

and compassion. Every one reproaches him if he displays hardness, aversion, coldness, unkindness. He is a man to whom God has said, "Comfort ye, Comfort ye, my people." He is among men the representative of a thought of mercy, and he represents it by making it incarnate in his own life. To succour is the mission of his life."

A loving gentleness and benevolence should mark our whole demeanour. "Love," says Bridges, "is the grand distinctive mark of our office." Speaking the truth in love is perhaps in few words the most complete description of it. Some from a false charity would keep back offensive truth. Some again speak it in fear, from the apprehension of evil consequences to themselves. Some, also, in faithfulness only as of their responsibility was simply to deliver their own souls, and not rather to win souls to Christ. To avoid giving offence is a hopeless endeavour; but it is our duty not to give unnecessary offence. That is a necessary offence which is caused by the truth; and that is unnecessary, which is occasioned by our own spirit."

There is such a thing as boldness mingled with tenderness—a holy indignation against sin and yet an affectionate concern for the sinner's soul. "I never accused a sinner," said Pajson, "to say a word to a sinner, except when I had a broken heart myself—when I was subdued and melted into penitence, and felt as though I had received a pardon to my own soul, and when my heart was full of tenderness and pity." The amiable Fenelon observes, "I would have every minister of the Gospel address his audience with the zeal of a friend, with the generous energy of a father, and with the exuberant affection of a mother."

It is often supposed that a clergyman who is rich has a proportionate influence over his people. If we mean by influence right influence, I believe that he has not the least more influence for good than his poorer brother. I mean that money gives him no real hold of the hearts of his flock. Kind words, and kindness of intention, go further than silver and gold. The one wins the affections lastingly and truly; whilst the other does little more than satisfy the wants of the moment. Take a lesson from St. Paul—"We were gentle among you [he says to the Thessalonians,] as a nurse cherisheth her children; so being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you not the Gospel of God only, but our own souls, because ye were dear unto us." If we can only make our people see that we really care for them, we shall have gained much. There is seldom an individual to be found in our parishes who has not a heart too; and if we can but secure by kindness an influence over that heart, we may be made instrumental in moulding it, and thus save a soul alive. Mountains of difficulty may be got over, and the strongest currents turned into a right course, by a little gentleness. "Manner," says Bishop Middleton, "is something with all, and everything with some."—*From the Duties of the Parish Priest: by Dr. Blunt.*

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR—

SIR,—I have been both edified and amused at the recent correspondence on College affairs.—I hope that the humorous style in which "Alumnus" has shadowed forth some things not hard to be understood, will be followed by their more serious discussion.

I confess to being of the number who were very averse to yielding up the ancient charter in exchange for a questionable good,—but who, on the change being effected, contributed in common with its promoters, to the endowment fund. Having done so, it is natural that we should desire to know how these funds have been disposed of—and it is but right that the following pledge should be fulfilled—that "on these matters the Governors are ready to afford the fullest information to those interested in the affairs of the College." Let the next Calendar then, exhibit the "Balance sheet."

As regards the exercise of discipline, out of which this correspondence has arisen, I am pleased to observe that all parties agree as to the necessity of its being maintained. I think I am also correct in asserting that all parties agree in condemning the mode in which it has been recently enforced.

One writer in the *Colonist* admits it to have been "unjust," but assumes that the Boys knew that their parents were willing to have them rusticated, or they

would have concurred in the injustice, and have paid the fine. I accept the admission, but pass over the reasoning.

The College Statutes, i. e. the new code, assume that on rusticating, a new relationship is not only entered into, but the former tie is to a certain extent dissolved. Believing this, the parent not only consigns his son to the control, but to the friendly care and guardianship of one whose "duty" we are told it is "to watch over the youths committed to his care; to advise and admonish them; making himself personally acquainted with the character and habits of each student, so as to be as far as possible *"loco parentis."*

Having always entertained the highest respect for the officer referred to, we forbear to press this subject further.

I also observe that another correspondent of the *Colonist*, who evidently writes with authority, endorses all the essential points in the communication of "Alumnus," but attempts to lecture him on his implied encouragement of disobedience. I have not been able to discover the necessity for this,—but I do think that a Homily on Christian meekness might not be inappropriate in certain quarters, and that the exercise of a petty revenge as exhibited in the joint resolution addressed to the Editor of the *Church Times*, cannot be too severely reprobated, especially in those who by word and by example are supposed to be the models for our Christian youth.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I trust that you will not be deterred by any fears, from publishing what is of such general interest to us all. I perceive that "Alumnus" has undertaken to repair the loss you are likely to sustain by the withdrawal of one subscriber.

You may consider me responsible for two more, and I think with the beginning of the year your list will materially increase.

RUSTICUS.

News Department.

INDIA.

