

Hawkins most conclusively replies. He says that it is clear to suppose that the Bishop of Tasmania threatened to report Mr. Medland to the Society, as the Society had no authority or jurisdiction in the matter. He declines to enter into the views contained in the sermon by the Bishop of Michigan, but reminds Dr. Radcliffe that it is the ordinary practice to publish the episcopal sermon with the annual report. He adds that it is not true that the committee or the secretary names the preacher on such occasions, as the Archbishop appoints the Bishop for that duty according to canon. The exception two years ago was made in compliance to the American Church, which had sent representatives to the Society's jubilee, at the Archbishop's invitation. With regard to the assertion that the diocese of Toronto has been pampered, while the Bishops of Calcutta has been starved, Mr. Hawkins refers to the financial statement just published, by which it appears that, from the year 1855, the diocese of Calcutta received from the general fund £8,897, while the diocese of Toronto received £3,152; and that of the diocese of Calcutta received £8,000, for a new mission at Delhi, and Toronto only £1,000, for the endowment of scholarships in its newly-founded college. In the diocese of Madras there was expended during the past year £10,155, which is more than twelve times the amount of the grant to the diocese of Tasmania."

PRUSSIA.

FAILURE OF THE PRUSSIAN MISSIONS TO PARIS AND LONDON.—The mission of Prince Hohenzollern to the Emperor of the French has failed, in other words, the explanations he was charged by the King of Prussia to give respecting the neutrality in the Eastern question have not satisfied this Government. In reply to his assurances that nothing was more ardently desired by His Prussian Majesty than the maintenance of the peace of Europe, he was informed that the best proof of the sincerity of such a declaration would be to join the Powers in resistance to Russian aggression, as it would be the surest means of effecting what he most desired. We believe that the rejection of Count de Groeben has been similar in London. Prussia must be totally blind not to perceive that the question has now assumed a shape which touches her nearly. The seat of war will probably in a few days be in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea, and our fleets will be within sight of the Prussian coasts, which are entirely at the mercy of any maritime Power occupying those waters. Her treaty of 1781 with Russia, if indeed that is still in force, would bind her not only to concur in all the principles of the armed neutrality, which Russia herself has since abandoned, but to close the Baltic altogether. These considerations, however, are of secondary importance in comparison with the effect of this determination of Prussia on her own internal condition, on her relations to her German confederates, and on her relations to the Western Powers. In the internal politics of Prussia this change is a signal triumph of the reactionary party which is identified with Rome, and, indeed, relies on the support of that Power to retain its hold over the Prussian people. That party is the evil genius of the Prussian monarchy. The influence of Russia and the dread of war are most powerfully felt in the minor States, which Prussia had sought by her policy in 1849 and 1850. She has seized this opportunity to strengthen her connection with them, and to improve her influence in the Diet, in proportion as the King of Prussia identifies himself with the petty Sovereigns of Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Bavaria, he forfeits the confidence of the most intelligent and national classes of the German people. The long extended territory of Prussia, which does not terminate with the dominions of Russia and those of France—her exposed centre and her unsheltered coasts—give her a paramount interest in the maintenance of the treaties on which the balance of power is established, and the best security for the continuance of those arrangements is in a firm and unshaken concurrence of all the Powers interested in their preservation.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Czar's reply to the last peremptory intimation of the British Government is understood to be due, and an expectation of more or less accredited rumours are in circulation. One of these bandied about with especial interest is to the effect that a pacific settlement of the differences between Russia and Turkey is again on the tapis. PROPOSITIONS BY RUSSIA.—We print this but do not guarantee its correctness.—The new propositions Russia are based on the maintenance of existing treaties between Russia and the Porte. If this be admitted, it will quit the Principalities, provided that the commercial fleets quit the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. Negotiations will then be resumed in which the propositions of the Russian will form the base of a new convention with the Porte, in which the four Powers are to participate. It is asserted that Austria and Prussia were willing to agree to these terms, and that Baron Bourqueney, the French minister, thought them worthy of consideration, but that Lord Westmoreland insisted on the revision of existing treaties. It is also said that if the Western Powers reject these terms Austria will consider herself free from her engagement to them."

PARANAURO, MARCH 8.—It has been decided to place the Baltic Provinces and St. Petersburg under martial law. The command of this portion of the Empire has been entrusted to the eldest son of the Emperor (his heir to the throne.) The state of siege will be carried out in the same manner as in the provinces of Cherson, Tauris and Bessarabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.—The Sultan has decreed the formation of two new armies, each of 30,000 regular troops, 15,000 irregular, and a train of 45 guns to each pasha.

