

of both. C.M.S., with her larger bodies of missionaries, and her boundless finances, would always endeavour to outstrip S.P.G., and poor S.P.G. though sadly crippled by poverty and oven by debt, would always endeavour not to be outstripped.

It is not only, however, with respect to the mutual relations of the two great societies of the Church of England that party spirit has been successfully repressed in India; it has been repressed within much wider limits.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to find that the suggestions made in my first letter have gained the approval of some of your readers, and trust that still more will be induced by a calm consideration of the topics it treated of, to coincide with me, or else suggest some course better than that proposed.

Two correspondents have taken exception to some of the minor details of my letter, "Subscriber" and "Backwoodsman." The former seems to think that I wished the fund for the support of our domestic Missionary corps to be raised in Halifax. He is mistaken. It should be collected in every part of the diocese, and your humble servant, though not a Halifax man, will gladly give the first pound to begin the fund, and will try to make his neighbours do likewise. "Subscriber" thinks the persons to whom the Missionaries are sent should "pay for the pitcher." I think so too, but know that at present they will not. If they have no especial regard for pitcher or contents, however excellent, they will not pay much for either. We must by giving them a taste, create a desire or appreciation, and then probably they will contribute freely.

"Backwoodsman" objects to my saying that our Clergymen should cultivate greater plainness and earnestness in their preaching. He hopes that the style of their sermons may long continue to deserve the character I give it, which was "too correct and critical." I hope it may ever be correct, but not too much so. I would rather they were forcible, arousing, encouraging, than merely pleasing and exact. When he says, "such was very much the character of the discourses of our blessed Lord himself and his apostles," he errs vastly. They were "expository and argumentative" but not in the same way that modern sermons are. Where will he look for plainer language, where for more direct appeals, denunciations and warnings, than in the addresses of our Lord and his Apostles? Who will say that any modern sermon bears the slightest resemblance to them, even the elaborately polished discourses "facti ad unguem" which our most able clergymen produce. "Backwoodsman" says, "the most effective sermons he ever heard were those in which a word could not well be displaced." Effective in what sense? In gratifying the scholarlike tastes of your able Backwoodsman it may be, but assuredly not in rousing the hearers, convincing the sinner, directing the heart-broken penitent. To produce the full and powerful effect which gospel preaching ought to have, our Ministers I contend must be nobly indifferent to the rounding of periods, the construction of cadences, or even the strict systematic structure of their discourses when it is necessary. All great successes of every sort have been attained by departing when exigencies demanded it, from the rigid trammels which theorists and schoolmen place upon men. Shakespeare regarded the unities very little, and probably never read the "Ars do poetica." Napoleon overthrew veteran generals by violating the established laws of generalship; and now (to descend fearfully,) Spurgeon attracts enormous assemblies, and exercises over them an influence which Dr. Croly, Robert Montgomery, and Dear Milman never could, and this he does by rejecting the rules which these eminent preachers observe so carefully. "Backwoodsman" errs also in supposing that I hold Spurgeon up as a model to our Ministers. Far be it from me! I think my letter contained a fair estimate of the man and his work in a few words, and would hardly have the effect of making any seek to imitate him; but I said then and now repeat, that ALL would do well to emulate his ardour and directness. I would be sorry to hear "Backwoodsman" attempting to "Spurgeonize," but yet I am convinced that even he would be more successful if he were not quite so exact.

The preaching required by the times is not that which in the halls of a College will give satisfaction even to the most fastidious, but such as will startle, arrest, convince, and confirm, such as will suit the peasant as well as the prince, living discourse, earnest entreaty, bold rebuke, unsparring dissection of hypocrisy, and exposure of many-faced heresy. But why

protract discussion on this point, when "Backwoodsman" himself says, "I am far from denying that the sermons of our clergy might in general be rendered more popular" with advantage. This is the whole matter granted at once.

Will "Backwoodsman" give us his thoughts upon the causes which he thinks "retards the progress of our Church," and the remedies he would apply, and so keep the matter before our public, and oblige very much his friend and yours.

