

had only explored one path, and that not to a great distance—where did the others lead?—all perhaps to similar scenes, and through groves of sleeping dust, awaiting that day when he shall appear again in like manner as He ascended from the said Mount Olivet, (Acts i. 11, 12,) who shall cleave the mount asunder and reveal to its awakened inmates the dawn of the resurrection. Imagination attempts to picture these corridors suddenly filled to overflowing with mortals who have put on immortality. The mountain breaks with its burden, (Zech. xiv. 4,) groans and bursts asunder, while myriads rise to meet their Lord! But then by what age or people have these caverns been filled? The answer may produce a sad reverse to the solemn picture. Alas, that question cannot be satisfactorily answered, for most travellers have assigned them originally to the worship of Ashtaroth, in the days of Solomon, while they were probably afterwards used by repentant Israel, and converted into a burying place for their dead. Whatever may be their history, they furnish much profitable reflection, and much illustration of Scripture; and to my own mind, as I have hinted they furnished a literal interpretation to the passage quoted above, standing as it does in connection with the events of the latter days."

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE regular annual parish Meeting took place at Petite Riviere, New Dublin, on Easter Monday, but in consequence of the funeral, on that day, of Mr. John Smith, senr. of Broad Cove, a well-known and highly respected member of the Church, it was resolved unanimously to adjourn the meeting until Monday, April 7th, in order that the parish officers and all present might attend the funeral of that old and tried friend of the Church.

On the appointed day, the adjourned parish meeting took place at Petite Riviere, the Rector occupying the chair throughout the whole proceedings. After the ordinary parish business had been satisfactorily disposed of, the chairman brought before the meeting the subject of electing lay Delegates to serve at the next Diocesan Convention. The parishioners had already been made acquainted, by their former delegates, of the great pleasure it had afforded them to behold the unanimity and cordiality which characterized all the proceedings, when those who loved their mother the Church had assembled themselves together to take sweet counsel for her welfare. It had also pleased them exceedingly to find the country parishes, how humble soever, duly represented by their delegates in that truly honourable assembly. They had been gladdened by the sight of so goodly an assemblage of the clergy and laity, among the former of whom they had beheld the familiar faces and felt the cordial grasp of reverend and dear friends. They beheld with pleasure the Bishop, at the head of this assembly, so far from exercising any irksome restraint that he had proposed new privileges both to the clergy and laity. And the parishioners themselves could not fail to observe the value which Dissenters placed on their Conferences, Associations and Synods, and the zeal with which they always make a point to attend them. For these and various other considerations, the decision in favour of Diocesan Synods, first unanimously passed in September, 1854, in which two delegates were elected, and their expenses as well as those of the Rector guaranteed to be paid, and which decision had been confirmed *nem con* at Easter, 1855, was now maintained by the unanimous election of Nicholas Wolff, Esq., of Petite Riviere, and Mr. John A. Publicover, of Dublin Shore, to serve with the Rector, free of expense to themselves, at the next Diocesan Assembly.

EPISCOPALIAN.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Vestry Meeting took place at Briar Island, of the Episcopal congregation of Westport, County Digby, on Easter Monday, March 24, the Revd. H. J. Clark in the chair. The appointment of Church officers and other necessary business was carried into effect accordingly. After which a second meeting took place, and Edward Jones, Esq. was called to the chair—for the purpose of electing a Lay Delegate to represent the district at the Diocesan Assembly, Halifax. Mr. Geo. Munto, Teacher, was unanimously elected. Another Vestry Meeting took place of the Episcopal congregation, at Sandy Cove, Co. Digby, on Easter Monday, March 1856—Rev H. J. Clark in the chair. Church officers were appointed and other business carried out. After which a second Meeting took place, and the Rev

H. J. Clark having been again called to the chair—Jones Morehouse, Esq. was duly elected a Lay Delegate to represent the district in the Diocesan Assembly, Halifax.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamor Cambria, March 29.

ENGLAND.

We are happy to be able to state, on the highest authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for a rumour which we have met with in various quarters of the perversion from the English Church of the son-in-law and daughter of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.—We fear that a bad intention may be detected in the industry with which this falsehood has been circulated.

A correspondent, who gives his name, assures us that the report of the Rev. Mr. Weguelin's perversion to Rome is "entirely false." We copied the statement from a Brighton paper.—*Record.*

The *Morning Star* is a new penny paper of some pretension, and said to have been started on the faith of funds subscribed by Messrs. Bright, Gibson, and others, determined to fairly test the possibility of a cheap yet paying press. The *Star* signalled its entrance into the world on Monday by announcing with much parade that the nuptials of Prince Frederick of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England had been definitively decided upon, and will take place within the present year. The Prince was born on the 18th of October, 1831, and is consequently in his twenty-fifth year, and ten years the senior of the Princess.—He is the oldest son and heir of Frederick William, Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir to the throne. Consequently, it may be anticipated that the throne of Prussia will be occupied by a Princess of England. "The Prince is more a soldier than a politician; but so far as his political feelings are known, they are held to be in accordance with the views of his father, who is a Liberal."

A deputation, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, and including Mr. Cobden, waited on Lord Palmerston yesterday, to present a memorial praying that in the treaty negotiating at Paris a clause might be inserted binding the contracting Powers to refer to arbitration any subsequent causes of difference. Lord Palmerston agreed that the principle of arbitration is sound in the abstract, and perfectly practicable between individuals, but not equally applicable to nations. Where it can be applied, it is the duty of Government to adopt it.

