

the noble earl on a former evening mentioned the case of a gentleman who was accustomed to read a chapter of the Bible to his neighbours, and who only gave up the practice when told it was illegal. This bill would remove such illegality, and it clearly showed that there was a desire that the services of the Church should be conducted in the absence of a clergyman.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said the gentleman referred to was accustomed to read a chapter, or perhaps a lecture of some clergyman of the Church of England; but was that taking to himself the functions of a clergyman of the Church of England? He hoped his noble friend would be candid enough to say that he had been mistaken in this instance.

The house then divided, when the numbers were— for Lord Derby's motion, 47; against it, 80; majority, 17. The bill was accordingly ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Correspondence.

WANDERING THOUGHTS.

It was a lovely Sabbath morning in July—the glorious Sun illumined the face of Nature, and a light breeze gently stirred the branches of the trees now clad in their summer robe of loveliest green. How solemn and soothing to the feelings was the beautiful and impressive service of the Church. My mind seemed upborne from the things of this world and sense, and in repeating the responses found that sweet peace which passeth understanding and with which a stranger intermeddeth not. O how delightful to think of that world where the vast assembly of saints and angels are always employed in the praises of their Creator—where Sabbaths never end. After the singing of the first Psalm I turned to kneel before a window. I gazed upon the clear blue sky, just then a little bird flew through the soft air and perching upon one of the highest branches of a large tree, broke forth into a sweet song of joy and gratitude for all the delights with which it was surrounded. "Happy little innocent" thought I, "you are now teaching a lesson to man who boasts himself to be the lord of the creation—you are tuning your notes of grateful melody—you can do no more.— But, O Christian man, how great and glorious are thy privileges, endowed with speech and reason—with the power to shew forth thy Maker's praise, not only with thy lips but in thy life, by giving up thyself to His service, and by walking before him in holiness and righteousness. How much of purest joy dost thou forego by not living in close communion with thy God.—Then mightest thou live above the fear of death through which so many during their lives are subject to bondage—wert thou to enjoy this on earth what mightest thou not reach to in excellence and glory in the world of spirits. For doubtless our progress in the heavenly life is always onward, not only in this world, but also in that blest region where saints and angels constantly beholding the face of the Deity are changed from glory to glory," until they may attain the highest state of created intelligence. O how ennobling and elevating are such aspirations! In this stage of my reverie or waking dream I was suddenly called back to a state of consciousness by the voice of the pastor in the collect for the 6th Sunday after Trinity—and strangely coincident were the words of that beautiful collect with which I will conclude this fragment.— "O God, who hast prepared for those that love thee such good things as pass man's understanding, put into our hearts such love toward thee, that we loving thee above all things may obtain thy promises, which exceed all that we can desire, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Bridgetown.

E. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND has been for the past twelve months involved in a struggle which has diminished her wealth, and carried misery and mourning into the families of her people, from the noble near the throne, to the lowliest peasant of her villages. Were it not for the belief, which gathers strength from her pre-eminence above all the nations, that she is an honored instrument to accomplish the designs of the Almighty, there would be little consolation in the retrospect, but little to press upon in the aspect of the future. It is a war to maintain and establish principles of national equity, and with a consciousness of strength to enforce them, and it is proper that the remembrance of this should be frequently impress-

ed, lest the calamities that follow in its train, should cause her people to forget the importance of her mission, and to murmur at the sacrifices entailed.— Doubtless all the consolation that can be derived from the justice of the cause in which she is engaged, is required to reconcile the public mind to the bereavements which have been sustained, and to inspire that perseverance which by the blessing of God shall finally prevail over every obstacle.

A nation struggling for existence against the power of an ambitious neighbour, bent upon its subjugation, enlists the sympathies of the rest of mankind; but although this marks one of the features of the war, in so far as Turkey is concerned, yet it is bereft of its more noble aspect, by the all-subduing elements that have been forced into the contest. Turkey furnishes only a contingent to secure her own integrity. The great powers of England and France put forth the whole of their strength to ensure the same result, which abstractedly is to them of slight importance. The security of Europe, and the independence of her nations against the absorbing quality of Russian ambition, being the objects to be attained by their interposition, the effort of national patriotism is lost sight of in the greater combination. If this be not the true aim of the allies, there is no principle embodied in their action, and their entrance upon the quarrel must be considered as a wanton interference in the disputes of Russia and Turkey, and a selfish jealousy of the aggression of the former upon the dominions of the latter. There can however be no mistake upon this point, least of all in so far as England is concerned. Were there no higher consideration than a question between Russia and Turkey, the sympathies of Christendom would be entirely with the former, and not the latter, which has been the scourge and is still to a great extent the contemner of Christianity. The weak would be absorbed by the strong without inspiring any emotion save that of compassion in a hopeless struggle—and no feeling save the exultant one, that at length the crescent had succumbed to the cross. Apparently in the designs of Providence the time has not arrived for the destruction of the Mahomedan imposture. Whatever may be the issue of the war, it is now morally certain, that Russia must come out of it so crippled in her resources, that for a long time to come she will be in no condition to resume an aggressive policy.