"CRITO."

P. S. I hope, if spared, to give a few more suggestions next week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sackville, N. S., Oct. 20, 1857.

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me through the columns of our Times, to appeal to the generosity of Churchmen throughout the Diocese on behalf of my people. They have since the removal of the Rev. Mr. Maynard, been obliged to increase their contributions for Church purposes more than two hundred per cent., and now they are engaged in erecting a Parsonage, which without help from without they cannot finish. There is not one rich man, not even a single professional man in the parish. All work for their support, and nearly all give liberally; yet they are not able to do what is required.

The frame of the Parsonage was raised last week, but the fearful gale of Friday and Saturday carried away our upper half story, which will cause a very unseasonable delay, and entail upon us a loss, which though slight is still more than we can bear.

We will most gratefully receive and acknowledge any sum, however small, that may be sent to us; and you, Sir, will I am sure be kind enough to transmit to me any left at your store.

We intend holding a bazaar, if possible, early next summer, and will also be most thankful for any thing that the ladies may favor us with for that purpose.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

JOHN H. DRUMM, M. D.

Newport, Sept. 29th, 1857.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

We, the Parishioners of Cognagun, who have been blessed by your Ministry for four years, do deeply regret your removal from this Parish, where your Ministerial ability and fidelity, and the efficacy with which you have laboured amongst us, has endeared you to us all. As a faithful and laborious minister of the Gospel, you instructed the young, visited the sick, and gave consolation to the aged. We feel ourselves lost at present at your departure, but please accept our sincere thanks for the diligence you ever showed in promoting the Gospel of Jesus.

We would desire you to thank Mrs. Spiko for the very great interest she has taken in the welfare of this Parish. And wishing you good success in the blessed cause you have in hand, that the congregation wherunto you are appointed their Pastor may appreciate your merits, and bring forth fruit an hundred fold to the glory of God.

We are, ever, your affectionate and grateful Parishioners.

Francis T. Salter,
Thomas Salter,
Wm. Salter, jr.,
Alexander Knox,
William Knox,
John Salter,

Thomas Salter, jr.,
James Knox,
Robert Cross,
Charles Thomas, senr.,
Charles Thomas, jr.,
James W. Sandford.

REPLY.

Newport, Sept. 30th, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

I accept most gratefully your very kind address as a satisfactory testimony that I have not altogether labored in vain.

Having been impelled from a deep sense of duty to spend my life and energies in so sacred a cause as promoting the glory of God, and advancing the welfare of our Church, it is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings that you have appreciated my services. From a full heart I thank you warmly for all that has been done on your part, for the ever friendly welcome I have met at your houses, and the encouraging manner in which you have cheered me on to my work, and for the attention you have paid to my advice and counsels both in public and private.

Mrs. Spiko requests me to thank you sincerely for your expressions of kindness towards her.

And, dearly beloved, while I have to mourn over many infirmities, I beseech you to hold fast the profession of your faith without wavering, for God is my record how greatly I long after you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ. And this I pray that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in judgment, that you may approve things that are excellent, that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God.

Believe me, your faithful and affectionate friend,
HENRY M. SPIKE.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Europa.

INDIA.

The arrival of the Calcutta papers adds little to our previous knowledge of events. The *Hurkaru* speaks of the besiegers before Delhi as being in better confidence than they had previously been, certain of triumphant success. The besieged are in a wretched condition, in want of ammunition, and offering to capitulate. The news from Agra is equally satisfactory. Though Gen. Havelock had not succeeded in relieving Lucknow from Cawnpore, General Outram was

undertaking the task in another direction. The entry of Sir Colin Campbell into Calcutta had a most cheering effect. Sir Patrick Grant had returned to Madras, there to resume his command. Some more official accounts are given of Havelock's movements.

General Havelock had not returned too soon. A body of rebels had in his absence manaced Gen. Neill's little force in Cawnpore: beaten off, they marched to Bithoor, and took possession of the ruins. General Havelock, giving his men three days' rest, sallied forth on the 16th, and attacked Bithoor. The rebel force is estimated at 4,000 men and five guns. General Havelock carried their position by assault, and captured two guns. The latest despatch from Gen. Havelock to the Calcutta Government is as follows:

Munselwar, August 13.

