the Government has entered into calensive contracts for for clothing for the troops in the Crimea. The number to be supplied is—coars lined with rabbit for, 45,000; fromets ditto. 45,000, and for waistecats, 45,000; 10,000 of each of the foregoing articles of a befter despription are also to be supplied. The waterproof clothing contracted for is to coding of 50,000 cloaks with sleaves, 50,000 capes, and 60,000 ox-hide boots, impervious to more water. The greater portion of the above-mentioned is to be delivered into sure by the 1st of September

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, writing on the night of the 10th, says there is nothing new before Schartopol, and that the fire of the allies is feeble. French letters indicate pretty distingtly that another passuit is to be attempted to-day, the Emperor's fête-day. That it will be attempted with ultimate, if not present, success, oven the Austrian Billitary Gazette, with its Rumin sympathies, allows:-

" The French Engineers," It says, " have now got so near to the east fort and the Karabeldaia fortifications that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the pext assault "It" would, of course, be possible to hold the second line, oven when the allies had taken the Malakhoff Tower, but General Osten-Sacken woll knows the danger which at this moment threathers the Marine suburd and the Admitalty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual, execuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Richolas. General Chroleff directs the despressorable Karabelnaia, and has his head quartors in Boss Pank. At is infatred; from this latest monsures that, while prepared for the worst, his invisolettle

A French letter from Kamiesch, in the Monteur de la Flotte, telle us that-

" The Malakhoff commands all the lower part of Se-

bastopol, and, o' minates the passage of the Bay of Inkormann, by which the town, obtains it supplies from the north side. When this tower fall, into our bands we shall be able to sweep the bay, burn the Russiah fleet, behilbard the lower towd, and alimost immediately after instal consolved in the laster, for it can then no longer be held by the Russians. From the Malakhoff tower, beside, we can shance the Fort Constanting, destroy the stockade, and open the port to our vessels. The Russians know that will—as well as we do, and bance the telvible charter will—as well as we do, and bance the telvible charter, and in the partial combate which are reasoned almost every night. Our nawly-constructed batteries are really most formidable, especially those of Quarantine Bay and of what we call the Bay des Califats, which are destined to force the largest calibre, and which are destined to force the largest calibre, and which are destined to force the Russian fleet to seek refuge behind Fort Catherine, the sole place where they will be unable to injure us."

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is visiting the camp at present "He arrived by the steamer Ollawa on the 30th, and it is understood will remain in camp for a week on ten days. The troops are now in good health and cheerful, and well provided for in all respects, and a visitor may well find it difficult to understand how, only seven months back, a state of things could have existed so dismotrically the reverse."

The Admiralty publishes this morning the following despatch, received late on the night of the 14th :-

"Off Sweatory, Aug. 11.—Sweatory was attacked by the mortare and gun-boats of the allied squatrons on the morning of the sihinat. The siring costol extive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principle buildings on Vargon, and many more on Loarto, including these of the arstnal and dockyard, are hurat. Furnessusties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied flast."

On the 16th July the allied squadron proceeded to Fort Petrovskoi, between Berdiansk and Marianpol, rook up their positions for bombardment, and in a short time the heavy ordinance forced not only the garrison to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respect-to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respect-to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respect-to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respect-to retire from the gaustions of abrea strong battalions of inlantry, and two squadrons of avairy. The light boats of the squadron were then sent off to complete the destruction of the fort and batteries—a duty intrusted to Lieuts. Hubert Camplon, of the Verwius, and time a short time all the cantooment, gun-platforms, public buildings, corn and forage stores, were on fite, and the embrasures of the earthworks coriously infured; and although the enemy from an earthwork to the rear opened a sharp fire upon our men, Lieuts Campion completed this service without the loss of one man. In the meantime—

of one man. In the meantime...
Lieut Hengtt, in the Bengle, destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores and two large granaries full of corn in the neighbourhood of Berdlansk.

"After destroying Fort Petrovski, the squadron proceeded to Glofica, where some extensive corn and fish stores were destroyed by vessels under the olders of C. mander Rowley Lambers, of the Carlete and a smaller service was performed at the Grooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, by vessels under the orders of Genmander F. A. B. Crauford, of the Swallow. In the meaning, Commander Osborn reconnotived various parts of the coast as far at Taganrag."

The intelligence of the bondardment of Sweaborg is confirmed this morning, with the additional news that it has been successful, notwithstanding the warning of the Post that no great attack was intended. The Dantzie correspondent of the Times tells users

ing of the Post that no great attack was intended. The Dantzic correspondent of the Times, tells used. This Dantzic correspondent of the Times, tells used. This bombardment of Sweedorg commenced at six o'clock last Thursday morning and continued until daylight on Saturday. The town itself is burnt to the ground; not one house tells. The dockyards me completely destroyed. All the carthworks and battones are knocked to pieces. Six piagazines blew up. In fact, Sweadorg exists no more. On our side there are very lew casualties.

Admiral Penand conderato following despatch to the Brench Minister of Alarine, and which was posted on the Paris Bourse yesterday:—

"On loand the Tourville, Aug. 11, 1855.—The bombardment of Sweatory by the edited equations has been attended with complete success. An immense onlisgiation, which lasted for forty-five hours, has estroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the arsohal; which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectifes blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffers an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant to men, and nothing whatever in material. The crows are in a state of enthurham."

The chintinguaginal form Majorial is successed.

