

On Sunday it is remarked that none of the English clergymen availed themselves of the opportunity of preaching offered to them in the various metropolitan churches; but the English chapel was filled, as it had never been filled before, to overflowing.

At the conference on Monday morning Professor Dr. Craft, of Bonn, delivered a long address on the subject—"Why, notwithstanding the return of German Theology to the Church Confessions, is there so little spiritual life in the Congregation?" The Professor bewailed the want of spiritual life in Germany. Their theology was theoretical rather than practical. Too much attention was paid to creeds, and too little on inward spiritual life. The forenoon of the same day was devoted to the consideration of the following question:—"To what is the observer impelled on perceiving that, in spite of the return of theology to the standard of Church profession, so little spiritual life evidences itself in the population?" In the afternoon there were reports read as to "the state of ecclesiastical and religious matters in Switzerland," and also in the United States of North America. In the morning sitting on Tuesday the question was treated as to "What course Evangelical Christians have to take with respect to the aggressive tactics of the Roman Catholic Church?" Two of our countrymen, the Rev. James Lord, and the Dean of Canterbury, figured as speakers, and their English speeches were necessarily interpreted for the benefit of the Assembly.

In the evening a Scotch clergyman named Edwards delivered a most eloquent and energetic address in German on the subject of missions to the Jews, and Dr. Caird, a Scotchman also, who presided on the occasion, interpreted the various communications that were made on this subject by English missionaries.

Wednesday appears to have had for its chief feature a deputation to the Emperor of Russia, who was staying a day at the Palace, requesting his Imperial Majesty to allow the free circulation of the Bible in Russia. The Czar courteously declined the interview pleading want of time, but promised to receive the petition if sent through the King of Prussia's Adjutant. The petition was, it appears, the first fruits of a European committee for the promotion of the interests of Protestant Christendom. This chief committee organized five sub-committees, dividing the continent into five districts—the east to include Turkey and Greece; the west, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium; the north, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; the south, Italy; and the centre Switzerland and the Austrian dominions. Of the questions to be discussed in these sub-committees, it was afterwards with closed doors, Sir Culling Eardley, who presided over the committee, suggested the following:—

In France, there was the question of the ordonnance prohibiting persons above the number of twenty to assemble for religious worship without the licence of the Prefect. In the north, there was the question between Denmark and the Duchies, with reference to the alleged celebration of divine service in the language which the people did not understand. With regard to Russia, there was the question of the prohibition to the distribution of the Russian Bible. In the East, there were matters relating to Turkey and Greece. In the South, there were the divisions between the ancient Vaudois Church and the young Italian Churches. And in central Christendom, there was the deeply interesting question of the establishment of refuges for priests who desired to leave the Church of Rome.

At this period the Conference, or at least the English portion of it, appears to have been taken ill. Many, we are told, were already laid on sick beds by the united agencies of extreme heat, want of ventilation, overwork, and, perhaps, the difficulties of foreign languages.

The King of Prussia, after parting with my nephew the Czar, immediately went to the Conference, and on Thursday the Prince of Prussia and the Prince and Princess Carl of Prussia, together with the Chevalier Bunsen and the Austrian Ambassador, were present, and heard, says the *Times* reporter, the most valuable and excellent discourse delivered at the conference, considered with reference to the subject proposed by those international assemblies:—

Its subject was "The possible and probable result to be attained in literature and religion by the union of British and German Christians." It was delivered in excellent German by the Rev. J. Cairns, from Berwick-on-Tweed, than whom it is difficult to conceive any one more highly qualified to shed a clear light on this subject. Thorough knowledge of both languages, of both schools of theology, both literatures, the peculiarities of both nations, and sound common sense, joined to a total absence of personal pride or national arrogance on the part of the speaker, combined to make this discourse "a jewel of great price;" and I regret much that neither my space nor your time will admit of our offering your readers at least a résumé of it. It will be found at length, together with all other transactions of the Conference, in "Evangelical Christendom." At the end of the evening meeting the Conference was closed by a very eloquent speech from the Rev. Mr. Krummacher, preceded by a few words of acknowledgement for the kindly spirit displayed on all sides, and a prayer for a blessing on their endeavours, by the Dean of Canterbury; a few more from Dr. Patton, . . . New York,

very well adapted for a Transatlantic audience, but not for this one; and also from M. le Pasteur Fisch, from Paris. The King and Queen, who came in to town on purpose to be present, remained until the close of the proceedings, joining in the concluding hymn, which, according to German customs on festival occasions, was sung with an accompaniment of trombones. Lord Bloomfield was also present at this last sitting, of course only as a private member of the meeting, and not in his official capacity.