The officers of the Vulcan, which vessel has just returned direct from Sebastopol, observed not less than 10,000 at work, throwing up fortifications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.—The fleets are at Delcos. Egyptian troops have been ordered from Alexandria to Candia. Reschid Pasha has held threatening language to the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople.

A letter from Braila states as follows:—The passage of the Russians on the right bank of the Danube, between Braila and Galatz, is no longer a supposition, and it will take place almost immediately. General Prince Gortschakoff, who left this for Galatz on the 23d inst., proceeded to Ismail, where he inspected the troops, which we may shortly expect here. A corps of 50,000 will be concentrated on Braila. Contracts have been made for the provisioning of the army—such as straw, hay, barley, meat, flour, &c. Moreover, a quantity of iron and chain cables have been purchased for the construction of bridges. All these articles are to be delivered within the shortest delay possible."

ATHENS, MARCH 6.—The insurgents of Arta have been vigorously repulsed by the garrison of the citadel. In a second sortie the Turks crossed the Greek frontier; and were driven back by the Greek troops. The insurrection has extended to South Albania.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

It is with extreme pleasure that we have to announce the generous subscriptions of the people of Liverpool (our own Liverpool we mean) towards the establishment and support of the College at Windsor. The sum of £651 16s. has already been subscribed, and there is no doubt that the amount of £1000 will be attained. Four gentlemen have subscribed one hundred each. Two have given fifty each. Six have given twenty-five each. Eight have subscribed for twenty each. The Ladies contribute thirty pounds. The Schoolboys have from their pocket money generously bestowed £113, and the Principals of their Academy Mr. Noble Stems, £5. The names of some of these generous contributors have been furnished us, but we would rather than all we have received a full list, so as not to omit a single name of this generous people. We hope that before our next issue we shall receive a complete list. If the other Counties of the Province follow the noble example of Liverpool, the beloved College will soon be set up again, and we trust that no energy will be spared by the Board of Governors to make it doubly efficient. Much good it has already effected—of late years it has been suffering—but we have every reason to expect that the moment sufficient funds are raised, a system of vigilance will be pursued, which will place the College upon a firmer basis than it has ever occupied.

The Services at the Cathedral during the Holy Week, will be as follows:—

Morning Prayer every day at the usual hour, with a Sermon on Good Friday.

Evening Prayer daily, at half past seven, except on Good Friday, when the Services will commence at the usual hour of seven.

A Course of Lectures will be preached at the Evening Services.

Monday, on The Rock in the Wilderness—by Rev. Heber Bullock.

Tuesday—The Offering of Isaac—by Rev. Thos. Dunn.

Wednesday—The Brazen Serpent—by Rev. Wm. Bullock.

Thursday—The Paschal Lamb—by Rev. Edwin Martineau.

Good Friday—The Ceremonies of the Day of Atonement—by the Lord Bishop.

Easter Eve—Jonah—by Rev. Edwin Gilpin, jun.

The Bishop will preach also on the morning of Easter Sunday.

The Lord Bishop proposes holding a Visitation at Halifax in October next.

R. M. S. CANADA.

The most prominent article of news by the Steamer, is the sailing of the British fleet for the Baltic, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, which was led to sea by her Majesty in the Royal yacht. The fleet is bound for Wingo Sound, on the coast of Sweden, where the ships will anchor for a time. There is still then a lingering hope that peace may be preserved, as it will be only when the fleet passes the Sound and enters the Baltic, that Great Britain will be committed to a state of actual war. To countenance the presumption, we find the following observation of Sir Charles Napier, at a banquet given by the Reform Club on the 7th, at which the Home Secretary presided. He said:—

"I cannot say we are at war, because we are still at peace—(Great laugh)—but I suppose we are very nearly at war, and probably when I get into the Baltic I shall have an opportunity of declaring war. (Loud cheering, laughter, and a cry of 'Bravo Charley.') Certainly, if I have that opportunity, I hope it will end in a prosperous war, for I may safely say that this country never sent out such a splendid fleet as will sail for the Baltic in a very few days. With the force that we have, although it is not equal to the Russian force, I believe that by the assistance of the screw we shall be able to attack a very superior force, and I have not the slightest doubt when we do that, that every sailor and every officer in our fleet will remember the words of Lord Nelson, that 'England expects every man to do his duty'—Loud cheers. The gallant Admiral concluded by proposing 'The health of the First Lord of the Admiralty.'"