The chiet news from Maiditi is that the Spanish Government has joined the Western Powers, and that a Spanish Contingent will make its appearance in the Crimes. Towards the close of July, General O Donnell visited the Odeen at Escurial, and remained with her Majorif two days. He returned to Madrid on the 1st out August. A Catinet Council was immediately held, and it was decided that Spain should enter into a defensive and offensive alliance with England, France, and Turkey, and contribute 25,600 men towards carrying on the war. The expeditionary force, it is said, will be placed under the command of General Prim. The Western Powers have engaged to support the Spanish Government in every way against its enemics.

DY TELEGRAPH.

VARMA, 1 P. Ja., Aug. 16.—The Russians attacked the position on the Tohurnaya this morning at day-break in great force.

break in great force.

The action lasted about three bours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

Further particulars will be sent.

VAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17.—The following tele-

YAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17.—The following telegraphic massage has the received by Lord Panmuro Varna, 1 p. m. and Russian attack of the morning has under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 from.

Their lesses are estimated at between 4000 and 5000. About 400 prisoners bare been taken.
The loss on the part of the Allies is very small,

VARNA, Augt. 16, 1 30 p. m.—Instead of 400 prisoners, read 4000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17.—Lord Panmure has required the following intelligence from General Suppon, dated Crimea, 16th August :—
"General Polissor and Lee Leeded on opening

"General Polimor and I meetled on opening fire from the English and French batteries at lawn to-morrow morning.

DANTZIC, Thucslay, Augt. 16.—The Vulture has arrived with the mails. The Ailied squadron had gone to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 13th. Success at Sweaborg was fully concluded. No ships have been saverely injured, and the casualties of the English side tro—killed, none; two officers and about thirty men wounded. The French loss is equally trifling.

Advices from Renigsberg state, that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine, informed by telegraph of the event, demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fleet before Cronstadt.

The Emperor refused.

A private letter from the French Camp, dated 4th of August, says:—It is expected that a general bombardment will be kapt up for six days before storming. The whole of our tremendous batteries will open at once.

LATRST.

Partie, Friday.—The divisions engaged yesterday were those of Generals Herbillion, Carnow, Faunchaux, and Morgis. Messes of the Russians (says General Pelesser) were in full retreat from the moment when our reserves, and those of our brave allies, and capetially the English cavalry, came up. Our losses (less than the enemy's) are at present unknown. The Sardmant behaved admirably.

The most important item in the news from Turkey is, that a strong Russian division is marching on Erzeroum, and that all the disposable Turkish forces in Anatolia are hastening towards the same place.

The Sun surs, Gen. Canrobart has arrived in Paris.

The Sin says, Gen. Canrobert has arrived in Paria.
Tonin, Friday.—A demand has been received from General La Marmora. He says, that the French depatches will show whether or not the Predmontese are worthy to fight beside the French and English.—200 of the Sardinian contingent are hirt de combat.

General Montevechio is mortally wounded.

Pontamours, Friday night.—At 7 o'clock this evening, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, embarked, on board the Vertoria and Albert, steamer, and startent daylight for Boulogee.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, from Boston,

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIAN AMERICA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS AT PATROPAULOWSKI—ABANDONMENT OF THE TOWN—MEDITATED ATTACK OF THE ALLIED FLEET ON THE FORTS AT AMOOR RIVER, &C.

Capt. Resencent, of the French hig-of-war Obligade, arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 18th July, with the news that the Russians had abandened Petropaulowski some two months previous to the arrival of the combined French and English fleat, consuming of thirteen yessels.

The following particulars, obtained from Lieut. De Journel, of the Obigado, we take from the Alta-California:

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS AND VLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.

The allied flect, consisting of eight war vessels and steamers, arrived off Petrophillowski on the 15th of May, but the garrison had already left for the Amoor River, in the Russian frigate Aurora, corvette Dwina, and two merchant yessels. The escape of the garrison was a master strake on the part of the Russians, who atailed themselves of a dense fog which set in on the night of the 7th April, and so cluded the English war steamers Encounter (serew, or 14 guns, and Baracounter (side-wheel), of 6 guns, which had been blockading the harbor for fifty days provious. The orders to evacuate were received from the Russian headquatters in Siberia. On anchoring in the harbor a detachment was sent on there by the commanders of the fleets—Rear Admiral Bruce of the English, and Rear-Admiral Foorichon (a newly appointed and exceedingly energetic man of only 45 years of ago) of the French. They landed and found the town desorted, save by about 100 Kamschatka dogs, as French paturalized American, and two Americans, who rained the stars and stripes over their houses when the forces landed, claiming that as the Russians had alterndened the place and left it to them, they zero the possessors of the soil. These men are on aged in trading, and are represented as doing a good birmess. The dogs are in a starving condition, and followed tha in 1

vadera about town for bits of bissuit. One of them was brought away by commander Resenceurs of the fireado. The parties were divided into companies, whe proceeded to burn, blow up and destroy the arsenate, storchouses and all government buildings. Not a vestige of any public work was left standing, except the hospital, which, with the courch and the awellings of the poorer classes of the inhabitants, was left untouched. The tababitants commenced deserting the place sportly after the garrison embarked. Accompanied by the authorities, they started on or about the 20th of April towards Tebinsk; but the Governor's wife being encients, the flight continued only to the small fishing village of Avache, some twenty miles inland.

