

to missionary efforts among the British settlers and Zulu Caffre inhabitants of that region, the latter outnumbering the colonists by fifteen to one. He delivered an eloquent discourse on the same subject at the school chapel, and again at the evening service. The collections on behalf of the missions amounted to £77.

MORE MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—Yesterday a meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter-hall, for the purpose of sending out additional missionaries to China. The Chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was supported by Sir C. E. Baskley, Sir E. N. Buxton, the Rev. C. Champneys, the Rev. J. A. James, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and other members of the missionary cause. An address of the committee was read detailing the past efforts made on behalf of China, and proposing that ten additional missionaries should be sent out, the expence involved in the scheme being stated at from £3,000 to £4,000 per annum. The Rev. Dr. Leifchild moved the first resolution, declaring that the meeting contemplated with wonder and awe the present operations of Providence in China, by which the animating hope was encouraged that the system of idolatry which with deadly force had prevailed for many centuries throughout that vast empire, was about to be overthrown, and the millions of its inhabitants, hitherto shut up in Pagan darkness, to become accessible to the ministers of Christ and the power of the Gospel. Other resolutions followed in accordance with the object, and by one of them the scheme of the committee was sanctioned by the meeting. In the course of the proceedings a list of subscribers was read, including one of £300 and several of £100.

News Department.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—From a calculation of the royal navy, there are two hundred and seventeen ships in actual commission. If fully manned, according to the established scale of complements, each for the service for which she is employed, the aggregate complements of these two hundred and seventeen ships would be above 41,000; of which number 30,000 may be called seamen, 7,200 marines, and 6,500 boys. But from the great scarcity of seamen, and the numerous desertions that have taken place, probably the effective force of the navy does not amount to above 41,000 of all classes.

CATHEDRAL IN INVERNESS.—It is in contemplation to raise a fund for the two-fold purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Episcopal Church in the north, and erecting a cathedral in Inverness, as the future seat of the Bishops of Moray and Ross. One magnificent subscription of £7,000, has been received from 'An Englishman, who desires the prayers of the Scottish Episcopal Church.' Other gifts amounting in value to about £3,000, have been offered, and hopes are entertained of the ultimate success of this extensive ecclesiastical scheme.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE CATHOLICS.—A special meeting of the supporters of the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, was held in the large room in Exeter Hall, yesterday; the Duke of Manchester, President of the Society, in the Chair: the object being to explain the present important position of the missionary work among the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the circumstances in which the Society is placed.

CHOLERA, it is gratifying to observe, subsides, and last week was fatal to only forty-six persons. There does not appear any sufficient ground to conclude that the distemper now prevailing is of a more virulent character than that of 1848.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS TO THE SULTAN.—The *Moniteur* publishes the address of General Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, to the Sultan on presenting his credentials. It was as follows:—

"Sire,—I have the honour of presenting to your Majesty the letters of His Imperial Majesty, my august Sovereign, which credit me as Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. In the difficult circumstances in which the Ottoman Empire is placed, I am happy to have been selected by the Emperor Napoleon to renew to your Majesty the assurances of his friendship. France is the most ancient and the most disinterested of the allies of the Sublime Porte: her sincerity cannot be called in doubt. France does not fear war. Faithful to the spirit of his mission, declared by the Emperor Napoleon himself, France desires peace, but she desires

it durable, loyal and honourable for herself and her allies. For that object the Emperor Napoleon, in concert with his powerful ally the Queen of Great Britain, has sent his fleet to the East. Confiding in the reiterated assurances of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, he still hopes that the difference which has arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia may be smoothed down; and that this temporary trouble, in bringing forward clearly the question of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, will only serve to confirm an independence so precious to all Europe, and so necessary to the maintenance of the peace of the world. The Sultan may be certain that the Emperor Napoleon, who comprehends so well the wants, sentiments and dignity of France, will afford for that object his support to your Majesty: and I consider myself to be the faithful organ of my august master's will, in giving you this assurance. I seize on this occasion to express to your Imperial Majesty my ardent desire to contribute, with all my efforts, to the maintenance of the old and friendly relations which France has always kept up with the Sublime Porte, and I place at the feet of your Majesty the profound homage of my respect."

NOBLE REPLY OF THE SULTAN TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—The following is the text of the Sultan's reply to General Baraguay d'Hilliers:—

"I have always relied, and I rely in the present crisis, on the material and moral support of my ancient allies, France and Great Britain. France and the rest of Europe have the right to insist (*vouloir*) on peace.—I, too, desire peace, but only if it can be had without prejudice to my sovereign rights and the independence of Turkey. At present no arrangement is possible without the entire renunciation of the pretensions put forward by Russia, and without the immediate and complete evacuation of the two Principalities, which are part of my empire."

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney took place to-day. The statue stands on the spot where the marshal was executed, on the 7th of December, 1815.

ITALY.

PAPAL STATES.—ROME, Nov. 26.—Twenty young men have been arrested on suspicion of being members of secret societies and agents of a revolutionary club in London. Messrs. Cighi, Picivilla, Loparti and Tracchi, are among the prisoners.

GERMANY.

