

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1855.

RUSSIA.

The present state of the contest with Russia, will have proved to the world, that she is rendered quite incapable of any aggressive movement that can endanger the peace of nations. During its progress her sole endeavor has been to preserve her outlying possessions, and she has succeeded but indifferently well in this design, against the attacks of the allied Powers. It is but justice to the noble armies she has been able to bring into the field, and the talent of her Engineers, which have made her well selected fortresses impregnable to any common assault, to say, that in spite of the efforts of either, she might have been able to hold her own territory; but it must be evident, that in the course of events she will be compelled to relinquish those conquests made with so much discrimination, as approaches towards an ultimate object. Russia has had a twofold purpose—to extend her commerce and add to her dominion. Confined to an inland territory larger in extent than that of any other nation, as she increased in power, it was a natural desire that impelled her to seek an outlet that should give her the markets of the world; and but for the ambition that at the same time prompted the use of the immense resources of the internal empire for the conquest of nations and universal sovereignty, this desire would have had a laudable object. For a long time her stealthy approaches to her ambitious aspirations, masked by her commercial activity, were crowned with success. Her acquisitions from Sweden gave her a commanding position in the Baltic—her conquests in the Black Sea appeared to place Turkey entirely at her mercy. And it is wonderful to observe, with what a prescient eye she took advantage of her conquests to establish her power, and to bring the whole strength of her vast dominion to those points from which the peace and liberties of Europe and Asia were to be assailed. Swenborg and Revel and Cronstadt, on the Baltic, were not there for the mere protection of her own dominions; but as points impervious to assault whenever she thought it time to develop her Eastern policy. In like manner the Crimea was a Little Russia, which at any time by immense fleets and armies could operate against Turkey, which she had long doomed to be her prey, and which, when she had thoroughly incorporated with herself, the absorption of the Northern Powers of Europe would have only been a matter of convenience, or a work of time. Nothing could have then lessened her preponderance or impeded her progress. It is well on many considerations, political and religious, that her designs have been checked, and that two kingdoms were left to Europe whose alliance could be made available for this purpose. For this, may we safely assert that God has raised them up, and while their union continues we may expect that the balance of power, not only in Europe, but in America, will be long preserved. It does not affect this view of things that within them both may be many who would alter, if they could, the destiny of nations—who prate of England's decadence—and magnify the share of France in the Russian war. The party of a few statesmen who would have adopted a different policy, may clamor for peace when there is no peace. A rebellious disposition inspired by religious animosity, and incultated and cherished in the Irish population by emissaries of Rome, and upon Irish emigrants by the same papal policy, may do all it can, and endeavour in vain, to deery the resources and power of Britain, and the progress of her armies, and in so doing cast discredit upon the gallant conduct of their own countrymen who are fighting her battles; but what is all this to the universal joy that a victory inspires, and to the general acquiescence which such occasions call forth in the policy of which it is the fruition. The pre-eminence of protestant England is a fact too well established to be shaken by such cavillers—and will continue to be asserted whenever battle is to be made for freedom from spiritual tyranny, or overbearing national despotism; and the nations will be all the wiser for the present struggle, when they reflect upon what would have been the condition of Europe under the aggressive designs of Russia, had our own noble country and her French ally, remained under the withering Papal influence which has prostrated such once powerful kingdoms as Spain and which if it were possible would still embrace that power and our emancipated ally of Sardinia, in its degrading thralldom.

The *Ship Mac*, which arrived last week from Greenock, has two Locomotives on board for the Railway Commissioners.

The General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, which, in accordance with the new arrangement, has been appointed for the autumn instead of the second month of the year, promises to be of much importance when taken into connection with other proceedings at the same period for the formation of a Diocesan Assembly or Synod of the Church. The D. C. S. cannot be said to be a perfect or complete representation of the Church, and perhaps one of the most faulty features of its constitution is that which imposes the necessity of having the Executive Committee resident in the capital. Whether truly or not, the inference cannot fail to be drawn in the country, that many of the members of which it is composed can know but little of the wants or wishes of the several parishes, and are therefore not the very best judges of what is proper to meet them. But, although this is likely to be the feeling not only with respect to its components, but also as to the bearing of some of their measures, we have never heard any open complaint of its proceedings. We have ourselves narrowly scanned its operations for a long series of years, and making due allowance for the variety of opinions at the Executive Board, and the natural desire of every one to give weight to his own, we have never known any discussion which was not conducted with good temper, and concluded with a proper regard for the distinct interests of the Church, and the spread of religious truth through her instrumentality. Still, we think this main feature could not have failed to be objectionable while the D. C. S. was the chief organization of the Diocese, and the same objection may be urged against the management of the Colonial Church Society, or any body similarly constituted. The Diocesan Assembly will act as a remedy against this fault in principle, and will relieve the D. C. S. from the consideration of many questions which the Committee, in the absence of a full and efficient Church representation, might deem themselves competent to entertain and to pass an opinion upon. The D. C. S. will thus be more useful when limited to its peculiar functions, the collection of the voluntary contributions of the Church, in the wise application of which it will be materially assisted by the order and regularity which we firmly believe will be the effect that will follow the periodical meetings of the Synod. Both preserving their distinctive characters will therefore work together for good—the Diocesan Assembly supplying in its general deliberations what is wanting in the exclusive nature of the D. C. S., and the latter instructed thereby, all the more efficient in the application of its funds to the various objects which come within its rules.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Sermons for the Diocesan Church Society are to be preached at St. Paul's and St. Luke's in this City, on Sunday October 7th, the appointed Preachers being Rev. Messrs. Maynard, Snyder, and Forsythe. On the following Wednesday the Clergy and Representatives of the Laity will assemble at St. Paul's at 10 A. M., when a Sermon will be preached by the Revd. Dr. Shrove, and the Holy Communion will be celebrated. At 2 P. M. the general meeting of Members of the D. C. S. will be held in the National School Room. On Thursday 11th. Morning prayer will be said in the Bishop's Chapel at half-past nine, and immediately afterwards the Synod or "Diocesan Assembly" will meet for business in the large School Room adjoining the Chapel. The members of the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution will meet at the Bishop's residence on Tuesday 9th at 11 A. M. to complete their Report.