The following day after the arrival of the allies the destruction of the fortifications commenced. These were fascines constructed of immense logs—the walls being sixteen feet in thickness. Such was their great strength, they resisted all efforts for some time, and were finally razed to the ground by the agency of gunpowder. It appears that the policy of the Russian government had changed rather suddenly in this matter. After the battle of last year orders came for strengthening the forts; and though at that time such a resistance was made as to repel the assailants, there being but one tiar of guns, it was ordered to increase it to a double tior. The destroyers found embrasures for fifty-one guns of heavy calibre. Why this sudden change of policy took place may, perhaps, be explained by that on which the Russians have always acted—of retiring into the interior from their invaders, and avoiding decisive engagements. This time, however, they have made nothing by the movement, and, with the increased strength of the place, it would seem that they might have made a more obstinate resistance than before. The fleets did not leave the place until the demolition was complete.

We have been shown a despatch dated in Petropaulowski, from Rear-Amiral Fourichon, of the French fleet, in which he states, after briefly recapitulating the facts above enumerated, that the Russian garrison, numbering (as Le Journel informs us) some 1200 men, had doubtless sailed for the mouth of the Amoor river, which drains the southern portion of Siberia, and flows into the Gult of Saghahen, an arm of the Sea of Octotak They left for this point on the 17th of April, and were doubtless there before the French and English arrived at Kannschatka. This river is regarded as the dividing line between China and Asiatic Russia, and at its mouth is a very strong series of fortifications, which have, been greatly strengthened from time to time by the Russians. It is thought by some of the officers of the Obligado that the immense armament of Petropaulowski was carried there with the garrison; and if this bettie, there will be a western Sebzstopol which may puzzle the allies as much as has the stronghold of the Crimes.

The fleets have gone to cruise for the present among the Aleutian islands, and will probably look in at Sitks. An Ragish and French squatron have proceeded by the China Sea to the mouth of the Amoor givers where, the despatch says, there will soon be severe, fighting. There are about ten ships of war in these fleets, which would be joined by the steamer Brisk, now at Petropaulowski. The line of battle ship Monarch is the flag ship of the English fleet.

The fleet sailed, with the exception of the Trinconalee, on board of which were left two Russian prisonsers, whom it was proposed to exchange for a French,
sailor, whose arms were amputated after being taken
prisoner in the battle of last year. The American's
residents there report that they have lived in perfectpeace and happiness with the inhabitants up 6, the
day of their departure, and that the French and English prisoners were treated with humanity.

We learn that the above squadrons will join at Pe-

We learn that the above squadrens will join at Petropaulowski, whence they will proceed to this port for provisions; they may be expected in about three weeks. The officers of the Ouigade thick they will separate, the English making a rendezvous at Vanconver's Island and the French lere; both fleets, however, will come directly to this port. The English fingates Pique and Amphirite have sailed for the Sea of Ochotsk, to join the rest of the fleet; also the two steamers which were formerly employed, in blockading Petropaulowski. The French steamer Provywill be here in a few days. The fleets will sail to the Amoor river after provisioning and fitting out at this port.

Port.

Rear Admiral Bruce, while at Petropaulowski, caused a handsonic lence to be creeted around the cemetery in which were buried the bodies of the killed of the Russians and allies, in the battle of last ear. A large tablet, bearing a Russian inscription in commensuration of the fight, was creeted, which, as it refers to all alike, will doubtless be respected when the Russian inhabitants return.

WEST INDIES:

From Kingdon (Jamaica) we have files dated to the 14th of August. A serious viet had occurred in Kingston between the negro soldiers stationed in the barracks and the people and police. The goldiers had assaulted the citizens wantonly. The August holidays were being believe ted. Anniversary day had passed over without riouce. Emigration from Entrope was recommended as a means of an acting the dieasy of the island. In the Kingston markets trade was injective. In Antique the weather was favorable and the cost of labor was high. St. Christopher's had been visited with earthquakes. An immigration bill life been public ed in the Logislature. St. Vincent was leakly, with a tormy weather.

Youths' Department.

HYMNS FOR LITTLE CUILDREN.
(By author of Lord of the Forest.)

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

There's 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 fittle birds sing happy songs.
The flowers grow brightly everywhere.
They do not know the tirent 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.

© 1 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 Augels fall,
Sure we must give ilim our whole hearts,
And love Him best of all.
(Tole 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 propoaed one bright afternoon that we should make up a fishing party and go down to the harbour on a fishing 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 proabout four years old, preferred remaining with her. Accordingly, we left them, and proceeded six miles We continued out much longer than we infurther. tended, 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 Leard 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 seered by that sound, and soon my little boy lasped 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 sbort 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 compess or guide, enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocke, 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 Ina.—Asa and Ira were two brothers, whose farms lay side by side in a fertile intervale.

When the corn, the cats, 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 cheking 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.

u I can only he resigned to what I can't help," said

Ass. So he went to work and ploughed and bord 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 mesdows, and are moving towards us."

"Ah I" 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 avery morning for atrength to do the work of the day."

And he haskened to dig a trench around his land,

which the army werees could not pass: while Ira returned only in season to care a small postion of his

crops from their ravages.

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

"Alse I it is a judgment upon us for our sine, 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 Aus.

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 convolation," 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 Am, "that Heaven has always helped me to treat the faults of my children as I did the weeds, the caterpillars, and the floed; and that I news presumed to send a petition upward without making toil my right band torvant, the messenger of my prayer."—Lucy Larcum.

Selettfons.

BUSINESS A DISCIPLINE.