There is another result of the war, which the Christian looks forward to as the most glorious compensation for all its afflictions. Whatever may be the cause which has hitherto prevented the full success of the Allies—whether it be that Jehoshaphat has gone up with Ahab to Ramoth Gilead—or that the symbols of the Cross and Crescent cannot fly together for good, there is abundant reason to believe that amid the din of war will be sown the seed of the gospel of peace—and that sown in tears and blood, it will grow and flourish, until throughout the dominions of the Sultan, hitherto the most obstinate against its introduction, its roots will strike deep, and its branches overshadow the land. Already, as appears from the labours of the missionaries, and the distribution of the Scriptures, a spirit of enquiry has been powerfully awakened, and many of this proverbially apathetic people, have professed an anxiety to be acquainted with doctrines which the exclusive bigotry of Mahomedanism, has hitherto veiled from their eyes. The genius of despotism bows before the Christian liberality that adorns the age; and Turkey no longer a persecutor, is in a fit state of preparation to discriminate between the false and the true—to hail the Trinity in Unity—and to discard the impostor Mahomet for the Redeemer of mankind.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent at Truro, that the sale of articles at the Bazaar held at that place in June last, by the Ladies of St John's Church, realized the handsome sum of upwards of £100—which sum it is intended to expend on the Church, and will be ample to give the building and premises a thorough repairing.

The midsummer examination of Miss Cookesley's Young Ladies' School, took place at the St. George's Parochial School Room on Wednesday afternoon. The pupils manifested considerable proficiency in their studies, and acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to their teacher, and their own perseverance.

Halifax, 9th July, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of one pound towards the general Endowment Fund of King's College, from Mr. Joseph Kestler.

Yours truly,

A. M. UNZACK.

Geo. W. Hill.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM MURDER!

The following despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:— The American Steamship Pacific arrived at New York this morning (Wednesday,) dates from Liverpool to 30th June.

News from the Seat of War furnish nothing further than details of previous telegraph advices.

The Allies are stated to have lost at last attack 5,000 killed and wounded.

Great confidence, however, is expressed with respect to "subsequent" operations.

Lord Raglan solicits recall.

Consols quoted at 91½.

No change reported in money markets.

Sales of Flour are quoted at a decline of 1s. per barrel on previous prices. Wheat at 3d. to 4d. per bushel. Corn at 2s. per quarter on former quotations. Provision market unchanged.

Coffee in less demand.

The London demand for Sugar was less animated, and sales had been made at a decline in price. At Liverpool the demand was good and prices sustained.

The weather in Britain continued very favorable for agricultural purposes. The grain and flour markets were consequently dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The following despatch was received at the Exchange Room, at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. We presume it to be a correct list of officers killed at the recent attack upon Sebastopol:—

NEW YORK, July 12.

SEBASTOPOL, June 18.—Official List.—7th Regt.—Genl. Campbell, Col. Yea; 5th—Lt. Col. Shadforth, 18th, Lt. Neuzant: 88th—Lt. Davies; 57th—Lt. Ashwin; 33d—Lieut. Rollen; 34th—Capt. Shiffney, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Hunt, Lt. Art.; Rifle Brigade—Capt. Forman, Royal Engineers—Capt. Jeseo, Lt. Graves; 44th—Capt. Kenwick, Major, and Caulfield; 7th—Lt. Hobson. Wounded not given.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Another Telegraph despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room yesterday afternoon, conveying the subjoined highly interesting particulars from the Seat of War in the Crimea:—

Official accounts of the battle of the 18th of June, before Sebastopol state, that the loss of the British in killed and wounded and missing, to have been 1436, including 93 officers.

The French loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, 2337, including 133 officers, among whom were two General Officers dangerously wounded. The full particulars had not yet been received.

The Siege of Sebastopol continued to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and had requested leave to return to England.

There is no appearance of immediate operations in the Sea of Azoff, or in the Baltic. Things were, however, conducted with more secrecy than heretofore.

Moses H. Peley Esq., of St. John N B, has been appointed Commissioner of Fisheries, by the British Government, to enforce the requirements of the Reciprocity Treaty. A more judicious appointment could not have been made.

SYNOD OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA.—This Court met in St. Matthew's Church in this city on Tuesday morning last. Rev. Mr. McGillivray, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon from Mark 3. 14.—Twelve members were present—nine ministers and three elders: Reverends Messrs Martin, Scott, Spott, McGillivray, Herdman, Pollock, McLean, McKay, Snowgrass; and Dr Avery, Messrs Little and McKenzie. Rev. J. Martin was elected Moderator, for this year.

A deputation from the Church of Scotland in Canada, visited the Synod, consisting of Rev. A. McKid, and Rev. Dr. Matthewson.—Pres. Witness.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS.—Space forbids us this week to say anything in regard to much that deserves attention in the proceedings of our Synods.—Upward of 50 Presbyterian ministers were in Halifax at the beginning of this week. The proceedings of the Synods were conducted in an amicable and most becoming spirit. It was particularly gratifying to see the fine friendly feeling, with which the Deputation of one Synod was received by the other; and the cordiality with which they respectively pledged co-operation. And we have little fear, that this will be allowed to pass for mere compliment. Two strong Committees have been appointed to confer on the subject of co-operation; and these Committees