Delhi was not taken a day too soon. After the capture the European infantry and foot artillery, as well as Goorkhas, who had done the chief work, were completely worn out. Altogether, they could not turn out fifteen hundred European bayonets, and the men were "so haggard and enfeebled by constant work and exposure that to expect of them serious work or much marching was out of the question. If the siege of Delhi had lasted another fortnight, it really seems as if the European army must have melted away." The cavalry and horse artillery, who had little to do during the siege, were in a different condition, and fit for any service. Notwithstanding that the army of Delhi was so much in need of rest, Col. Greahead's column was formed, and proceeded in pursuit of the enemy on the 28th of September. We now have the details of his force as follows:—"About 450 European and 1,100 Native Punjabees, say 1,600 Infantry; 900 Cavalry, of whom the 9th Lancers were about 370 strong, the rest Punjab cavalry; two troops and one horse battery of Artillery, 16 guns, and some Sappers. Altogether a very good force. But a large proportion of the European Infantry went into hospital in the first two days, and they were evidently quite unequal to active service." There is some discrepancy in the accounts of Greahead's route after the relief of Agra. The most reliable, dated from his camp on the 16th of October, states that the column was moving on Cawnpore.—From thence he would no doubt advance to Lucknow, and in all probability, he joined Havelock and Outram before the end of the month.

The latest news from Oude represents that although the generals were waiting for reinforcements, they were in no immediate danger, and it was believed that they were well provisioned. It is stated that after the relief of Lucknow, the Sepoys, utterly disheartened by their defeat, had dispersed in all directions, but the Taloodars, or feudatories, rose to a man under the leadership of Maun Singh. This chieftain is said to be one of the largest landowners in Oude. Under the late king, and afterwards under the British Government, he had been deprived of a large portion of his estates, and early in the revolt he offered his active co-operation on condition of being restored to his property. The Calcutta Government, although pressed by able public servants, did not accede to his proposals, but temporised. After the retreat of Havelock they sent their assent, but it arrived too late, for Maun Singh, despairing of obtaining it, had joined the rebels. His revolt roused all

the other proprietors. They called their retainers together, and no sooner did Havelock and Outram enter Lucknow, than they found themselves besieged by forty thousand men. The insurgents, however, were without artillery, and there was no doubt that Outram and Havelock were secure. On the arrival of Greahead they would be able to take the field, and probably assume the offensive.

Two steamships, having on board twelve hundred men, had arrived at Calcutta. Steam and sailing vessels were reported at Galle, and steamers had been sent down to tranship the troops from the sailing vessels. At Madras three vessels had arrived, with upwards of a thousand troops; and as yet we have no accounts from Kurrachoo, where some transports had probably arrived. The Government at Calcutta was showing considerable vigour in making provisions for the conveyance of the forces to the scene of action. A requisition for elephants had been forwarded to Rangoon, and steamers had been despatched to Suva to take on board any troops sent overland from England or the Mediterranean. At last our countrymen in India were acting everywhere on the offensive, and the brilliant successes that have attended our arms open the brightest hopes for the future.—*London Times.*

ENGLAND.

Proceedings in the British Parliament have not been of an exciting nature.

In the House, a resolution was offered "that the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious to the interests of the public, and that the present law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires alteration." After some debate, in which Government opposed the resolution as being of too positive a nature, the motion was negatived.

The Bank Indemnity Bill was ordered in committee to be reported without amendment, and to be read a third time on the 9th Decr.

The *London Post* understands that if the debate on the Bank Charter Committee should not be adjourned, there would be nothing to prevent Parliament from rising for the holidays on the 14th December, as it was believed to be the intention of Ministers not to entertain any business beyond that before the House.—When Parliament adjourned, it would be till the period at which it usually meets.

The marriage of the Princess Royal of England and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is set down for the 26th of January.

Both houses of Parliament had voted unanimously a pension of one thousand pounds a year to General Havelock.

Speaking of the *Leviathan*, the *Liverpool Telegraph* of the 9th says:—"It is confidently expected that the result of yesterday's work will put the vessel in such a position as that she may safely be left to the influence of the next spring tides."

The City of Glasgow Bank shows a large surplus, and will resume business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—Tenders were received last week, by the Railway Commissioners, for the construction of twenty four miles of Railway, from Groom's Bridge, near Hampton Ferry, to Sussex Vale; and for seventeen miles of railway from the Bend towards St. John. The portion from Groom's Bridge to the Valley, is divided into three sections of eight miles each; the first of these, from Groom's Bridge to Norton, has been taken by Messrs. Blackie & Henderson of Nova Scotia, contractors on the Halifax and Windsor railway. The next section of eight miles, in Norton and Studholm, has been taken by Mr. Dillon P. Myers of the United States, the contractor near Lawlor's Lake. The third section of eight miles, in Studholm and Sussex, has been taken by Mr. Thomas King, of the well known firm of King Brothers, mail contractors.

At the other end of the line, the first ten miles from the Bend to Nixon's, have been taken by Messrs. McBean and McDonald of Nova Scotia, late contractors on the Halifax and Windsor line;—the next section of seven miles, from Nixon's along to Peticodiac into Salisbury, has been taken by Messrs. Thomas and Charles Walker of Quebec, who at present are executing portions of the railway at either end.

The sections of railway now to let, are to be completed by the several contractors in September, 1859, at which time, if the work is faithfully performed, we may expect to visit the beautiful vale of Sussex by railway from this city. The only part of the whole line from St. John to Shediac, not yet under contract, is from Sussex Vale (at or near Shep's) to Salisbury a distance of about thirty miles, which it all goes