THE life of a man of business gives his character a pretty bard trial. Not only does it exercise his sagacity and prudence, but it puts his integrity to the severest test. Ho 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 pisty 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 spart 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. Maneof brave hearts ought to welcome the conflicts and buffetings of life. Every victory they gain will make them stronger, as the tempeat 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 worthly perpetuated. The Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, grand-son of the venerable prelate of that name, and son of the late eminent Professor of Greek in the University of Glargow, 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—of 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 bidcous forms of mishelief, which prevail in the United

Glazer of America. Look at the leffelling and passiveism which are blighting Gendary with the most dead-ly cases that can fall on man. What is the cases of all this? Can we Could for one mement 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 lite is too often made the first object-that temporal advancement and presperity are Ico often sessidered as of mere importance than the Kingdom of Heaven or the holding of a right belief? In the name of Rellacon-in the name of patrictions 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 banis, ignorance or subdue vice; that not one step in his can he safe without His blessing and His guidance; the, 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 contantly, 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 athics, or the teaching of the most moral views with regard to the rights of property, and the inconvenionce of people making untrue statements, be sufficient, think you, to deter boys from falsehood or from thest? 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 maxime 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 ha be enatched like a brand from the buining flame, to destroy his own soul.

THE WONDERFUL BIONTALTO.—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 autonishing 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 parfect good humor: and in short acquired the reputation of being the most meak, the most humble, and the most easily guided among the Cardinals. Or the forty-two Cardinals who entered the conclave, Montaito 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 balleting, 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 bale old man. Casting from him tha 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 inexerable severity; he established the library of the Vatican; placed the magnificant obelisk in front of St. Peter's; caused the matchless cupola to be built; conducted water to the Quirinal Hill; erected a vart-hospital for the poor; made the splendid street called from his name, Felics; 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 UPONTHE WATERS-The Rev. John Recreet, one of the Assistant Chapleins 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 :-

SHYRNA HOSPITAL, March 31, 1858.

On Saturday I entered on thy duties, and cannot express to you how deeply interesting they are to me. The mon are most willing to converse, and are easily induced to enter upon religious subjects. I was very much struck with their bumility (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 penitont express great fear lest they abould relapse into a state of ingratutude and sin. I hope I may be guided aright in what I say to them. for great caution is required in our intercourse

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 heard 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 catechisings 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. Champneye of Whitechapel." A third, quite a youth (now dying, I (ear,) could not refrain from tears when he spoke of receiving early impressions from the advice of a lady in Camden-town, whose zoal in school-teaching and districtwishing 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, gleans 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 Paskiewitch, which numbered 150,000, has been reduced to 110,000, in consequence of 40, 000 having been despatched to the Crimes. In the Crimea thore 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 tostimony of a deserter, the garrison consists for the most part of old gray-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 teality, is a weak military power when compared with France or even with England. At present she is numerically overmstohed in the Crimes, 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. These numbers, given to the world by the Moniteur, afford the most encouraging hopes of the ultimate subjugation of the great forcess 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. Flewitt, chemist, of Birmingham, proceeded last week to carr, his wishes into effect. In this minutes from the application of chloroform the animal became totally intensible; prussic acid was then administered without offect, and two large doses of staychnine without producing any perceptible feeling of pain. Not succeeding in these endeavours, a continuous application of chloroform was, made, in the hope that the coimal might sink under it; but, after three hours perieventice in this course, no difference of respiraion being observed, the administration was stopped,

and in an hour and a balf 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 snimal 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 buge animal ceased to live, baving died without a struggle, or evidencing the elightest feeling of pain.

EXTRAORDINARY, IN TRUE.—The Bedford Times rolating 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, ero the grave closed o'er him, that the body should be unshrouled and a portrait taken. A young lady of some professional colebrity 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 commencod and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some un-accountable 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 trapidation, took the bandage from his head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud and laughed immoderately. The artist quictly called the family-their joy may be immagined 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 downcast churches some years ago. The clergyman gave out on a pleasant Sabbath afternoon in July :

> " I love to steal awhile away From every combining care, In humble, grateful prayer.

The regular chorister being absent, the duty devolwed 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 sung,

" 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 reared out,

"I love to steal"-

This effort was too much; every other but the godly and occentric 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 Duchers of Glocester, £16,000; the King of the Belgians, £50,000; the Duchem of Kent, £30,000; Prince Albert, £30,000; the Dake of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Cambridge, £2000; the Downger Duchess of Cambridge, £6000; and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Duchess of Mecklenborg-Streliz, £8000.

DETERMINATION -4 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. invincible 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 telents, no dirremaisaces, 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 Crimes by a public address which was prosonted on Saturday i the gallant coldler took the opportunity to rebuke a prevalent feeling in some quarters for extensive alteration in the material of our officers:

of our officers:

"It is a mistake and misrepresentation to extert 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, fas from meaning to speak in disparagement of individuals who may have trived themselves by their own mertly, meny 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 discipling would not be so well maintained, if the majority of efficers were of this description—work at the proportion borne by the officers to the men, in the returns of killed and were ideal, 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 which we find a list of ninety-three officers to some which we find a list of finely-three officers to some 18,000 men; the number which would have answere! for 3,000. Ind why is this! Because the officer 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, to follow, always expect to be fed. Depend upon it, the less they interfered with the constitution of the British army the better it will be for the trone 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." trymen."

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

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

Upright Benou.-A "shoemsker's upright bonch" has lately been patented, and by it the work of shocmaking 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.

57. 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 parents of the day 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 answere a number of questions in Natural Philesophy and Astronomy, in the most clear acd satisfactory manner. Some excellent specimens of Penmanship were also exhibited, and the Copy Books of several of the children, who sight months ago could not make a letter, were really creditable. All who witnessed the exercises seemed anoth gratified, and some expressed their approval very warmly. warmly.

progress of this School will appear the more The progress of this School will appear the more remarkable, when it is observed, that it was opened only tast January, and that for some time previous there had not been a School of any kind within the District. And its prezent 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. knowledged.

