

### Soloctions from latest Papers by the Canada

A letter from Paris states that the Emperor Napoleon has had an interview of two hours duration with M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador.

The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes—“The celebrated Tory orator, Mr. Disraeli, has been much feted at Paris by the Court and Ministers, and has dined at the Tuileries with many members of the Parliamentary Opposition. Mr. Disraeli was seated at table opposite Count Walewski and next to M. de Kisseleff.”

Advices from Constantinople to the 1st inst. state that it still remained doubtful whether Herat had fallen

### RUSSIA.

The *Post* allows that the second Conference is to meet at Paris, but with no power of reopening, much less altering, the text or scope of the Treaty:—

“The points in dispute with Russia have been the possession of the Isle of Serpents and of Bolgrad. These points, we hold, are determined by the Treaty of the 30th of March, and by it we abide. With respect to the Isle of Serpents, Turkey has possession of it, and an English fleet is in the neighbourhood. These facts are almost as simple as the indisputable right of the Porte to the island. The Conference will not attempt to restore it to Russia. With regard to the question of Bolgrad, about that, too, there can be no doubt, save that which hinges upon the name of the place; and the Plenipotentiaries know quite well that when they said and wrote Bolgrad, they meant the Bolgrad of the maps which would run the Russian boundary away from the Danube, and not New Bolgrad, which would send the Russians in the very position the Treaty was framed to exclude them from. England will stand by the one possible Bolgrad—so will Austria—so will the honest Sardinia—so will Turkey—so, we doubt not, will France. We have yet to learn that Russia will care to put the question. It is one thing to attempt a juggle; it is another thing to carry it on after defeat—to exposure. We did not win more by the war than the simple objects for which we fought. But we did win those, and no attempt to wrest the fruit of our success from us will meet with other result than defeat.”

### ITALY.

On Monday the *Post* announced that an insurrection had broken out in Sicily. The news was confirmed the next day, and it appears that Count Bentivesta, who was recently amnestied, is at the head of a body of insurgents at Cefala, sixteen miles on the sea coast of Palermo, preparing to march on the town. Troops have been sent against the insurgents, but no engagement is yet reported. Disturbance is said to have also taken place at Girgenti (the ancient Agrigentum), on the southern coast of Sicily. Naples was tranquil at the date of the despatch.

It is now stated, though very scanty particulars are given, that the band of insurgents near Palermo consisted only of forty prisoners liberated from a gaol. On the 29th we are told tranquillity was restored, “the insurrection having been merely local.” The activity of the band was confined to the stopping of a diligence.

CHINA.—The rebels are quarrelling among themselves, and the Imperialists have no money, so that the insurrection, according to the last accounts made no progress either way. To relieve the tedium of expectation, a quarrel has broken out between the English authorities and Chinese Government at Canton. The circumstances related are thus set forth:—“The Chinese mandarins seized a vessel (lorcha) under English colours, and cut off the heads of the crew. The British Consul demanded an explanation, but the mandarins had thought proper to give the Consul no reply. Commodore B. Elliot, of her Majesty's ship *Sybilie*, seized a mandarin junk, and sent her into Hong Kong, from whence she managed to escape during the night.—Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson*, Commander Hanks, with her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, left Hong Kong at 1 p. m. to day (October 18th), for Whampoa, with a large force of marines and blue jackets. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour is fortunately on the spot, and, if we may judge from his recent determined conduct at Japan, he will not be disposed to stand much, if any, nonsense. It is both expected and hoped that his Excellency Sir John Bowring will insist on the gates of Canton being opened this time, for until free admittance is obtained into the city we cannot look for that respect and security which guarantees the continuance of peace and the advancement of trade. The circumstance of our having a large fleet of ships of war in the China seas offers a very favourable opportunity to adjust several matters which have remained long outstanding.”

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1856.

### COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

WINDSOR.

Christmas, 1856.

