

and Field-Marshal Count Gyulai has been appointed commander of the Austrian army in Italy in his stead. The Emperor, in a letter to Count Radetzky, dated Milan, February 23, granted "with the greatest regret" the Count's petition to be removed from his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Governor-General of Lombardo-Venetia. The Emperor wishes him a long life—"Loved and honoured by me and by all true Austrian hearts—to serve my army as a living proof of its glory!" On the same day the Emperor appointed his "dear brother, Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian," as his *alter ego* in Lombardo-Venetia, "in order to give my subjects a special proof of my lively solicitude for their welfare":—

The powers received will enable you to see that everything proceeds in a regular and lawful way, and that the business of the different branches of the public administration is quickly despatched. You will watch over the moral and material development of the country; you will observe any necessities that may arise, and at the proper time, and with energy, take the initiative in introducing those measures and in making those arrangements which may be best calculated to satisfy them. You will reside alternately at Milan and Venice. I impose it on you as a duty, always to employ the powers which I now confide to you in my service, and for the welfare of the country whose progress I have at heart.

#### PERSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following as the chief points of the Anglo-Persian Treaty just signed at Paris:—

I. The whole of the Persian territory which is or might be occupied by the English troops up to the proclamation of peace in those parts is to be completely evacuated by the English.

II. Persia recognises the independence of Afghanistan—that is to say, Persia takes the solemn engagement not to interfere any more in the affair of Afghanistan.

III. Herat is restored to its independence. That province will henceforth be governed by its native rulers.

IV. Renewal of the treaty of commerce concluded between Persia and England. England will henceforth be treated in the Persian Empire on the footing of the most favoured nation; Persia equally so in the British Empire.

V. England renounces henceforth affording protection to Persian subjects.

VI. Mr. Murray, the British Minister who resided at Teheran before the war, will return to Teheran, where he will be received with great honours by the Persian Government.

#### CHINA.

With reference to affairs in China, the *Moniteur* publishes some information. On Wednesday it gave letters from Hong-Kong to the 15th, and from Singapore to the 8th of January. From these it would appear that when Whampoa was abandoned by the English and Americans, the Chinese immediately pillaged the place, "making no distinction between the property of this or that nation":—

When the mail left the whole European colony of Hong-Kong appears to have been poisoned, and the family of Sir John Bowring especially were suffering excruciating agony. All the Chinese bakers have fled. They are suspected of having poisoned the whole community. Happily no death had as yet ensued.

This only corroborates the statement we published last week from the *Times*. The letter from Singapore states that there were only 300 Europeans and 800 Sepoys left to control a population of 100,000, eight-tenths of which number are Chinese. Placards had been posted offering rewards for the heads of the Governor and other officials:—

On the 2nd of January the shops were closed in every part of the town; the boatmen, coolies, and artisans refused to serve any Europeans. The public markets were not supplied with provisions, and all business was at a standstill. But there was more than passive resistance; the provisions destined for the foreign residents were intercepted, and threats were resorted to to prevent the shopkeepers from supplying food. The head of the police having induced one of them to open his shop, the Chinese attacked the house in a body, and in the struggle which ensued some of the police were seriously wounded. The energy displayed on this occasion by the Governor finally restored order in the town.

On Saturday the *Moniteur* published other despatches from Hong-Kong to the 14th of January. They feared an insurrection at Hong-Kong itself. Sir J.

Bowring had made arrangements with Admiral Guérin the French naval commander, and they took sufficient precautions to enable them to put down, in case of need any such movement:—

It seems that this attitude of the French is due to instructions received by them by the very last mail. France and England had concerted, before knowing the events of Canton, to obtain from the Chinese Government a revision of the treaties which are about to expire, and the English and French representatives received despatches prescribing the joint and identical conduct which they would observe to attain this object. They were authorised to lend each other support and aid in all eventualities.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes certain instructions which it alleges have been issued by the Emperor of China to the Governors of the five ports:—

1. Until further orders, all the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire are prohibited from trading with the subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

2. The opium-markets, which have been open for the trade of the two nations, are provisionally closed. (These markets are subjected to some very severe regulations, and only a very limited quantity of opium could be legally sold in them.)

