

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Canada.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The *Moniteur* publishes the treaty concluded on the 21st of November, between France, England, and Sweden.

It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe.

By Article 1 the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor to allow her to occupy any portion of the territories belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages himself, moreover, not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage, or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever, as well for the said territories as for the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any claim (pretension) Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above-named rights.

Art. 2. In case Russia should make any proposition to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the crowns of Sweden and Norway, or the permission to occupy certain points of the said territory, or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other, on those same territories, or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages himself to communicate immediately such proposition to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and to her Majesty the Queen of England; and their said Majesties take on their part the engagement to provide his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway with sufficient naval and military forces to co-operate with the naval and military forces of his said Majesty, with a view to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia.

The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three powers.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 19.—The steamer *Jordan*, which sailed from Constantinople on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

Gen. Mouravieff summoned Kars to surrender on the 14th November. A council of war, which was held in the place, under the presidency of General Williams, demanded a delay of ten days, in order to send Colonel Thompson to Erzurum. It was then supposed at Kars that Selim Pacha, with 10,000 men, was advancing to the relief of the place; but he had not moved from Erzurum, and now had closed up the roads. Colonel Thompson returned to Kars, and found the garrison completely exhausted by famine, and incapable of fighting. On the 24th November Colonel Thompson had an interview with General Mouravieff, and obtained an honourable capitulation. At the time of the surrender the garrison of Kars consisted of 8,000 starving men.

Advices from Omar Pacha's head quarters state that his army had forced the pass of Chopp, and was encamped on the banks of the Rhon, below Kars. It was reported that the Russian force in Kars did not exceed 10,000 men.

The *Nord* of Brussels publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Hamburg, stating that a Russian squadron of ten new screw gunboats, accompanied by a steamer and a man of war, have entered the port of Swaborg, coming from Cronstadt.

Despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government is making every exertion to form a fleet of steam gunboats.

The iron church and parsonage granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the diocese of Melbourne have been erected at Williamstown, and are said to answer very well.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRE.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock last evening in the office of the *Morning News*, Princess street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent.—The fire had gained some headway before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of the type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered unserviceable. A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, but that it was another case of incendiarism there is ample proof, as it was afterwards discovered that in two or three places the interior of the building must have been set on fire.—The misfortune is felt the more, inasmuch as the proprietor, Mr. Fenety, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having his hand crushed in the power press, which has since prevented him from attending to his duties. The building and materials were insured. We earnestly trust that our Civic authorities will take such steps as will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a daring transaction, as they are probably rotting at large. Owing to this unforeseen occurrence the publication of the *News* will be suspended for a few days as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere.—*St. John Courier*, Jan. 5.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1856.

ST. BARNABAS AND ST. PAUL'S.

THE judgment by Dr. Lushington, in the Consistorial Court, in the case of St. Barnabas and St. Paul's, has caused a great stir in the Church throughout England, and is variously commented upon, according to the several leanings of parties. An appeal in both cases has been made to the Arch-bishop's Court, where they will be again tried, and the alleged deficiency of knowledge on the part of the learned judge, will either be rectified by a reversal of judgment, or his judgment will be sustained and acted upon with more universal application. We see ourselves no escape in this judgment from those party evils which have divided the Church, but rather room to fear the indulgence of more bitter feelings than heretofore. There can be no doubt that the movement which in some cases, as at St. Barnabas and St. Paul's, shows itself in excess, is rapidly growing in the Church of England; and that neither common sense, nor reason, nor religion, ought to have any thing to urge against the House of God, being either beautiful in its outward architecture or its inward adornment, so that the same is neither superstitious in its accompaniments, nor silly or fantastical in its arrangements—and if this laudable spirit is interfered with by a cold and dry puritanism, it will become all the stronger by the obstruction, and all the more aggressive. How much of the tendency to excess which is observable in some parts of England, may have been excited by the party opposition to nothing more than an earnest desire for decency and order in the Church, it might do some people good to enquire, before they commit themselves to an indulgence in its vagaries.

We have had some recent examples among ourselves, that the spirit of opposition to what is really good and usefully progressive, is a bad one; and if here where the severe simplicity of the worship of the Church stands openly confessed, there are those who can find in it occasion to accuse indirectly of complexity with Rome, how much more may we doubt the harsh spirit which in the Mother Country has raised itself to vilify the purity and to maintain the principles of the Reformation. That there is much of that Cromwellian fervor abroad that made stables of episcopal churches, and brought a King to the scaffold, is manifest; and that it is fostered against the Church by the sects with which she is surrounded, there is abundant evidence,—and if there be on the other hand a too great fondness for ceremonial observance, it only helps to prove that by the violence of party an excess is produced on both sides, and that if people studied the mean, instead, they would find in it the point of safety for their principles and their consciences. It may be all very well to check enthusiasm in religion that would run riot in superstitious practices, and devote to them willingly that wealth that would be much better applied to relieving the poor, or assisting in providing for their spiritual wants, in a manner more suited to their condition—but there are many in the world who would make their horror of Romanism, an excuse for luttoring their pockets against any and every claim upon them for the building or even repair of the Churches of their own communion, or the institutions of their Church. Supposing it to be bereft of the intention to assimilate with Rome, (a charge denied by their worshippers) we would prefer of the two the spirit that decorated and ornamented St. Barnabas and St. Paul, in London—to that spirit which permits St. Paul in Halifax to proceed to utter destruction, and the usefulness of the National School to be put on one side, or superseded by the schools of other denominations.