THE PRIESTS.—The Government of Baden has found it necessary to arrest two hundred priests who, contrary to warning, read the Archbishop of Freiburg's seditious letter from their pulpit. The quarrel between the (Romish) Church and State has been going on for these three years along the whole line of the Rhine, the priests thinking that the aid which they rendered the Government in the Revolutionary period, and on which the civil rulers must in a great degree rely, gives them the right to demand more power than has hitherto been thought consistent with the public good. The priests and wealthy laymen of neighbouring States send offers of money to Freiburg, and by addresses and other means endeavour to confirm the Churchmen in their course, which, it appears, has become so popular in the villages along the Rhine, that the high clergy of Nassau think seriously of pushing their differences with the ducal Government to an extremity.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Times*, glancing at what is to be done by the four powers in Congress, says:—

The Black Sea, by being sealed against all foreign flags of war, has become a Russian lake—a result clearly more prejudicial to Turkey than any which could have occurred by establishing a free passage on the Bosphorus. The mouths of the Danube, by being left to fall under Russian control, have become seriously encumbered; and the manifold capabilities of the Black Sea have been in great part neutralized by the jealous arrangements of European Powers, which, though directed against each other, were practically converted to the benefit of Russia alone. Nor is it likely that the policy here suggested could operate detrimentally to the material security of Constantinople. Far more would be gained in this respect by bringing the Turkish capital out of the sphere of Russian influence, and under the surveillance of Europe, than could be lost by the surrender of any privileges in the narrow seas.

RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.—A letter from the Polish frontier, dated December 1st, contains the following:—At the commencement of winter in every year a general seizure of men required for military service takes place throughout Russian Poland; and under the name of the Branka, is universally dreaded. The day on which it takes place is one of horror and woe through-

out the land. Seldom, indeed, does the unhappy conscript ever see his home again. In the course of last week, that is to say, on the night 23rd of November a Branka of this kind was executed throughout Russian Poland. The villages and hamlets, which at other times have been called on to supply one or two men, have this time had to furnish eight and ten; and this as a general rule. The Branka is estimated at 60,000 men.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Last evening the Rev. I. W. D. Gray delivered the first of a course of Lectures which the Directors of the Institute have wisely introduced this season in addition to the common miscellaneous course. The Doctor's subject was "The importance of giving, at an early period, a right direction to the Intellectual and Moral Powers." We were charmed with this lecture, and we regretted merely, that, instead of a large and respectable assemblage, the Hall was not crowded. We understand the Directors have expressed a wish to have the Lecture published, and if it should be published, we would express a hope that every head of a family in the City will place a copy of it before his family, and resolve to act upon the wise and salutary admonitions conveyed in its concluding part.

We understand that there will be no lecture next Monday evening, as it has been appointed, by direction of His Excellency, to be observed as a holiday.—*Courier.*

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 63.

THE CHURCH IN THE CAMP.

"Jehovah Nissi."—Exodus xvii. 15.

To arms, to arms! the battle cry
Rings forth its grateful notes,
And in defiance lifted high,
The hostile standard floats.

In Thee we trust and fear no harm,
'Lord of all power and might,'
'With Thy right hand and holy arm,'
Thou wilt defend the right.

To arms, to arms! the trumpets sound
The summons to the field,
Our God is on the embattled ground,
Our Banner and our Shield.

Thine is the battle mighty King,
O save us from defeat;
And all our trophies we will bring,
And cast them at thy feet.

To arms, to arms! O Lord forgive,
And saving grace supply;
If spared, to Christ we hitherforth live;
If slain, 'tis gain to die.

W. B.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive that in the list of subscribers to the Church at Old Barns, published in the last Church Times, there are two omissions, viz., the names of the Honble. M. B. Almon, and Mr. McIlreith. I now send you a corrected list, which please publish in your next issue.

Honble. S. B. Robie,	£2 10 0
Honble. M. B. Almon,	1 0 0
Mr. Sterns,	1 0 0
A. M. Umiacke, Esq.,	1 0 0
A Friend,	0 5 0
Honble. Master of the Rolls,	0 10 0
J. C. Halliburton, Esq.,	0 10 0
Venble. Archdeacon Willis,	1 0 0
W. S. More, Esq.,	0 5 0
Mr. John Farquharson,	0 2 6
H. Pryor, Esq.,	0 10 0
Honble. H. H. Cogswell,	1 5 0
James A. Moren, Esq.,	0 10 0
James Donaldson, Esq.,	0 10 0
H. Boggs, Esq.,	0 10 0
E. G. U.	0 10 0
R. F. U.	0 10 0
Mrs. Bliss,	1 0 0
Honble. W. A. Black,	1 0 0
J. W. Merkel, Esq.,	0 10 0
Martin G. Black, Esq.,	1 0 0
Mrs. Collins,	2 0 0
Mr. McIlreith,	0 5 0

£18 2 6

TRURO, Dec. 28th, 1853.

T. C. L.

AN Examination of the children at the Three Mile House School, under the care of Mr. Richard Payne, and in connection with the Colonial Church and School Society, was held on Friday last, the 23rd inst. The attainments of the children were found to be very creditable to their Teacher, and their intimate knowledge of the Word of God most satisfactory. There are 55 scholars on the books, and the average attendance at this inclement season, about 35. Over two thirds of those in attendance read the Bible fluently, whilst their replies to a series of questions put by the visitors, on Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., clearly showed what labor must have been bestowed upon their instruction. The children also sung very nicely.—*Com.*