Active and extensive preparations were making by the Russian government at Cronstadt, and on other points of the Gulf of Finland and in the Gulf of Bothnia. Three steam lines of battle ships were fitting out at Cronstadt, and orders were given for the construction at Vyborg, Abo and Sweaborg, of 200 gunboats.

The Himalaya, Vulcan and Manila steamers, with the British troops for the East, arrived at Malta between the 8th and 12th March.

We gather from the latest news, that neither Austria nor Prussia will co-operate heartily with England and France in the views of the latter powers with reference to Russian aggression.

The Queen of Spain has recalled her ambassador from London, in consequence of the commentary of the British press, upon her conduct and the profligacy of her Court.

Mr. Justice Talfourd, while proceeding to charge the Jury, at the Stafford assizes, on Monday the 13th March, was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, so violent, that in five minutes he was a corpse.

Dates from China are to Jan. 6. The Imperialists had just made an attack upon Shanghai—the results were not decided at that date.

We are glad to see the first move made by the Parish of St. George's, Halifax, to ensure a Collego nomination, and hope St. Paul's will not be backward, either to secure a presentation Parochially, or in the Local Committee D. O. S. Let us set about it.

A pressure of interesting matter having reference to King's College, Windsor, has nearly crowded out our news department this week. What we have been enabled to publish is the substance of all that appears to be of much importance.

The Boston Packet, a Belle, Meagher, master, on her passage to Halifax, was run into on the night of Wednesday last, by the Steamship Canada, and sunk almost immediately. Misadventure related Mrs. Keefler, a passenger, widow of the late Mr. Charles Keefler, was drowned—also a colored man named Thompson, steward of the vessel. Captain and crew escaped on board the steamer.

The Legislature will be prorogued this day or on Monday.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Revd T H White Shelburne, with rem. £1 5- viz. 15s. for Dr. Snyder, 10s. for Capt. Walters. From Revd Mr. Ruddle—directions attended to. From Mr. Tooker, Weymouth—none to be had. Rev. Dr. Shreve—the amount 20s. sent by Rev. Mr. Smith, was duly received.

Married.

In St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 21st ult. by Revd. W. R. Cochran, A. B. Mr. James CROUCHMAN, eldest son of James Crouch, Esq., to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Mr. Allan McDonald, of French Village.

Died.

On Monday evening, Mr. ROBERT WHEBROW, in his 86th year,—for 40 years in H. M. Ordnance. At Margaret's Bay, on the 15th inst. ARCHIBALD McDONALD, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 25—H. M. S. Brisk, screw sloop, Com. Seymour, Bermuda, 8 1/2 days, has come to Halifax to assume the flag of Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, and convey him to England immediately on the arrival of his successor, R. M. S. Osprey, Hunter, Bermuda 8 1/2 days—the engine broke down 20th inst., which caused the present protracted passage; Am. ship Colchis, Hubbard, Boston 10 days, in distress—reports encountered a severe gale on the 19th inst., had decks swept, lost part of bulwarks and stanchions—one man killed and two disabled—has put in leaky; brig Mailand, Culsholm, Cienfuegos, 20 days; Packet brig Halifax, O'Brien, Boston 4 days. Sunday, March 26—Barque Annie, Day, Cadiz via Kadel, bound to Liverpool, N.S., brig Martha, Bisset, Cienfuegos 22 days; schr Ann, Bird, Boston 47 hours. Monday, March 27—Schr Valonia, Newall, Guyana, P. R.; schr Salem, Argyle. Tuesday, March 28—Schr Lucy Alice, McArthur, New York 78 hours.

Wednesday, March 29—R. M. Steamer Canada, Stone, Liverpool, G. B. 11 days—93 passengers; Steamer Merita, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. 4 days; schrs Samuel Thomey, Mary Ann, and Velociter, Shoal Bay; John Hastings, Bon-drot, Canso 5 days, Margaret, Odell, Boston 3 1/2 days. Thursday, March 30—R. M. Steamer Arabia, Jackson, Boston, 32 hours.

CLEARED.

Saturday, March 25—Schr Boston, Laybold, Boston, Hamming Bird, Tapp, Porto Rico; James McNab, Taylor, B. W. Indies; True Blue, Benoit, Louisa, Leuchner, Kingston, Jam. Monday, March 27—Schr Champlion, Harding, Boston. Wednesday, March 29—Brigs Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B.