I entirely routed on the 12th a detachment of about 4,000 with five field-guns, who had entrenched themselves at Beorabjecka Chowkee, in advance of Busserat Gunge, with a loss on their part of 300 killed and wounded; my own was 35. This action has inspired much terror amongst the enemy, and provoked any opposition to my recrossing.

Gen. Neill furnishes news of a later date:—

Cawnpore, August 18.

On the 15th, defeated the enemy near the old ground, and returned in the night to my position, six miles off. On the 6th I sent a steamer with a small detachment to look up Bithoor, where the enemy were assembled, with good effect. On the 16th, General Havelock moved out in one column to Bithoor, and carried the enemy's position: captured two guns. The --- being much exhausted, could not follow them up. Native accounts from Lucknow represent them holding out well, the enemy making no impression.

On Saturday a telegraphic despatch received by the Bombay Government from Poonah on the 31st of August, was published. In the action on the 16th, said to be at Bithoor, "Capt. McKenzie and fifteen men were wounded; none killed." It then states that—

The troops were very hard worked. The cholera was bad; fourteen men and Lieut. Campbell of the 78th Highlanders had died of it. The last accounts from Lucknow were dated the 14th of August, and reported "all well."

Lance-Corporal David Tracey, of H. M. 84th Regt., mentions the heroic death of Lieut. Sanders of the same corps, who, when brought before Nana Sahib, "pulled out his revolver, shot dead five of the guard, and missed the Rajah with the 6th round; they then crucified him to the ground, the whole of the cavalry charged past him, and every one of them had a cut at him; he was cut to pieces by the whole of them."

The following extracts are from a letter from General Neill, dated Cawnpore, Aug. 1st, in which he briefly narrates the particulars of General Havelock's advance upon Lucknow, and his retreat to Cawnpore, and describes the steps he has himself taken to reinstate order at the latter place. It is evident that the writer takes a very serious view of the present state of affairs:—

I have now put a stop to the plundering I found going on, by reorganising a police. I am also collecting all the property of the deceased, and trying to trace if any have survived, but as yet have not succeeded in finding one. Man, woman, and child, seem all to have been murdered. As soon as that monster, Nana Sahib, heard of the success of our troops, and of their having forced the bridge about twenty miles from Cawnpore, he ordered the wholesale butchery of the poor women and children. I find the officer's servants behaved shamefully, and were in the plot, all but the lowest caste ones. They deserted their masters and plundered them. Whenever a rebel is caught, he is immediately tried, and unless he can prove a defence he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a certain portion of the pool of blood, still two inches deep in the shed where the fearful murder and mutilation of women and children took place. To touch blood is most abhorrent to the high caste natives; they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. Let them think so. My object is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarous deed, and to strike terror into these rebels. The first I caught was a subadar or native officer, a high caste Brahmin, who tried to resist my order to clean up the very blood he had helped to shed; but I made the provost marshal do his duty, and a few lashes soon made the recreant accomplish his task. When done, he was taken out and immediately hanged, and after death buried in a ditch at the road side. No one who has ever witnessed the scenes of murder, mutilation, and massacre can ever listen to the word mercy, as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies—alas! containing upwards of 200 women and children—I have had decently covered in, and built up as one large grave. I am in the entrenched camp—a most miserable position. None but Englishmen could have held it for a day, and yet how nobly poor Sir H. Wheeler held out here. On the 29th General Havelock moved towards Lucknow. We had not gone far before he came on a strong post of the enemy—about 20,000 with guns. He defeated them gallantly, and took all their guns, but sustained considerable loss. Amongst the number, I am sorry to say, was young Richardson, a fine, gallant young officer of the Fusiliers, whom I have highly noticed at Benares for his gallantry; and young Seton, of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, was wounded; he was hit in the lower jaw. He was an aide-de-camp, and made so for his gallantry. The