1. The usual Christmas Examination of this School, under the Superintendence of the Revd. D. W. Pickett, B. A., Head Master, and Henry Stiefelhagen, Esq., Prof. Mod. Lang., took place on Friday last, in presence of the Professors of King's College and the Parents of pupils residing in the neighborhood.

2. The subjects proposed for examination by the Head Master embraced Homer's *Iliad* 1 Book to l. 200 & Arnold's Greek Reader Fab. 1—11. Horace *Od.* 1 to 20. Virgil's *Aeneid* 6 to l. 200. *Cæsar* I to ch. 12. *Delectus*, part 1. Also, Euclid first 3 books. Algebra to Quadratic Equations. Trigonometry to Mensuration of heights and distances. Arithmetic. English History, Geography and Grammar. The Elements of French, German and Spanish Languages, were added by the Professor.

3. The examination commenced at 10 A. M., and continued until 4 P. M. The Principal, assisted by the Professors, questioned the pupils minutely in the parsing of the several passages selected, and the same Grammatical scrutiny was extended to the exercises in the Modern Languages. Problems in Euclid were solved and questions on Modern Geography were answered. The Copy-books were inspected, and some excellent specimens of writing were exhibited. The following is the order of merit in each Department:

MR. PICKETT'S LIST.	PROF. STIEFELHAGEN'S LIST.
C. J. Uniacke,	French:
J. A. Kaulbach,	C. Uniacke,
M. Bowman,	B. Vail,
J. C. Cochran,	A. Kaulbach,
J. A. Fraser,	M. Bowman,
W. W. Jones,	C. Freeman.
F. Bowman,	
M. B. Vail,	German:
J. S. Brine,	W. Jones,
H. Jones,	J. Cochran,
C. A. Freeman,	H. Jones,
L. P. Tocque,	A. Fraser,
W. O'Brien,	L. Torque.
	Spanish:
	C. Uniacke,
	A. Kaulbach,
	C. Freeman.

4. On Sunday appropriate religious exercises occupy the time of the Pupils, and care is taken that they are regular and attentive at Church; while on all occasions a due and wholesome degree of restraint is imposed. The Head Master also testifies to the general diligence and good conduct of his Pupils during the past half year.

5. The School will be reopened on the 15th Jan'y.

### COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Colonial Church and School Society, took place on Tuesday evening last at the Temperance Hall. The Lord Bishop took the Chair at 7 o'clock. There was a very thin attendance both on the platform and in the body of the Hall, quite a contrast indeed to former meetings; but in some measure accounted for by the continuance of bad weather, which on the Sunday previous had induced the postponement of the anniversary sermons and collections, and which, altho' apparently yielding to more genial atmospheric influences, had not much changed up to the time of the Annual Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. HELLMUTH, a deputation from the Parent Society, who has been making a tour of the North American Colonies and Provinces, and inspecting the operations of the various branches of the Society, was present at this meeting.

After prayer, and a concise address from the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Mr. DUNN, the Secretary of the Society, read the Annual Report, which contained much interesting matter relative to the Society's operations at home and abroad, and especially, in this scene of its labours, of its missionaries, catechists and school teachers.

The Rev. Dr. TWining proposed the first Resolution in a neat speech. He did not expect that the Society would be able to carry out every thing that it contemplated, simply because as it extended its educational operations, it would find them sufficient to engage all its attention—he advocated its cause as a Society endeavouring to promote evangelical truth, under the guidance and control of Church principles. He was followed by E. ARCHIBALD, Esq., who adverted at some length to the origin of

the Society, alluding to a mercantile gentleman of Newfoundland, as its founder, who still lived to see the fruit of his labours—he commented on the great good which the Society had accomplished in Newfoundland, which was acknowledged by every denomination, and the favour which it received from the legislature, which made an annual grant to enable it to accomplish its objects—and he hoped that its usefulness would be similarly acknowledged here—and that the people would appreciate the benefits that it was intended to convey, in a spiritual point of view, and with reference to their worldly advantage.