D. C. S.—Sermons will be preached to-morrow, Sunday, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, and collections taken in aid of its funds—in the morning at St. Paul's, St. George's, and St. Luke's, Halifax, and also at Dartmouth; in the evening at 7 p. m. at St. Paul's, Halifax.

St. George's Society.—The Quarterly Meeting of St. George's Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Waterfield House. Several new members were admitted, and amongst other business, a committee was appointed to obtain contributions from the members of the Society in aid of the general subscription now raising, to erect a monument in honor of Major Welsford, 97th Regt., (late a member of St. George's Society), and Capt. Parker, 7th Regt., Nova Scotians who fell in the last successful attack on Sebastopol. A considerable sum was subscribed, also, at the meeting. After the business of the evening, the Society did not fail to do honor to the glorious occurrence of the late storming of Sebastopol, and to the armies and navies at present engaged in the service of Old England.

We recommend to public attention, the following suggestions in connection with the contemplated Monument to be erected to the memory of Major Welsford and Capt. Parker—

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ALTHOUGH I am not a native of Nova Scotia I am deeply interested in her well-being, and greatly rejoice in everything that is significant of her virtue. Under this influence I am much pleased that it is contemplated to erect a Monument to the memory of the noble fellows who have fallen in the Crimea; and I trust it will be one worthy of their endurance and their heroism; but, this cannot be, if only a Maral Tablet, or Pillar with the record of their names. Such things soon cease to possess either advantage or interest, and we have only to pass through our old Burial Ground, where thousands have been expended upon monuments which now present nothing but obscure and useless ruins. In my judgment the best memorial we can raise to the dead, is to confer a benefit on the living, and that we most honor our friends, when we associate our admiration of them with the glory of God. There can be no better opportunity for doing this than the present, and I would earnestly recommend the consideration to all those whose private friendship and public spirit are engaged in the undertaking, and to suggest that no Public Work could be more appropriate, than the erection of a neat Mortuary Chapel upon our Cemetery, to be at once a memorial of our Victory, and of those gallant men who fell in the achievement.

It has long been the subject of regret, that in the absence of such a convenient Chapel, our Services at the Burial of the dead lose much of their beauty, their solemnity and their use.

Halifax, Oct. 4th.

W B.

We are glad to learn that a Singing School in connection with Salem Chapel, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Dunn, for the instruction of youth in the singing and chanting of the Church, has been recently opened. The pupils meet every Friday evening, in the School Room, underneath the Church.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.—The City Council met at 12 A. M., on Tuesday last, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Civic Elections of 1st inst. and swearing in the Aldermen elect. Some objections having been raised as to the legality of the election in Ward No. 3, the Recorder was called upon for his opinion. Having done so, the objections there dropped, and the oaths of office were administered to the Aldermen elect.—Mr. J. L. Barry, elected in Ward 5, was found to be disqualified. The following gentlemen were sworn in as Aldermen:—J. W. Stairs, Esq., for No. 1; J. W. Young, and D. Murray, Esqs. (the latter in place of H. Hartshorn, Esq., resigned) for No. 2; Jas. Cochran, Esq., for No. 3; Jno. J. Wills, Esq., for No. 4; Jno. Longard, Snr., Esq., for No. 6. On motion of Alderman Pugsley, seconded by Alderman Sutherland, a vote of thanks was passed to Henry Pryor, Esq., the retiring Mayor, for the very able, impartial and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of Mayor of this city during the past. His Worship responded in a very feeling manner. Archibald Scott, Esq., was declared duly elected Mayor for the ensuing year. The Council then adjourned until Wednesday, at two o'clock.

The City Council met on Wednesday, previous to which the Mayor elect had been presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who approved of the citizens' choice, and administered the usual oaths of office. At the afternoon sitting, His Worship the Mayor in Chair, Henry Harvey, Esq., was sworn in as Alderman for Ward No. 5. There is still a vacancy in No. 5. The Council transacted no further business.—*Chronicle.*

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M. Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof read the following from a lady—one of our citizens.

NEW YORK October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also Dr. M. Lane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M. Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold, in Halifax, by Wm. Langley and John Taylor.