The last concluding act of all was the administration of the Lord's Supper at the Church of the Moravian Brothers to above four hundred of all denominations, even including numerous Lutherans, although the manner of celebrating the rite was not according to their ritual. For the purpose of avoiding all dissensions on the point in dispute between the Lutherans and Calvinists the narrative of the institution of the Sacrament and the consecration of the elements was read from the 11th Chapter of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, after the communicants assembled had been addressed in German, English, and French, by Prediger Schneder, Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, and Professor Chappuis. The holy elements, after consecration, were administered to the communicants sitting by the above, Prediger Kuutze, Rev. Mr. Birrel, a Baptist, and M. Monod. And with this joint communion of various nations and all denominations, the Evangelical Conference at Berlin closed.

Henry Rogers, captain of the ship *Martha Jane*, was executed at Liverpool on Saturday, for the murder of the seaman Andrew Rose; the two mates have been reprieved. The decision of the Home Secretary was communicated to the prisoners as delicately as possible. The effect upon the mates was remarkable. They fairly wept from excitement and overjoy. The captain manifested but little emotion. Subsequently all the prisoners passed some time in prayer together; after which they were finally separated. Outside the gaol on the morning of the execution an immense number of people assembled. A large body of seamen were early on the spot, and before twelve, the fatal hour, between 40,000 and 50,000 persons were congregated on every hillock and knoll over the whole area of the brickfields adjoining. The sea of upturned faces was singular, and, in its fixed unity of expression, was such as, once witnessed, could not be forgotten. The unfortunate culprit exhibited in the last moments great firmness, without bravado; and, shortly before the hour of execution, begged the chaplain to make known to the world that he did not consider himself guilty of a single act that could have led to the death of Rose, but at the same time he did not seek to deny or palliate the conduct of which he had been guilty. He begged of the chaplain to teach him what to say at the last moment; the chaplain suggested, as the shortest and most comprehensive prayer under the circumstances, "Oh, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." This he continued repeating until the rope was adjusted, and he was launched into eternity.

The *Victory*, Nelson's old ship, was last week pumped high and dry, for the purpose of examining a leak. Her bottom presented a most singular appearance, being covered from stem to stern with oysters, mussels and animalcules; upwards of six bushels of the finest oysters were detached from the copper sheathing, some of which measured five inches in diameter, and were devoured apparently with great relish by the dockyard workmen. The leak was found to have arisen from a portion of the copper sheathing being worn off; after which, no doubt, the worms had it all their own way, for they had positively eaten through the whole of a space of ten feet by the average of three feet. The inner part of some of the planking is found not thicker than a piece of orange-peel. Any shock given to the ship would have allowed the pressure of the tide to have broken through in a body, and down would have gone Nelson's old *Victory*. Her copper is generally in excellent order, and she appears yet as though she would well last another century.

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—By the first or middle of next December, we shall have at least one hundred thousand persons out of employment and nearly out of means, in this city. Already, our ship-yards are nearly idle, our foundries are but half working, and our great clothing stores are doing very little. Women have recently come hither from places three hundred miles away in quest of work from those stores, only to be turned away with none, and compelled to beg their way home again. Hardly, since 1837 has so gloomy a prospect for winter lowered upon the laboring classes in our city. As yet the humbler classes have scarcely felt the pressure; but their turn must come.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE "CENTRAL AMERICA" CALAMITY.—Two of the crew and one passenger of the steamer *Central America* arrived at this port on Monday last. The names of these persons are John Tice, Alexander Grant, and George W. Dawson. The circumstances of their escape are truly marvellous. They were nine days without subsistence. And during that time drifted a distance of five hundred miles in the Gulf Stream, when they were picked up by a British brig bound to Ireland, and subsequently transferred to the Bremen brig *Laura*, bound to this port. A report propagated in this city during the past week, that Captain Herndon and sixteen others had been saved, proved to be entirely without foundation.—*N. York Churchman.*

Editorial Miscellany.