Dr. HELLMUTH, in proposing a Resolution, explained with reference to the formation of the Society, that it resulted from a union of the Newfoundland Society with a Society projected by a few pious individuals, and called the Colonial Church Society—and that from a very small beginning it had grown and prospered until its last year's income was £18,000—he bore testimony to the good effects which had resulted in Newfoundland from the Society's operations, and to the estimation in which it was held by the Bishop of that diocese—he spoke of the interest taken by the people of Upper Canada in the Society's operations, and to the beneficial effects of its system of instruction, which was eagerly sought after, and particularly amongst the colored population of that portion of Canada. He touched upon the importance of its missionary exertions amongst the French Canadians, alluding to the success of the Sabrevois mission—and especially commended it as a counteracting agency to the influence of the Church of Rome there, and gave an instance of the wily policy and grasping propensities of that Church, which had managed to absorb a large share of the proceeds of the clergy reserves, which were originally set apart for a very different purpose.

The Rev. Mr. YEWENS, of Kentville, who had come a distance of 70 miles to attend the meeting, made some appropriate remarks in prefacing one of the Resolutions, connecting its operations with the increase and spread of pure and undefiled religion.

Hymns were sung at various stages of the proceedings. A collection was also taken. A vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for the interest he uniformly took in the Society's proceedings, was proposed by Jas. Creighton, Esq. At the conclusion a doxology was sung, and the Bishop dismissed the meeting with the Apostolic benediction.

Since the above was in type, we have received from the Rev. Secretary, a fuller account of the proceedings, which with the Resolutions will be published in our next paper.

The Steamship *America*, due from a Liverpool, had to put back disabled, having met with severe weather when off the coast of Ireland. The *Canada* was immediately dispatched with the mails and passengers of the *America*, and an extra mail which brings advices from Europe down to the 12th inst. The news is however, unimportant. The Russian questions, the Bolgrad boundary, the Isle of Serpents, &c., are to be referred back to the Paris Conference.—The *London Guardian* commenting on the subject, says—

“This looks like a piece of a compromise, the rest of which is yet to come. If, without being thoroughly foiled, we can now submit to make a concession which we have so peremptorily refused, it must be either because it is clearly understood that the conference will decide the substantial issue in our favor, or because we have taken care that it shall be so composed as to give us a majority—in other words, because the whole proceeding was intended to be illusory. Anyhow, the transaction is an unsatisfactory one. It is unsatisfactory to find that this troublesome business is not settled, as was supposed. It is unsatisfactory that Paris should again become a focus of diplomatic intrigue. It is unsatisfactory that a new conference—for the relative position of the various parties is so much changed that it is really a new one—should come together to overhaul the work, done imperfectly it seems, by the old. It is unsatisfactory also, and a little ludicrous into the bargain, to recollect with what Roman constancy, with what inflexible resolution, with what cogent arguments we repudiated this suggestion not a fortnight ago; how we cheered Lord Palmerston, how we insisted on the plainness of the Treaty, and how the French press took fire at our imperiousness, and broke into a quarrel, the violence of which has probably both compelled and enabled the Emperor's Government to exact something from us in order to escape the reproach of subservience so freely cast upon it by its own journals. For what have we been contending about all this while but the very point which is surrendered now?”

“The conference, it is said, will not travel beyond the questions specifically referred to it. No doubt. But these questions are part of the fibre and substance of the Treaty. Strictly speaking, this is not a matter of construction or interpretation. The Treaty is unambiguous, or it is not; if it is not, it needs no interpreter but an accurate map; if it is, then, so far as the ambiguity extends, it is no Treaty at all, and the business of the Plenipotentiaries will really be to make a supplementary one. For an agreement is no agreement where all parties do not mean the same thing. If it is possible to contend, when the text is compared with the map, that Russia and the Porte did not mean the same frontier line, the work is all to do again.”