3. Around the five ports which are open to Europeans, a cordon of troops is placed, for the purpose of preventing strangers from penetrating into the interior of the empire. The canals and roads are closed against their goods, which will be confiscated in case of a contravention of this decree.

4. Smuggling, until further orders, will be punished with death.

5. The Imperial fleets and troops are to attack the English wherever they meet them; the treaties made with them are suspended.

6. The penalty attached to any violation of the above decrees will be death for the Chinese, and for foreigners detention until the restoration of peace.

7. The provisions of these decrees are not applicable to the markets which are open for goods conveyed by land transport across the frontiers of Siberia.

#### Correspondence.

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

#### FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

**Mr. Editor.**—The most iniquitous attempt at spoliation, which has been heard of for some time, is that to withdraw from the Trustees of St. Luke's Church at Lunenburg, property, to which the claimants have not even a shadow of title. Every step which the law renders necessary, to secure a perfect title, has been taken by the authorities of the church, extending over a period of one hundred years. The congregation at Lunenburg, are not however, the only parties interested in this daring effort to set aside rights, which *must be respected*. It is a question of momentous interest, to every churchman in the Province. If it is possible for a Parish thus to be deprived of property, it is well for all to know it, and see if some means cannot be taken to prevent it. It is scarcely to be believed that a majority can be found to lend themselves to such a dishonest business. There may be a few in the "assembled wisdom of the country," who will give the measure their strong support, but I opine some of these folk will find when the day of reckoning comes, that to uphold responsible Government, as *they comprehend it*, or in other words, to repudiate what is honest and just, and constantly to *misrepresent* the well understood wishes of their constituents, are not the objects, for which they were entrusted with a seat on the red benches, and that they will be kindly spared to attend to "urgent private business."

The passions, it is said, overleap all forms of justice, and certainly the Bill before the Assembly, in view of what it seeks to destroy, can only be the fruit of envy, hatred, and malice.

How ridiculous is it, to grant to the Bishop, and other Church authorities, power to hold and convey real estate, if the most absolute legal title is to be nullified on the mere exhibition of an unchristian spirit.

Let each member of the Legislature, who is called to deal with the subject, seriously ask himself this question. *If I held property by a chain of title, equally perfect in all its links, how would I act towards those who should seek to rob me of it, and let him adopt the answer as a guide to his conduct.* No fears need then be entertained of a righteous verdict.

The time has evidently arrived when there should be an intimate and unbending alliance among Churchmen, to prevent the utter prostration of sacred rights.

If those who act in the spirit here exposed, hope to crush the Church, their hope is vain, for not

even the gates of hell shall prevail against her. They may rest assured that the Almighty will never forsake his "Tabernacle in Shiloh, and the tent that he hath pitched among the children of men."

Better would it be for all such, to sit down, and estimate if they can, the good which has been effected by the Church, in the times of their fathers, and in their own, to the community in which they dwell. Then methinks all efforts to curtail her rights and privileges would appear in *their true light*.

Chester, April, 1857

#### Editorial Miscellany.

The arrival of the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station is announced as follows in the Bermuda papers received by the last mail:—

ARRIVAL OF REAR ADMIRAL SIR HENRY STUART, K. C. B.—H. M. line-of-battle ship *Indus*, Capt. W. H. Stewart, after a very fine passage of 26 days from Plymouth, arrived off these islands on Sunday last, and was towed up to the anchorage at Grassy Bay, soon after noon, by H. M. Steamer *Basilisk*—which vessel went out for the purpose. On the *Indus* rounding St. George's salutes were exchanged between that ship and the *Boscawen*—the flag ship of Admiral Fanshawe lying at Grassy Bay.

We are much pleased to learn that the gallant Admiral is in good health and that Lady Stewart's health has improved much since leaving England.