The Examination was closed with a brist address, and with prayer, by the Missistery of Holford; McJon, Aug. 21, 1855.

The Church Cimes.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1855.

ON MARCING THE RESPONSES.

Amona the various Churches in different parts of our Province in which we have occasionally passed a Sunday, we searcely recollect more than four or five in which the responses were made, with that fullness and distinctness which we have long believed, and must continue to believe, necessary, to render the service of the Sauctuary in a high degree impressivo. In como foir congregations the voice of the clork is still the only one heard, responsive to that of the Minister; while in others, a low, murmuring whisper from a fow 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 somo bundreds of people, have felt ourselves most unplessantly disappointed, and a chill cast over our devotional foulings, by the scarcely audible re penses of so great a multitude, collected for the estensible purpose of worshipping God in the beauty of holiness. It has occurred to us to enquire on such secasions 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 rubries 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 'whote conductation after the Minister, all kneeling." "The reorte shall answer bem, 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 wheresoover else it is used in Divine Service". These rubin e equalusively prove to us, and the conviction is strongthened 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 bare-

Doubtless there are many in every congregation who yiew the subject in the same light that we do, and would rejoice to see this slovenly custom banished from the Unurch. 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 dishdence 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 cachrone will be sure of being supported in his endeavours to improve the style of worship,—and above all, let the subject be trequently and torribly presented from the pulpit, until the object is fully attained. All would tuen spin percente, and have reason to rejoice in, the happy effects of their exertious, not only in giv-ing a more decent and impressive character to the worship, but in the far more important consequence of elevating the tone of devotional piety in overy 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 -" there come in one, that believeth, not, or one uplearned, he would be convinced, indeed, and falling form 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 mombers of his parish; and the hubit once acquired, is not soon or easily lost. Nothing fels forth our beautiful liturgy to such advantage, or contributes so much to recommend it to the appro-bation of strangers. This, we acknowledge, is but a secondary consideration; but we see no reason for excluding it altogether, in end-avouring to persuade our readers to do justice to their incomparable liturgy.

The Bishop intends (D'V.) to hold an Ordination on Sunday, Sopt. 28d-and all Deacons intending to present themselves for Priest's Orders are requested to communicate their wishes without delay to the Archiescon. At is not intended to hold an Ordination on the Santley before Christmas day."

THE R. Me-Steeminip Canada arrived on Wednesday morning last, in 104 days; from Liverpool, bringing linglish dates to the 18th inst. The nows is very important, and gives, more oncouragemont than what we have for some time hack been receiving. An attack by the Allied Gun and Mortan
boats on Sweakers, in the Baltie, resulted in that
place being entirely demolished. A brilliant victory
has been gained on the Tehernaya by the Hobels
and Shallinias, assisted by Ruglish Cavalry, over
the Russian force under the command of General
Linguist antienting to 60,000 man.—The less of Liprandi, attounting to 00,000 mon.—The loss of the Russians is estimated as between 4 and 5000 ment with 4,000 prisoners the loss of the Allies vory small. The bombardment of Sobastopol was to re-commence on the 17th.

Her Majesty. Prince Albert and mite, embarked at Portsmonth on the 17th, on a visit to the French. Emporor. 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 Petroparlowski, of which bur columns contain the most important. Advices from Mexico state, that the Revolutionary party have triumphed, and that General Santa Anna had abdicated and fled. With the oxception of the above this nows is unimportant. water at any and a state of

The Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity of the Diocese are requested to take notice, that Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 s. Mi, 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 pinked up on the 16th inst. He had been in a boat a short distance from the easter, catching lobsters. While thus employed, he accidentally fell out of the boat into the waterand 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.

DESIATCH FROM GRA. SIMISON.

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 cortie 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 fron cheavaux de frize, made across the Wnronzoff-road, between our right and left attacks, and being further supported by beavy columns in rear, to take advantage of such circumstances as might present themselves.

They can't on with loud cheers and bugling, and

were received with great gallantry by our advanced picket, under the command of Linut. 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 Leckie, 39th Regt.

A heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy by the party under Captain Leekie on the Woronzoll 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 min-utes, caused the enemy to retire from an attack which, if it had not been so well met, might have been a se-

The enemy left four men killed, and some wounded were carried hway. We had only one man slightly wounded in this affair!

I have the honour to transmit the returns of cash-

alties from the 30th July to the 2d August.

I have the satisfaction of informing your lardship 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 cap-

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 past throughout the trying heats of Bulgarias, and the severities and hardships of the winter's caupaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal of his exbibition, in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on, all occasions and Aparen Signi ... tadi

JAMES, SIMPSON, General Commandings The Lord Panmure, &c, &c, &c,

G Barner Charme will sho topened for Divino Services (D. V.) by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotian to morrow (Sunday) arening, takit o'clock-

Monday being the anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert, the Citadel and Waips of War in harbour were drossed, and as anni loyal salutes were fited by H. I. Many. Pendene, 48, 11., Many Litadel.

The Rathyray Loan. Totales were received.

THE RAILYAK LOAN, Letters, Here, inequed from his. Howe by the Canada, conveying the gratifying littelligence that he was deferted a load of Liob. 000. Sterling was some sufficiency we worked the liability of the control of the liability of the tice of the Mailway Boards including the construction and complete equipment of the line to Windsor. The loan has been taken at par, by Messie, Barings and Brothers, on their own account, upon Bonds of the Province of Nova Scotia beating o per cent interest, necessible in tenany years. Chron.