Upon a paragraph in *The Church Times* of Saturday week, the *Acadian Recorder* of Saturday last, builds a tissue of nonsense, coupled with a desire to be as mischievous as possible. The nonsense is transparent as one could wish—the mischief is by this time pretty well exploded; and men's minds are quite made up as to the merits of the senseless dispute upon what has been, or what is to be the cost of the Railroad. It is unfortunate for the Administration, that the only real effect of this discussion has been to cause a strong suspicion that they are its instigators, and so to damage them considerably in public estimation. No one however believes, whatever may be his opinion of their secret desire, that the Government would dare to stop the completion of the work upon either of the questions raised—or that they will undertake to impeach the Railway Board, upon any of the mean insinuations so lavishly promulgated.

As the *Recorder*, independently of its own comment, has given an opportunity to its readers to judge of the ethical construction which our observations bear, and to compare them with the morality by which its own are influenced—we can afford to be very well satisfied. It would be a good thing for it and others, if its suppository implications of individuals were well founded; but as they are false, its ethical inferences tumble about its own ears; and only reach the public mind as strong proof of the demoralizing effect of that party spirit which it has lent itself and its editor to encourage, and which it has become the religious duty of every individual in the community to discourage, who desires the public good. We believe that the time has nearly arrived, when the people will come well prepared, politically and religiously, to repudiate any Administration that shall seek political power through party views.

The Honble. Joseph Howe, in a letter to his Windsor constituents, on the progress of the Windsor and Halifax Railway, details the result of his own inspection of the work, and expresses an opinion that the locomotive can be put upon the Windsor end of the line in a week, and that all the other sections are in such a state of forwardness "that by good management intercourse between Halifax and Windsor might be ensured in six weeks, while the consummation of all our hopes, so devoutly to be wished, cannot be delayed beyond the Spring by any amount of bungling that may be upon the cards."

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MAITLAND, Oct. 10th, 1857.

The friends of the Maitland and Douglas Mission will be happy to learn that the Bazaar in aid of the funds for completing the Parsonage realized the sum of £180.

Altho' the weather was quite unfavourable on the morning appointed, and such as to deter many from setting out from their homes, yet the numbers who were soon in attendance manifested at once the interest taken in the matter, as well as gave every indication of final and complete success. The whole affair was of the most gratifying nature, and afforded very general satisfaction. Not only did the members of the Church generally give their willing support to the cause, but persons of all denominations displayed an equal readiness in promoting the same, while the greatest cordiality and kindly feeling were exhibited throughout.—*Communicated.*

The Rev. J. Randall begs leave to tender his own and his people's thanks to those kind friends and individuals who testified their interest in the Mission by their various contributions in aid of the late Bazaar at Maitland.

We are glad to learn that Edward M. Archibald, Esq., late Attorney General of Newfoundland, and a worthy son of Nova Scotia, has been appointed British Consul at the port of New York. The office is a most lucrative one, and there can be little doubt that our townsman will fill it with credit to himself and the honor of the British nation.—*Chronicle.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—A telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange, last evening, from E. M. Archibald, Esq., New York, says: "Relief at length arrived in a form equally expedient and invaluable.—After the great run of yesterday (13th) all the Banks have resolved to suspend specie payments, but transact business as usual in paper currency. This, it is said, will relieve the commercial pressure and aid in restoring confidence.—*Id.*

CIVIC.—The Mayor elect, Henry Prvor, Esq., was duly sworn into office, in presence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Suite, at the Council Chamber on Saturday last, immediately after the trooping of the Guards on the Grand Parade.—*Id.*