We understand that Admiral Fanshawe will embark to-day and that he will leave on Thursday next for England. Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Houston Stewart, John H. D. Alexander; Secretary, Arthur Jones, Clerk to Secretary, "Red. W. S. Pensonby."

A List of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *Indus*, 78.

Captain, John C. Dalrymple Hay, (W. H. Stewart, pro tem.) Commander—Charles Wake. Lieutenants—Frederick A. Herbert, Augustus J. Kingston, Charles G. Lind say, John G. S. Clarke, Hon. Ernest G. L. Cochrane. Master—Stephen Spain. Captain of Marines—H. H. Gould. 2nd Lieutenant Marines—W. N. G. Johnson, J. M. Hamilton. Chaplain—Joseph W. Clarke. Surgeon—William T. Donville, M. D. Paymaster—William J. R. Hall. Naval Instructor—James Stephen. Mates—Alexander O. McFarlane, (act.), Grantham Y. Rattray. Asst. Surgeon—Daniel Fimanne, Alexander McBride.

The Colony of Prince Edward Island, and the Legislature thereof, have been lately agitated in the same manner as Nova Scotia, by politico-religious questions. The Stowe system of education, which introduces religious teaching into the common Schools, had been adopted and acted upon with the sanction of the Government. The Roman Catholics opposed this system, their Bishop making himself conspicuous against it. Protestant Meetings have been held in Charlottetown and other places in its favor. A motion of want of confidence has been introduced into the Legislature, and the Government has been sustained by a majority of six. They have since notified the Inspector of Schools and Superintendent of Normal Schools, that his salary is to be reduced to £100—which amounts to his dismissal. This gentleman (a Mr. Stark) is the introducer of the Stowe system. It is asserted also that orders have been given not to insist on the Bible as a reading book, and to discontinue the prayers, with which as part of the system, the Schools were opened. It is thought by many on the Island that public opinion will rectify such inconsistencies—but we are inclined to think otherwise—in the first place it is doubtful if such a thing exists in the lower Provinces; and if it does it is subject to such strange vagaries, that there is not much dependence to be placed upon it in any of the respective governments.

#### D. C. S.

Received—		
Jan'y 26.	Premiums, W. & O.	£4 17 10
" 28.	Do. Do.	7 9 2
" 30.	Do. Do.	11 2 11
" 31.	Truro, Endowment	12 0 0
	Premiums, W. & O.	10 1 3
	Rev. E. Nichols, Colporteur	5 0 0
Feb'y 2.	Premiums, W. & O.	2 16 3
" 3.	Archat	28 17 0
	Do. W. & O.	5 4 2
" 5.	Premiums	5 3 7
" 6.	Do.	7 2 10
	Annapolis	28 0 0
" 9.	Premiums, W. & O.	14 1 8
" 13.	Antigonish	20 6 8
" 14.	Kentville	4 12 0
" 16.	Digby, (a Collection in 1856) W. & O.	2 0 0
" 20.	Dartmouth £3 15s., less £1 15s. for Rector, W. & O.	2 0 0
" 26.	Wilmot	11 12 1
	Interest on B. E. F. money	44 18 8
" 27.	Rev. J. Ambrose, Colporteur	1 1 9
Mar. 7.	Cornwallis and Horton	13 12 0
" 10.	Digby	22 1 2
	Do. Marshall Town	2 18 9
" 14.	Clements	6 3 9
" 23.	Beaver Harbour	33 19 3
" 25.	Bridgewater	8 14 8

EDWIN GILPIN, JR., Sec'y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS purify the secretions which enter into the composition of the blood, and thus produce a salutary effect upon every organ; for the blood feeds and sustains every fibre of the body. The cures accomplished by this famous remedy are complete, because it expels from the circulation the seeds of disease. The oldest practitioners are struck at the rapidity with which chronic dyspepsia and Liver complaints are eradicated by Holloway's Pills, after all the aperients and tonics in their repertoires have been tried in vain. The philosophy of the matter is this—Nature is first relieved of the poisonous influence which paralyzes her action, and then assisted in her efforts to recuperate the system.