R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The most important news by the R. M. S. *Canada*, is the fall of Kars, by which the Russians have in some measure redeemed the loss of the southern side of Sebastopol. It is unfortunate under the circumstances, that the events in that direction had not been more wisely calculated by those who were on the spot, and who were competent to the task. Had they been equal to this, Omar Pacha would have been sent off earlier or not at all, to make his diversion; as it is, there is a probability that he is only sent to be sacrificed along with his army, to the force which the Russian general, Mouravieff will now have at leisure to attempt that operation. The only thing likely to save him, so far as we are able to judge, is the severity of the weather, which will make field operations all but impossible.

The army in the Crimea, although they do not suffer as in the corresponding season last year, being

now efficiently provisioned and clothed, and well lodged, have, nevertheless, to undergo a good deal of hardship incident to the nature of the climate. So far, however, there is every prospect that they will get through the winter at least as well as their adversary, and in the spring be in a fit state to board up his quarters, and to cause him to evacuate not only Sebastopol, but the whole Crimea. A smart battle had been fought, with the usual result of the Russians being driven back, although the latter being the attacking party, manifests no little audacity, and proves that if they are prepared for aggressive movements, they must also have a supply of men and material beyond what they deem necessary for mere defence.

It is asserted that Prince Esterhazy is the bearer of peace propositions to the Russian government, the nature of which is stated. We have but little hope that Russia will accept them unconditionally—although as stated, they show what is the real intention of the allies, and may be said to embody their demands, whenever Russia may deem herself in a condition to meet them. In spite of all the statements we have seen bearing upon the crippled condition of Russia, we are not at all sure that she is not as able, as yet, as either France or England, to meet the exigencies of the war. Notwithstanding the immense stores that have been destroyed at various places, her resources do not seem at all diminished—and her preparations for another campaign are only equalled by those of her persevering adversaries.

The treaty with Sweden on the part of the allies is a most important one, and will prevent Russia from making such acquisitions from that already encroached upon kingdom, as would further her plans of European conquest.

Our Fall and Winter seasons have been so wet, that philosophical conjecture was busy in enquiring where all the rain could come from. The great magazine of Nature was not however diminished, and by way of variety, on Sunday and Monday last, the heaviest fall of snow which the country has experienced for twenty years took place, and lesser snow storms since have rather added to the heap. This fall of snow which will lie all over the country, will be a great boon to the farmer, and to the lumbermen, in mellowing the ground, and enabling them to prepare for a large spring and summer trade.

The *Chronicle* notices an advance in the value of real estate at Sackville, where a number of lots of land have recently been sold. It is just the place for a rising village, and we hope that no untoward circumstances will retard its prosperity. It must however in this instance be conceded, that the purchases of property have been speculative, and the development of the locality is prospective, with however as far as a Railway station can affect it, every chance of rapid growth and business increase—a depot in fact for the Railway commerce west, which will save expense to the Farmer, without lessening in any way the profit of the merchant.

The *Toronto Church* notices the death of the Rev. W. Greig, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst. at Drynock, near Toronto, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Greig was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and after admission to holy orders in the branch of the Church in Scotland, for several years had charge of a congregation in the Isle of Skye. He arrived in the Diocese of Toronto about ten years ago, and his devotion to his sacred office and affable and gentlemanly deportment engaged the general esteem.

Macaulay's new volumes of the History of England have at length appeared, and 30,000 copies have been absorbed by the public, an unprecedented demand solely upon the reputation of the author. Some disappointment is evinced that they do not extend over more than nine years of English history, although it must be owned that these are most important, and are the turning point of the mind of a great nation, which led to a much more rapid advancement in greatness, in refinement, and in development of the arts and sciences. The third volume commences with the proclamation of William and Mary in 1689, and the Peace of Ryswick concludes the fourth, in 1697. Willmer & Smith's European Times contains some amusing extracts, which, however true they may be, are not flattering descriptions of the character of the age.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. Cramp (Baptist) delivered an interesting lecture on the "Plurality of Worlds" before this Association on Tuesday evening last. The next Lecture is to be delivered by the Rev. T. Dunn, (Episcopalian) on the Times of Columbus.