"The first vivio election: for the city of Charlottelawn topk place on the oth insta when Robert Matchinson, Eig., was chao, t. Mayor, and R. Longworth, Ilanja-min Davis, J. C. McDonald, D. McIsano, Artemas Sinte, Bartlard Tilos, Dodd, David Stewart, Thomas Pettrick and Richard Heartz, E-qrs., wore elected cons-mon. Councilmen. - Eastern Chron.

A Alto broke out on Thursday afternoon, be-tween five and an o'clock, in a building situated on the pastern side of the Halifan Hotel, but owing to the existions of the firement and others, be fire was confi-ned to the building in which it originated.—Col.

25 The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, one of the most distinguished sitizens of Boston, died on Shorday the 18th ult. . My was revently United States Minister at

London.

11. I. M. Frigato Penelope, Cantain Fournier, sailed on Thursday increasing for St. Pierce and Miquelon, Newfoundland.

TSO" A largo portibito, measuring between six and soven feet in longth, vas lately shot in the Nurth West Army by an Indian, named Mortis-Journal.

GREAT SALE OF PROPERTY .- The primises well GREAT SALE OF PROTRETT.—The premises well known in this City as Bauer's property. Lower Water Street, was sold, restorday, Vellenday, at public roup. The bidding was very spirited, and the whole was disposed of for £9,585, in the following several parcels:—Thes Doyld, £1110; Inc. Murphy, £1380 and £370; Wm. Metzlen, £520; Inc. Water, £420; Inc. Bauer, £380; Joseph Bennett £4000, for a large portion of the Wharf and Water property; Messrs Oxloy & Go. £440; John Tobin, £620; Mr. Drummond £525.—Chron.

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

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, Aug. 29, 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 Vict. chap. 23, for abolishing the Court of Chancery and conferring Equity Jurisdiction on the Supreme Court—Nathaniel W. White, Esquire.

To be the rendent Superintendent of the Isle of Sable—Philip J. Dodd, Equite, in the place of Matthew Aleksens, Esquire, appointed to be one of the Commissioners for Public Works.

To be the Prothohethry and Clark of the Crown for the County of Shelburne—Mr. John Toule.

المراجعة المراجعة المحاجمة المحاجمة المراجعة الم

Holloway's Oinfment sist. Pills are a certain care for Scurry.—Edward Hope, of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, suffered more than most people from the kentry and that whole of his body was covered with this unsightly emption, he tried a great number of reputed modicines, but he was not benefitted by the famid hidded it became doubtful to his friends; wisther he would over overcome this disfigurement. At length he tried Holloway's Ointnient and Tills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change, by continuing with them for eight weeks, he was radically cured.

LETTERS RECKIVED.

· LETTERS RECEIVED.

From E. M. McDonsid—the Ink was sent to Fuller's, Ber. R. Avery. Rev. A. Jordan—the edition of Psalms & lighus & substantiable. Rev. J. S. Snith. J. Smith, Esq.—with remittance for Mr. Brage. Mr. W. Bossip, Annapolis—will attend to directions. M. Shaw, Esq.—will be attended to.

Birth.

August 17th: At Ranby, near Wrigler, Lincolnshife, the wife of the Rev. J. Bainbildge Smith, Rector of Soirby, formerly Vice President of King's College, Windsex, of B Diudnizz. Martin: win we were · 40* · .

At Dartmouth, by the Boy. Hr. Shreve, on Monday, the 28iff ult, Bushorreidence of she bride's mainer. Mr. Jones BioNan, Merchant of St. Margaret's Bays to Miss, Mark Colleman; of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father and specification of the 21st oil. by the Rey R. Avery, Rector, Mr. Parder, 10x Gilbert Kend, of Boston, U. S., to Eng. Julia, daughter of William, Millery, Eq. 1 10.4 (1.4.1)

On Spinday morning, 20th ult. Many Hamswood, with of John Cooper, and fourth daughter, of Joseph Jonnings, On Filday, Thin ult. Many wife of Corporal John Yates, Royal Artillery, ared ID nears, Assessment by Many Williams, and War Italians, assessment, both with the Corporal Control of the Corporal Control of Corporal John Yates, Royal Artillery, ared ID nears, Assessment, both with the Corporal Control of Corporal Control

On Thursday last, after a last and savete librie, Adnes Maria, wife of Frederick Lebiane, Req.
On Friday morping, Mr. DAYID HAY, in the Sith year of his ago, also of, the Espai Artificat his is a last morning in the 47th year of his age, Mr. Augu McDongle.

ALBE BEDONELL.
Lost deprivated from schr. Ocean Ward on the const of Labrador, Mr. dinor lissue, says 32 years, angus of

Lunendurg.

At Baddelk, on L. dusy, 12th dir. after a lingering the ness, Mr. Thomas Foyum, and to do Dorsdishite, Logisand, in the Islif year of this are.

Ar Norlolk, vg., of sender fover, provious to the stit alt., Mr. Atharana M. Rixchins, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 26 years

Solvoling Alat.

ARRIVED.

