

obly them." Very fearful is the sin of idolatry, by the countless idolaters there have been, and which are in the world, for the truth is, as I have said, we like to see a sign; we like something that is visible; something we can touch or look upon. It is an effort to act in faith, to adore One whom we cannot see, to realize the presence of the Invisible God; but God is a jealous God; he will have no false Gods to divide honor with Himself; He will have no false representations of Himself which dishonor His majesty, and all representations are false, and must be false, utterly unworthy of Him, utterly unworthy of being gazed at.

Keep away then from such a sin; do not go near it; seek to make your worship spiritual; avoid any thing that tends to make you lean upon your senses; exercise yourself in acts of faith. However difficult it may be to feel the presence of the Unseen God, try and try to feel it; try to worship in spirit and in truth; try to lift up the soul far above the earth and earthly things, think much of the jealousy of God, He will "visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him." Remember also His great mercy, "mercy promised unto thousands in them that love Him and keep His commandments."

Seek this His mercy; see how He delights in being merciful; how wide He stretches the arms of His mercy, that thousands may be embraced; worship with true spiritual worship, bowing the knee and heart, kneeling before Him in bodily and spiritual prostration. Worship Him both in flesh and spirit; offer your whole self to Him, for you are altogether His, His by creation, His by redemption, His as regards your body, His as regards your soul; and so walk by faith, so love Him, so keep His commandments by the help of His holy Spirit, that at last you may behold Him as He is, and with glorified body and soul may live for ever in His most glorious presence.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Pugwash, 13th June, 1856.

MR. GOSSE—

SIR—A Tea Meeting was held here yesterday, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of repairing the Episcopal Church. The Meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, a building 30 by 40 feet, with a large gallery; in addition to this a temporary frame was erected the whole width of the Hall, and extending 60 feet in length, so that the whole formed a building of 100 feet in length. The newly erected part was covered with canvas, generously furnished by ship-masters and owners, and formed a very superior Tent. The whole of this tent was filled with tables from one end to the other, temporarily built of common boards, to be removed after the meeting. At half-past five o'clock about 400 Ladies and Gentlemen sat down to a splendid and sumptuous repast, prepared by the Ladies of Pugwash, and such an entertainment as would by no means dishonour a table spread in the long room at Mason Hall in Halifax. After having bountifully regaled themselves upon the most choice delicacies of the season, they repaired to the Chambers of the Hall, where a Concert was held in connection with the meeting. Here the thrilling chords of music were truly charming. The piano sent forth her choicest melodies, touched by the "fairy fingers" of one of the fair daughters of Cumberland, while the violin and other instruments gave evidence of being managed with equal skill and the most exquisite taste, the vocal music was also sublime. The Ladies were modest but not bashful, and sang to admiration, supported by the deep-toned, mellow voices of the Gentlemen, forming a treat so "rich and rare," so melodious and so superbly rapturous, as to almost transport the soul at once to a superlative degree of happiness. At the close of some of the master pieces the cries of encore, encore, were almost deafening.—At half-past ten o'clock the Concert closed by singing and playing "God save the Queen," the whole audience standing uncovered. The meeting then adjourned in the most creditable manner. The receipts of the entertainment being counted, it was found that between £35 and £40 had been received in aid of the repairs of the Church.

The Revd. Mr. Stamer, resident Clergyman, and Revd. Mr. Townshend, from Amherst, were present.

The Meeting was well got up and well conducted, and was altogether a very fine affair. So much for the Church at Pugwash.

Sir, yours truly, &c.

ONE OF THEM.

Malone Bay, 22d June, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn a second time to an extract which appeared in the columns of your paper, of, I think, the 12th Nov. 1853, from the work of a Doctor William Grova Orady, published in 1849, relative to the Acetate of Lead; by which it appears he claims some credit for a discovery, relative to its use, made by me, seven years previously. Your insertion of the enclosed as a sort of antidote to that which you have already published, will oblige,

Sir, your most obt. humble servant,
ALEXANDER LANE,
M. D., R. N.

ACETATE OF LEAD IN LARGE DOSES.

To the Editors of the Dublin Medical Press.

AUGHRACLOY, 24th June, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—

Some time ago a patient of mine laboring under Phthisis Confirmata, was attacked with Hemoptysis. The remedies recommended in such cases were resorted to without relief, as a final measure. I had recourse to the Acetate of Lead, and administered it in the usual doses, but without producing the desired effect; the powerful astringent nature of this medicine tempted me to hazard what I then considered a large dose, without opium, more particularly as the quantities I had already given, did not appear to have had any direct effect upon the system. I therefore gave five grains, and waited the result with anxiety. Four hours passed away without any outward symptom, and the disposition to Hemorrhage seemed less. I then repeated the dose, and waited four hours more with less anxiety, after which I again repeated the dose, thus making fifteen grains in eight hours, without producing any other effect than that of arresting the disease. This patient eventually died of Phthisis, but the Hemorrhage did not again return, during life.

The result of this case led me to doubt the poisonous nature of this drug, at least in moderate doses, and an opportunity soon afforded itself to me of testing whether it was, in reality, as dangerous as it was generally supposed to be.

