

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

The discontinuance of the Queen's Letter, directing that a Sermon should be preached and collections made in behalf of certain Societies connected with the Established Church, will be a discouragement to the work of those Societies at home and abroad, and will be felt most in the places most destitute of the means to provide religious ordinances. Various causes are alleged to account for this action. Hatred of usefulness, rivalry of opposing Societies, envy of the Church, that vindictive desire of the human heart which disguised in whatever way under the cloak of christian charity, is always the uppermost feeling when an opportunity offers to display it against the State Church, or opposing persuasions—all are attributed as the many causes of this suspension of a practice which had for its objects the best interests of mankind. It is a melancholy reflection that within the Church itself a feeling has been engendered, baseless so far as any just cause is apparent, and which those who entertain it, did they search their own hearts, would find to proceed only from its "desperate wickedness," inimical to the Societies in whose favour the customary Queen's Letter has hitherto been issued. They little reck of the mischief they are inflicting upon their fellow-men, by their proceedings, who indulge in such a spirit.—It is not too much to say of those noble English Societies, that the diversion of their systematized efforts, or the failure of their just dependance upon national sympathy and encouragement, would be a severe blow to genuine Christianity. And grown up as they have, not by the aid or help of class interests, but by the appreciation of their noble objects, it is not too much to assert, that at the present day there are no religious Societies in existence which could take their place on the broad basis of universal philanthropy. They exhibit the development of the Church in her holiest aspect. They convey the message of salvation to the remotest parts of the earth, and provide for the spread of true religion, by their missionaries, among nations who have never known its joyful sound. They repudiate all party connection, either in or out of the Church, and take their stand upon the order instituted by the Apostles, and evangelized truth. The benefit which this Diocese has received from the people of England, through two of them* can never be forgotten until gratitude becomes a bye word; and up to the present time they may be considered as the chief upholders of the Church's ministry among us. The Church in Nova Scotia cannot therefore be indifferent to any measures of the Government by which their usefulness may be sought to be diminished, at a time too, when the nation at large is generally disposed to recognize the value of their services, not only in the civilization and christianizing of the heathen, but in the spiritual assistance they have rendered during the war to the armies of Britain. An appeal to the national sympathies may indeed supply the means which the Government would deny, the Church may still further arouse her energies in their support, and prevent the evil of that denial,—but it is a bad sign of the times, when through a desire to conciliate extraneous influences, a British administration withhold the countenance and the confidence of the Sovereign from Societies which have been honored with both, which have never forfeited them by abuse, and which in point of fact represent in all the world, that Protestant or Reformed Church, of which it is the proudest boast of the British Queen, to be in temporal things, on earth the Supreme Head.

* The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, one of those alluded to here, does not receive the Queen's Letter in its favor.

The Merchants and business men of Oswego, U. S., have entered into an arrangement, in order to give additional effect to reciprocity of Trade, to take the British shilling at 25 cents—a quarter dollar, the same for which they pass current in Canada.

The Attorney General of the United States, has decided that American citizens can purchase Russian prize ships from any of the Allied powers, and vice versa. Also, that ships so purchased become entitled to all the protection of the American flag.

The Volunteer Rifles, No. 5, of the city of St. John, N. B., commanded by Capt. Netherby, at the close of a recent meeting, proposed to offer their services to the Lieutenant Governor to do garrison duty in any part of the Province.

By the R. M. Steamship *Africa*, British dates to the 29th May have been received. Their intelligence indicates a different policy with reference to the prosecution of the war in the Crimea.

General Pelissier has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French force, in place of General Canrobert, who retires. He has a high character for decision and courage, established during the campaigns in Algeria; and great things are expected from his leadership. An expedition to Kertsch, of a combined force for the purpose of reducing that place, and by its occupation to retard or prevent Russian reinforcements from reaching Sebastopol, in that direction, was countermanded just as the force was about to land, and every thing betokened the success of the enterprise. This countermand, it is said, was caused by a telegraphic message from the French Emperor, conveying positive orders to concentrate all the disposable force, and gain an entrance into the interior of the Crimea. It has been the misfortune of the allies, that they have ever been too late in all their undertakings against Russia. This resolve which would have done wonders eight months ago, must be carried out now at immense sacrifice, and in the face of an enemy generally considered superior in point of numbers, backed by positions strongly fortified; and of indomitable perseverance and courage, that lacks nothing in comparison with the fine soldiers by whom they are opposed.—There is however a fair chance of complete success attending the execution of the plan, and anything is preferable to wasting the entire summer on the south side of Sebastopol. It is however somewhat inexplicable, that the expedition to Kertsch, the success of which would have led the way to advantages somewhat similar, and put the allies in possession of a strong post, and was therefore a carrying out the contemplated change of operations, should have been recalled.

Mr. Milner Gibson's motion which went to declare that the propositions of Russia at the Vienna Conference contained materials for further negotiations, the discussion of which would have probably decided the fate of the Palmerston Administration, had been postponed until after Whitsuntide. It does not appear from the sharp conversation upon the subject, that anything but a vague idea exists that peace will grow out of any propositions which Austria can make with a view to the reconciling the opposing difficulties of the Allies and Russia. The delay works in favor of Russia, confirms suspicion of Austria, and is ruinous to the Allied Powers.