Brander, Anigne 25th.—II. M. brig Mariner, Com. Cocbren, Antigne, Stin.—II. M. B. Ospray, Corbin, St. Sunday, August 26th.—II. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. via Braney, barquo Concordia, Merram, Lisbun, S. Caris, brigt, Fitho, Murshall, Mannama, Piato, Doyle, Demirata, Aurelia, Montreel, Lisbunge, Louillanci, ido; Hallfax, Purdy, from the Westward; schre. James Richard. Fortune Bay: Villager, Watt, Miramicht! Rifot, Cap Brecon, Mary, & Charles, Lorway, Sydney, Isabella, Hadloy, Charbora, Canso & Union Mickenzie, Country Harbour, Junges, Richards, Sydney, Luc-day, August 28th.—Brigs Express, Fatt, Cubn. It days, Oxford, Maiauxas, 21 days, sphrs, Milo, Ryane, Nid, Forost, Juloito, Montrest; barquo Rerlin, Lotth, Cadiz, I days, schra, Mary, Bond, Newfoundiaud, Argo, Nickitson, La Polle, N. L. Wednesday, August 29th.—It. M. S. Canada, Judkins, Liverpool, G. B. 101 days—thas 173 passengers—48 for Hallfax.

Thirstay, August 20th.—Schr. Extle, King, Fortuna Bay, 10 days.

lialitat,
Thirsday, August 30th.—Schr. Exile, King. Fortune
Uax, 10 days.
Friday, August 31st.—il. M. S. America, Boston, 40
heurs', Packet barone Halitat, Boston, 21 days; Brigs, General
Washington, Day.
New York, O days. Nic. Burk,
Picton, 31 days; Brilliant, St. Lawrence, N. L. Pan ket
schr. Liverhool, Day: Livermool, Packet' schr. Villager,
Green, dittog schr. Gold Huntor, Keinpt, New York;
echr. Helen Manie, Sullivan, St. Jsgo de Cabe, 23 days
schr. Kossuth, Murphy, Bay 31. George; Lively, Gallans,
Main-adicu. Main-a-dicu,

CLEARED.

Wednesday, August 28th.—Brigts, Velocity, Harrison, Br. W. Indies 2 Dumbhrton, Lockhart, Houtreal, 3chrs. Sylph, Power, Bay Chalcur: Uncle Tom, Griffin, Rich-

Thursday, August 29th.—Brigt. Adah, Vigneau, Mon-treat schiz. Delegate, Smith, United States.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Rich, at Boston, 6th inst. from Bridgeport. C. B.—reports on the 23th air. fell in with the wreck of the brig Holcordra, of Nova Scotta, with loss of spars-took her in tow and carried her into Deep Covetok from her two anchors and a piece of sheet chain. The buil, &c, will be sold for the beneat of whom it may concern.

concern.

The Br. schr. Jairus Hart, from Port an Prince, May 31st. for Boston, put into Inagua the dirst week in June, as appeared by a newspaper report, with captain and mate sick. It is ascertained that sie left Inagua about the 12th of June, since which no report of her has been heard, and it is feared she is lost, with all on board.

Passengers.

PASSENGERS.

PER R. N. S. CANADA.—PRONE LIVERPOOL FOR HALIPAX.—Mrs. Sandifer, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Sandifer, Messrs.
Sandifer, Fisher, W. A. Murray, F. P. Roc, L. Poole, Henrv M. Cox, J. M. Mensior, Quintan, Penketh. W. L. LeMesquer, Rutherford, Ayro, and Cushing.
PRR R. M. S. AMERICA—BEATON 20 "IALIFAX.—Archhishop Hughes, Rt. Rev. Mr. Carbonnel, W. B. Bairbanks,
Eso., Lady and son, Mr. and Miss Piers, Messrs. Richard
Nugent, P. Dawson, J. Stewart, J. Carroll, Upton, Milis,
Eyra Lewis, Ligut, Davis, Dr. Pewer.

COUNTRY MARKET.

	••
PRICES ON SATURDAY, SE	PT. 1.
Bacon, per lb.	71d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	454. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	19. 2d.
Cheese, por lb	
Range man don	74d a 81.
Eggs, per doz.	110.
Hams green per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb	7 1 d. a 81d.
Hay, per ton.	7.7
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt	22s. 6d. a 25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. Gd.
Socks, par doz.	105.
Yeal, per lb.	3d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb,	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F	
Am.	584. 94.
	551.
Rye	421. 6d.
Corn Meal	284. 94.
Lunder.	
Hemlock, per M	403.
Sprace, per M.	50s.
Pine nor M.	708-
AT THE WHARVES.	
Wood, percord.	28s.
Coal. per chaldron.	27s. 0å.
The state of the s	
TO AROBITECTS. F	ero.

TO AROHITHUTS, Erc.

TO MOVA SCOTIA, sayout and the Halifax, 25th August, 1855. PEQUIRED—A Design for Front, a Plan, Specification and estimate of the cost of certain alterations of the Building how occupied by this Institution, to be furnished on or before the 24th September next. Further information relating thereto may be obtained on application to tion to Aug. 25.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS For the guillance of the Standing Sub-Committee of D. O. S., upon provision for Widows and Orphans of Clergyman of the Church of Lingland

The following is the closenth object of the Drode-

oan Cupnou Sooikty:

" It shall also be one of the objects of the Equicty to provide for the Widows and Orphans of deceas-"ed Clergymen, but no part of the Society's funda is that be appropriated to this object except such as " shall be specifically given and paid into the Soci-" ety therefor."

1st. In accordance with the above the Society will open a special account for this object; to be called "The Widows and Orphans Fund."

2nd The Diecesan Church Society undertakes to pay, out of this special fund, for provision to. Widows and Orphans, the pensions which become due under the following Rules.

