

exceedingly and absurdly irritated by another point really raised by Mr. Marshall—the assertion, which facts, as well as presumptions, irresistibly establish, that the leading Continental Reformers only deserted Episcopacy because they could not convert the existing Bishops, and really preferred the Episcopal form of government, had it been obtainable. No one can honestly doubt this who has really looked into the subject. How much the fact is worth, is another question.—*London Guardian.*

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.

At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on the 3rd inst., the following report was read by the secretary:—

The standing committee beg leave to report to the board, that at a large meeting of the Committee the following resolution, adopted by the board at the last general meeting, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Biber, was read:—"That the standing committee be requested to take into their consideration the expediency of publishing, under the sanction of competent ecclesiastical authority, an edition of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, with such additions to the marginal readings as may have been supplied by collation of manuscripts, or by the Biblical researches of scholars since the publication of that version."

The subject having been fully considered and discussed, the following resolution was agreed to, *nem. con.*:—"That the standing committee have taken into consideration the important question referred to them by the board; and they are of opinion that it is not expedient for the society to undertake the preparation of such a work."

It was agreed that this report be received and adopted. The Rev. Dr. Biber gave notice of the following resolution for the meeting on the 3rd of March, 1857:—

That the Resolution of the standing committee, on the subject of an edition of the authorized version with explanatory and emendatory marginal readings, proposed to them in a resolution of the board on the 6th of January last, be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 5th of May next.

Friday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has commanded "that a medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who had been engaged in the several expeditions to the Arctic Regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years 1818, and 1855, both inclusive; and that the medal will accordingly be awarded as follows:—

1. To the officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the several voyages to the Arctic Seas during the specified period, and also to the officers of the French Navy, and to such volunteers as accompanied those expeditions.
2. To the officers, seamen, and others who were engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic Seas equipped by the Government and citizens of the United States.
3. To the commanders and crews of the several expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of her Majesty's subjects.
4. To persons who have served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by her Majesty's Government, by the Hudson's Bay Company, or from private resources.

A further notice will be published in the *Gazette*; until which time no applications for the medal will be received.

During the past year the number of sick and wounded troops received at the invalid establishment, Chatham, from the various home and foreign stations, exceeded 7,100 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the several branches of the service. Of that number 1,889 convalescent troops were found fit for further service, and forwarded to join the depots of their respective regiments; 5,230 men of all ranks, who had been examined by the Commissioners from Chelsea Hospital and pronounced unfit for further service, received their discharge on various pensions; and 105 men died. There are at present only a small number of wounded and disabled troops at St. Mary's Chatham, 62 of whom, who have been inspected by the Chelsea Commissioners, will be discharged from that establishment on Thursday.

Great efforts to reduce expenditure are being made by the Admiralty, in anticipation of the necessarily small dimensions of a peace budget. At Chatham from the beginning of the next financial year, the

hired labourers of the dockyard are to be paid 12s. a week only—a measure against which the men have met and memorialised. At Woolwich all extra clerks engaged during the war are to be dismissed, besides 2,000 artisans, at the end of the present financial year; and the same course will, doubtless, be pursued at all the dockyards.

The telegraphic despatch from Lord Panmure to General Simpson in the Crimea, "Pray remember Dowb," has not been forgotten. A correspondent of the *Times* writes—

You may remember, sir, that he was "remembered" by electric telegraph, and was put on the Staff and made a major. The brevet rank he exchanged for "substantive." So did many others, but they had not the luck of our young friend, for on the very first opportunity he was "remembered again" and was placed on the active list, and he is now in full blow as a major of a depot battalion at Colchester. In that position he is on a par with a regimental major, which, considering that he was gazetted as ensign 30th of June 1848, and has therefore only eight and a half years service is "doing tolerably well."

Another nephew of the War Minister, Capt. Thomas Young, of the 22nd Regiment, "whose services in the field are not recorded," has been appointed to the snug berth of Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershot.

Woolwich, Feb. 2.—The following of the Royal Artillery are to proceed to Canada and Nova Scotia:—Captain Knox's, of 9th Battalion, to Canada, to relieve Captain Williams's company, of 10th Battalion; Captain O'Connell's company, 9th Battalion, to Nova Scotia, to relieve Captain Cox's company, 10th Battalion; Captain Ford's company, 4th Battalion, to Nova Scotia to relieve Captain Du Plat's company, 10th Battalion.

London, Jan. 31.—Master W. I. Searnell (1857), who was promoted yesterday from Second Master to the rank of Master, is appointed to the *Columbia*, 6, paddle wheel steam surveying-vessel, North America and West India station.

Paris, Feb. 12.—A madman attacked the Empress to-day. He was instantly arrested; no arms were found upon him. He declared that his intention was merely to embrace her.

A letter from Rome mentions that the modest Protestant chapel outside the Porta del Popolo not being sufficiently capacious for the English visitors, a large one is in course of construction, or rather of adaptation, within the walls of a spacious barn, next door to the present place of worship, where permission has been obtained, on express condition of the building offering no outward and visible sign of being intended for religious purposes. "The Protestant Church committee acts, of course, in scrupulous compliance with this pact, and the wineshop which occupies the ground-floor of the new chapel will continue to display its sign, and offer its hospitality to the passing *contadino* or *carrattiere*, unhindered by the singing of psalms or delivery of sermons overhead."