Mr. Disraeli's motion, which pledging the country to a vigorous prosecution of the war, was a virtual condemnation of the Government, in their dependence for peace upon further negotiations, was debated May 25, and several able speeches made.—The substance of the debate proves a strong desire for peace, and that no door should be closed by which it may honourably be obtained. It is the same lamentable want of decision which from the beginning has prevented peace being conquered, and which will in the end lead to an ignominious conclusion of the war—if not counteracted by a change of men and counsels in the British Parliament. It is ominous of what may be expected, when Mr. Gladstone affirms in his speech that the Russian propositions contain all that is essential to the solution of Eastern difficulties. After all the expenditure of blood and treasure on the part of the allies, British statesmen are reduced to the conclusion that they have been wasted in vain, and that Russia must to ensure the peace of the world retain in her integrity, as she was before her aggressive demands upon Turkey, and the destruction of the fleet at Sinope.

A bill to alter and amend the law relating to Church Rates in England and Wales, was brought before the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but being a money bill, was objected to by the Lord Chancellor, and withdrawn, to make its appearance it is supposed in the Commons.

A distribution of medals to the wounded officers and soldiers, and sailors, from the Crimea, was made personally, by Her Majesty, on Friday May 18. The scene was the parade ground of the horse guards, and was witnessed by thousands of all classes. Among those who received medals, were the Duke of Cambridge, General Evans, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Cardigan, and other heroes. The wounded officers and soldiers, as they passed before Her Majesty, created mingled sensations of pity and admiration.

Pianori, who attempted the life of the Emperor of France, has been executed.

Newfoundland papers received by the Steam Packet, detail the presentation of various addresses to the new Lieut-Governor from the civil and religious bodies of the Colony. The Legislature has been opened and was proceeding with the public bu-

siness. The following announcement, shows the working of Responsible Government in Newfoundland:—

The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Surveyor General have tendered their resignations, and the following appointments have been made, viz.—P. F. Little, Esq., Atty. Gen.; Jno. Kent, Esq., Col. Sec.; Thomas Glen, Esq., Receiver Gen.; Edward Harraban, Esq., Surv. Gen.; James Tobin and Geo. H. Emerson, Esqs., and Dr. Rochford, Legislative Councillors. The Revenue Bill was passed through the Assembly and sent up to the Council.—*St. John's Morning Post, May 26.*

We are glad to perceive, that although the people of Yarmouth are not unanimous in favour of Railroads, they are so far alive to their own interests, as to encourage steam navigation; which however is not likely to succeed to a great extent in any country, unless in connection with a frequent and rapid communication with populous places:—

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP EASTERN STATE.—The new steamship Eastern State arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after a passage of 70 hours from Philadelphia, bringing a cargo of anthracite coal. The Eastern State is 880 tons Register, her engines are of 160 horse power, and she has three masts, with sails &c. She is constructed in the strongest manner, is described as an admirable sea boat, and everything about her seems substantial, well arranged and in good order. She is provided with one of Frances' patent Life Boats (besides other boats), an ample supply of life preservers, life buoys, &c. She has excellent accommodations for 75 or 80 cabin passengers, with plenty of room for steerage passengers—and can stow 1600 bbls. freight.

The Eastern State is commanded by captain Bowman Corning, a gentleman well qualified for the situation.

This Steamship is entirely owned in this town, and we believe is the first Steamship plying between Nova Scotia and a foreign port, exclusively owned in the Province. We need scarcely say we wish the enterprise success.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, paid a visit to St. John N. B. on Wednesday May 31, and was worthily received by the City authorities. Next day His Excellency held a levee, and received addresses from the public bodies and national societies. His Excellency intended to visit St. Andrew's, and thence proceed to Fredericton.

The appointment of Aurein F. Comau, of Clare, in the County of Digby, Esquire, to be, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, one of the Members of the Honorable the Legislative Council of this Province, in the place of the late Honorable Alexander McDougall, deceased, appears in the last Royal Gazette.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. H. L. Yewens—Church Times was regularly sent by mail—no Bar. Rec on hand. Rev. H. L. Owen. June 3, ditto June 6.—have no desks on hand.

Holloway's Pills—Are an excellent Family Medicine and recommended to all sufferers with the diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them a universal favorite with the Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is indisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure those disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

Mr. Holloway will oblige by sending another sheet of Notices.

Birth.

At Tweeddale Hall, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Noble of a son.

Married.

On Wednesday the 5th inst., at the Military Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, CAMPBELL HARDY, Esq., of the Royal Artillery, to MARIEDA, eldest daughter of Colonel Studherd of the Royal Engineers.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. William Bellock at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES ROXBOROUGH, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., merchant, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Henry Morley, of this city.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, Mr. BENJAMIN JAMES, to Miss MARY J. McLEOD, both of this city.

At Yarmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. DAVID HILTZ, to Miss SARAH HAWKER. At the same place, by the same on Friday evening, June 4th Mr. JAMES ROXBOROUGH, to Miss MARY SETWORTH.

Died.

At Yarmouth, on the 18th inst., MARY TIDMARK, second daughter of Rev. J. T. T. Moore in her 21st year.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst., RUFUS SMITH, infant son of Dr. Black.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, ANTOINETTE, relict of the late Moses Andrew, in the 82nd year of her age.

On Monday, 4th inst., Mrs. CATHERINE KELLY, in her 80th year.

On Monday, 4th inst. Mrs. MARTHA STAPLETON, aged 78 years.

On the 5th of June, after a long illness, MARIA, wife of Mr. Luke Hault, and second daughter of Thomas Finkner of Musquodouit Harbor, aged 96 years.

At Lunenburg Harbor, on the 20th of May, Mr. PHILIP LAYCO, in the 80th year of his age.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday morning, after a short illness, HENRY CANTONTON, eldest son of Joseph Aston, aged 6 years.