Mr. Bennet, the watchmaker, calls attention in the papers to a large and suitable field of work for women, in watch-making, as a substitute for shirt-making at fourpence a day, or for starving for want of employment. The Swiss, he says, are beating us out of the market in second and third-class watches, because they are able to produce them cheaper by employing women. Last year only 186,000 watches were made in Great Britain, while the canton of Neuchâtel sent out 1,500,000.

The young officer who was sentenced to death for cowardice—a sentence afterwards commuted to transportation for life, has been removed to Millbank Prison.—*Portsmouth Times.*

The Imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eyewitness, and not from the tattle of courtiers (says the *Daily News* correspondent), is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-coloured hair, resembling his father's. Another statement is—within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince, at a quarter-past three in the morning, the Emperor sent messages in his own name announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand-Duchess Dowager of Baden, and some other Courts. It is a very curious fact, as showing the activity of great personages at hours when the world at large is wrapped in sleep, that telegraphic messages of congratulation were received in answer, before six o'clock, from the Pope, Queen Victoria, and the Queen of Sweden.

RUSSIA.

The order for discontinuing firing was given by the English Commander-in-chief on the 2nd of March, "pending discussions for the establishment of an armistice." A general after-order the next day ran thus:

"The line of the aqueduct, running along the left bank of the Tchernaya river, has been fixed as the line of demarcation, beyond which it is positively ordered that no officer or soldier of the English army shall pass except upon special duty. The Commander of the For-

ces trusts to the military feeling of officers, and of all ranks, to respect the line of neutrality thus established, and calls upon them to moderate a very natural curiosity, and to obey with alacrity the orders of the sentries posted by the French and Sardinian armies."

There is a story, generally believed in the camp, that at the meeting at Traktir the officer deputed by the Russian Commander-in-Chief had asked, in the course of conversation, "Do you wish orders to be given for the fire to cease at once from our batteries?" To which the French Chief of the Staff had replied:—"Just as you please about that; it does us very little harm. We shall not fire while the arrangements are under consideration." On the following day, Sunday, the 2nd, it seemed to be generally concluded that the order to cease firing on the north side and Intormans, heights had been issued, and, as the day turned out magnificently bright and fine, many visitors, military and others, walked about the town and south shores of the harbour:—

"A flag of truce," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "was hoisted in the morning, but was kept flying only while a communication took place between the authorized boats in the roadstead. As soon as the communications had been concluded the white flags were struck, but in other respects the two sides of the harbour presented the same unusual features as before. On the north side the Russian soldiers could be seen assembled in groups, looking idly over the earth-works, or standing on elevated spots about Fort Siovernaia, watching what was passing in the old city and Karabelnaia suburb. There were four or five small boats, scattered at various distances, out in the roadstead, but none very far from the shore, in which parties were employed in fishing. There was very little movement along the roads on the north heights, and very few horsemen showed themselves; indeed it seemed as if scarcely any persons were present, beyond the number of troops necessary to work and defend the various batteries and fortifications. On our side, the rumour of the cessation of firing and the fineness of the weather tempted many sailors from the transports at Balaklava and civilians from Kadikoi, as well as the usual military from the camp, to visit the front. French and English officers on horseback, and groups of soldiers on foot, leisurely examined the ruins of Fort Nicholas on the French side, and the confused heap of stones and rubbish which once formed the fine docks, on the English side of the south harbour, and many other exposed places, of which they had only been able before to make a hasty or stealthy survey. Others strayed along the beach, and choosing the most favourable points of view, watched with interest the forts and various works on the north shore."

A curious scene occurred the same day between some of the late belligerents, near to Inkermann:—

"As is well known, the valley of the Tchernaya at this spot becomes very contracted, the cliffs which flank it on either side being within easy rifle-shot of each other. On the Saturday the usual dropping fire had ceased on the part of the Russian riflemen, but none of the Russians came out of their ambuscades or showed themselves outside their works. It seemed as if they had received orders not to fire, but were doubtful whether the French had received similar instructions. On Sunday, however, they approached freely, and, in common with the French and some English officers and soldiers who had gradually collected together at this part, led by a desire of having a near inspection of the caves and curious dwelling-places in the cliffs on the Russian side, assembled on the banks of the small river which divided them. Mutual salutations took place, and to establish a fraternization, as far as the obstacle which flowed between would permit, cigars and tobacco were tossed across and interchanged. This was not sufficient, and various attempts were made to cross the river; but the water was deep, and they all ended in failures, which gave rise to amusement on both sides. At last the Russians hit upon an expedient. They felled a high tree, and, projecting it across the water, formed a temporary bridge. The invitation was accepted. Over went French and English, and nothing could exceed the civility of their late antagonists, but now their friendly entertainers. They showed them the Rock Chapel, the iron balcony of which, projecting from the face of the cliff, had often been an object of curiosity, and bawn-hollow places, which, instead of being simple chambers or natural excavations, proved to be spacious underground barracks. There was also soup, raki, or the pipe, for such as desired them, and it is asserted that under the influence of this sudden friendship, assisted, perhaps, by the raki, there were more than one or two instances of soldiers not finding their way back to the camp