In a letter from Milan the Empress of Austria is described as beautiful as Raphael's Virgin, and as mute. Her Majesty does not speak Italian, though she took lessons from M. Bolza during a long time. She speaks but little French. She listens, she looks on, and remains impassive to the compliments addressed to her on all sides. The presents made her she hands to her chamberlain without a smile or without a word of thanks. It appears that she lives solely in the love of her husband, who, on his part, appears to be passionately attached to her.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have Cape news to November 25th. Krelli's people appear to be the most unsettled, and had none of them sown; and Moshesh, the Bechuana chief, who gave Sir George Cathcart such a rough handling, is thought to be pulling the wires behind Krelli, the influence which is working on Moshesh being a not unreasonable dread of the free state Boers. If such be really the interlinking of the causes of alarm, we may fairly charge some portion of the present annoyance on the policy, always thought questionable by many persons well informed about the matter, which tempted the home Government to abandon the sovereignty. The last Cape papers are full of the trial and execution, on the charge of having murdered by poison his wife and two children, of an Englishman named Charles Leo Cox, said to be cousin to Lady Bartly, wife of the Governor of South Australia, and late a resident in this same free state. Some mystery hangs over the case; but the poor fellow died most solemnly protesting his innocence, and the Cape press appears agreed that he had scarcely the formality of a trial, and that the proceedings from first to last were thoroughly *ex parte*.

It appears that the Rev. T. W. Copman has been sitting at defiance the formal prohibitory sentence of the late Bishop of Grahamstown, and has been officiating at Uitenhage notwithstanding. Such a proceeding does not promise well for the advent of the new bishop, and the clergy have, in consequence, addressed the following unanimous remonstrance on his ill advised and contemptuous proceedings:—

"Rev. Sir—We, the undersigned clergy of the diocese of Grahamstown, feel deeply pained at the course you have thought proper to pursue with regard to the church at Uitenhage.

"You are aware that you were formally forbidden by the late Bishop to officiate within his diocese, and that the Metropolitan has confirmed your suspension and appointed a minister to replace you. When a clergyman thus suspended defies the authority of those who have been set over him in the Lord, persists in attempting to officiate, intrudes upon and impedes the services of the duly appointed minister, his conduct plainly tends to subvert all order and discipline among the clergy, to unsettle the minds of the laity, and to provoke dissension where unity and brotherly love should prevail.

"We therefore cannot refrain from expressing our disapprobation of your conduct; and we entreat you, before it be too late, to desist from a course so injurious to the Church as well as to yourself.

J. HARDIE, Acting Archdeacon.

J. HAYESIDE, Colonial Chapel, Grahamstown.

G. THOMPSON, Grahamstown.

F. BANKS, Principal of St. Andrew's College."

INDIA.—By dates from Bombay to Jan. 2, we learn that Dost Mahomed would meet Sir John Lawrence at Peshawur on the 10th December, and that Brigadier Chamberlain had returned to British territory. He has found "a new and comparatively accessible" route to Cabul by the Kurrum Valley. Seven thousand troops are to be sent from Bombay, and the command given to Sir James Outram.

A piece of domestic news is important. The law permitting the remarriage of widows has been carried into effect:—

Pundit Greeschunder Surma, a Koolin of Koolins, a man of the very highest sacerdotal rank, has married the widow of a pundit of equal birth.—The ceremony was attended by hundreds of Brahmins, and created a profound sensation. There has been some talk of excommunicating all concerned; but so extreme a step is improbable, for this reason among others—if the orthodox excommunicate the guilty couple they must excommunicate every Hindoo who attended the wedding. They will do nothing so dangerous, and the prohibition may be considered finally abolished. I am told that some degree of coercion was exercised on the bridegroom, but Hindoos invariably account for their defeats in that fashion. Even if true, the fact will make no difference. A Koolin has married a Koolin widow. He has not been excommunicated. Anybody, therefore, may marry a widow without fear of consequences. This result is admitted by the most bigotted opponents of the reform, so there is an end of one of the oldest social evils that ever afflicted a community. The bride in this case was a girl of about twelve. Under the ancient system she must have remained single all her life, an object of perpetual anxiety to her family.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,

Please insert the following notes in the next *Church Times*, and oblige yours, &c.

A CHURCHMAN.

Mahone Bay, Feb. 9, 1857.

REV. W. H. SNYDER,

Dear Sir,—Permit me to hand you, by bearer, a pair of Buffalo Robes and Quanslets, being a donation, the voluntary gift of a number of your friends and well-wishers in the neighbourhood, and remain with many good wishes,

Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK A. SPEARWATER.

REPLY.

Mahone Bay, Feb. 9, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,

For the very reasonable and most acceptable mark of your esteem and good will which you have just now so kindly presented to me, I beg to return you and "my other friends and well-wishers in the neighbourhood" my most sincere thanks.

At any time, a gift, however small, from a willing people to him "who ministers to them in spiritual things" is a source of great comfort and encouragement to him—regard being had not so much to the intrinsic value of the gift itself, as to the kind consideration thereby manifested—but, when, as in the present instance, the gift imposes some pecuniary sacrifice upon the donors, and is so well calculated to add to the bodily comfort of the receiver, the pleasure is immeasurably increased.