Brd. Every Ulergyman of the Church of England within the Dioceso, shall be called upon to assure his life within one year from or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission

into the Diocese. 4th. Any applicant for assurance who has not complied with this requisition, shall be allowed to assure or not at the option of this Committee, and if allowed, the Committee shall decide upon what terms.

6th. The following shall be the rate of premiums, being the amount ordinarily required by Insurance Offices to insure £100:

At the age of 23	٠.	٠.	£2	0	0
. No. 10 80			3	10	0
40		1.0	8	0	0
50			4	5.	0
60		1	B-	15	0

6th. If any Member assured fail to pay the amount of his premium within days after the payment becomes due, no shall forfoit ail claim under his assurance. But if he desire to recover his benefit thereof, it shall be in the power of this Committee to readmit him on such terms as they see fit.

7th. Permanent removal of the Clergyman from this Dioceso forfeits all claim to the pension.

8th. A temporary absence is permitted for not more than six months, unless special leave be granted by this Sub-Committee.

9th. The Widow of a Clergyman assured under the proposed scheme, shall receive a pension of

£25 per antum during life or widowhood.

10th. If the Widow die or marry again before the expiration of ten years from her husband's death, the Children of her deceased husband shall receive the pension for the residue of the ten years. But no part of the pension shall be received by these Children who have arrived at the age of sixteen years, if males, or eighteen years if females—while those who are still under those respective ages will receive the full amount of the pension.

11th. If the wife die before the husband, his children shall at his death receive the pension for not more than ten years, under the above limitation as to ages.

12th. The Pensions payable half-yearly. The above Rules will be submitted to the Diocesan Church Society at the next annual meeting, and may then be amended. They are now published in order that those interested in the object may under-

stand its nature. The Scheme for Mutual Assurance among the Clergy is based upon a capital of £1000, and at least that amount must be collected before it can be carried into operation.

The following Subscriptions have been already made :-

pago			
The Henble. H. Cogswell - £	100	0	٥
	100		ŏ
The Honble, Mr. Justice Bliss -	50		ŏ
The Honble, the Chief Justice -	10	ŏ	Ď
#11 BE 14 SE SES	100	Ŏ.	ő
The Honble. S. B. Robie -	40	Ø	
A Churchman	10.		ň
Rovd. E. Gilpin, Jr.	10		Ŏ O
Henry Pryor, Esq.	10		Ŏ.
P. C. Hill, Esq.	5		Ö
L. Hartshorne, Esq.	5	ŏ	ŏ
J. W. Wilkio, Esq.	5	ŏ	ŏ
J. W. Ritchie, Esq.	25		
The Sec v D. C. S., being salary for 1855	30		
W. Cunard, Esq.	20		Õ
N. Clarke, Esq.	10		ŏ
C. D. Moynell, Esq.	. 2	ō	ŏ
James Tremain, Esq.	5	ŏ,	
J. C. Allison, Esq.	10	, <u>o</u> ,	<u>o</u> ,
T. A. Brown, Esq.	3	ŏ	ŏ
"A Lady" annually, while in the Province	- 5		ď:
Henry Hoggs, Eag.	10	ŋ	ŏ'
A. M. Uniacko, Esn.	' 5	ò	ð
Edward Binney, Esc.	10	ŏ	Ŏ.
Wm. Gossip, Esq.	1	Õ	ŏ
The Hon. the Judge of the Admiralty -	25		5
The following Gentlemen bare kindly			
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to aid in collecting for this object immediately after

the 1st. Septr. rext:

Wards Nos 1 & 1 - E. J. Londy and W. Metsler, Esque
Wards Nos. 3 & 4 - M. Mellreifn and W. F. Toyns

cuit, Regre. Wards Nos. 5 & 6,-W. M. Brown & W. Tally, Equra EDWIN GILPIN, Ji

The above Scheme will so into operation at the General Meeting of D. C. S. in October 1921.

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THIS dates of this SCHOOL will be resumed on WEDNESDAY 15th August.

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D. W. PICKETS.

b. w. pickéty, Winfleor, July 23rd, 1866. Principal.

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TO KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FURD This requested that all interest now due, on Notes of hand given for the above Fund, may be faid to the Rection of the several Parishes, in which the parties resided to be by them transmitted to the unior signed, as early as possible.

By order of the Board.

JAS. Of COCHRAN.

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D. C. S.

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This Meeting is open to all members of the Soci-

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THE DYING MAGDALENE.

"Oh save me free death" she save me from death?

Yes the low reconstratory
Of a left Magdalene, as with sinking breath

She prayed that she might not die:

And the cold drope stond on her beautiful brow.

As she marmared, "O Ged, let the not die now!"

Enrounded by all that the senses could please, Or pleasure or joy impart; With all that could give to the sick one ease. Or hope to her trembting hears. Though with every comfort that gold could buy. Her only thought was, let me not die?

Dose the bed of down git thee no rest?

Ilare the roses, then, no power
To coim that faint and fluttering breast
For even one short hour!
Oh, no I not bed, nor roses fair,
Can grant thy troubled heart its praver!

The beggar, whom yesterday thou'd'st sparn, Is rich compared to thee.

For the fires of her ith in her pulses burn,
As she sits with her habe on her knee,
How gladly thou d st change, ale is so sweet!

Even to beg in the dusty street.

Tis vain for thee, poor girl, to strive!

Turn, turn thy thoughts on high,
Vain, vain for thee to pray to live!

Prepare thy soulto die
Bid adieu to all, for on thy be!
The morning sun shall see thee dead.

— N. V -N. Y. Churchman.

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I remain, Sir, your meet obdient Servant, ISigned) EDWn. TOMKINSON.

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