A lady laboring under Hemorrhagia applied to me. The complaint had been of some standing, and had resisted all medical treatment; I commenced the Acetate of Lead, in doses of ten grains, every four hours, removing the disease on the seventh day, without any inconvenience to my patient. This lady had also a disposition to Tubercular Phthisis, which has since disappeared, and this has led me to suspect that this medicine may possess some influence over disease of the lungs, prior to the commencement of the suppurative process. I am now giving this medicine in a very aggravated case of Hemorrhagia, in doses of ten grains every two hours, and with a very fair prospect of ultimate recovery, notwithstanding the digestive organs having suffered so considerably from one year's drenching and quackery. I am of opinion that a drachm, or even two, of this medicine might be given with perfect safety, in desperate cases, and I am in the hope that when its full power shall become known to the Medical world, its use will become more general in those fatal diseases. I have no doubt of its power in arresting Hemorrhage, more particularly from the Lungs and Uterus, and for the Stomach, its effects should be instantaneous. Should you think what I have above communicated to you worthy of notice in the columns of your most valuable publication, I will, at some future day, detail the efficacy of this medicine in my practice, and I trust that this will induce my medical brethren to try its effects, and test its efficacy.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. LANE, M. D.
Surgeon Royal Navy.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, June 7.

SUNDAY.

London is still agitated by the Sabbatarian controversy. The withdrawal of the military bands from the Parks, has been the signal for the renewal of the "monster meetings" which terrified Parliament last year into adopting the views of the licensed victuallers as to the Sunday question. The anti-Sunday League promises a gathering of some hundreds of thousands, in Hyde-park next Sunday—"if necessary," that is if Lord Palmerston concedes not the demand of the "masses" before Sunday arrives. The terrible feature of all this struggle is, that the right or wrong of the

question is no longer enquired about, but an appeal is simply made to the population to come out in all their force, and affront the religious classes by mere numbers. Exeter-Hall has probably been premature as well as silly in its exultations. Many who sometime since rejected to see a mob surround an unpopular church, and hoot down its worship, will find that the spirit evoked on what was then called the tide of Protestantism in Piccadilly, may use its power in Hyde-Park now against some of the most sacred realities of religion. The appeal to the many (so recklessly made when the ignorant crowd was directed against theological opponents), appears in its real character when (as in the case of the Sabbath question), the weapons of agitation recoil against those who had been so ready to use them. The multitudes now congregated are urged, it is said, to a "peaceful demonstration" of their numbers; but what does this mean? what can it mean, but a display of physical force, capable of fearful application—a display suggestive of all the consequences of a possible outbreak. Can anything then be more profligate than the gathering of such assemblages? What hypocrisy, too, to recommend myriads to come together for "peaceful demonstrations," when the only motive of their assembling at all is to remind themselves and their wealthy neighbors of the possible mischief which it is in their power to do at the bidding of their demagogues.

It will be well if one consequence of the Sunday riots be the recalling the minds of men to the simple fact, that religion must never call in the aid of the passions and prejudices of the multitude, but apply itself to the conscience of mankind.

The Nightingale Fund, according to the seventh list of subscriptions advertised yesterday, makes upwards of £30,000.

Government has commissioned statues of Burke and Curran for St. Stephen's, to complete the series of twelve great ornaments to the House of Commons, and continue the theory of taking representatives of popularity and service from both sides of the house. Thus we have, in pairs, Hampden and Falkland, Selden and Clarendon, Somers and Walpole, Pitt and Fox. The price of the new figures is £1,000 each. Mr. Thosd is intrusted with the Statue of Burke, Mr. Carey with that of Curran.

The Russian Baltic trade is fast reviving. During the past fortnight agents from Russia have visited the Tyne, with the view of purchasing tug steamers to be employed at Cronstadt and in the Baltic, and eight steam-vessels have been disposed of by the Tyne owners for that purpose.

On Wednesday morning, a party of Mormons, comprising several families, in all 152 men women and children, under the care of two elders, left London by the London and North-Western Railway for Liverpool, there to embark, with other parties from different parts of the country, for Boston, whence they will proceed by the new northern route to the promised land.

James Sicole, a labourer, was going round a brewery at Sheffield, a few days ago, and stopped to look into a "barm-vat." While doing so, he fell forward; his face did not touch the yeast, but when raised up immediately afterwards, he was quite dead. A post mortem examination of the body was made, and the surgeons found that death had resulted from the inhalation of carbonic acid gas, acting upon the heart, which was extensively diseased.

Sir William Williams, of Kara, who had arrived at Berlin on his way home, was to dine at the King's table on Saturday. The Emperor of Russia and all about him treated the General with the greatest distinction. The Prince of Prussia seeing him a few days back, while viewing the interior of a church at Potsdam, manoeuvred so as to come round by one of the side aisles and meet the General face to face, introduced himself to him, shook the General by the hand, and entered kindly into conversation with him.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and are sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute seem more remote than ever. We fear that the letter notifying to this Government the dismissal of Mr. Crampton may be every day expected in England. We have, at any rate, in this case the melancholy satisfaction that we are able to make a complete reprisal, and that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton has ceased to represent us at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions as representative of the United States at the Court of St. James's.

It is reported in Paris that France and England will make a joint protest against the recognition, of General Walker's Government by the United States.