

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE CHURCH MUSIC.

"Praise Him on the well-tuned cymbals, praise Him on the loud cymbals. Let every thing that hath breath, Praise the Lord."—*Psalms* c. 150.

It tunes the heart to muse on things above,
It fills the soul with sacred fire of love;
Revives the thoughts and stills the inward strife,
Which jars the concord of this earthly life,
When touched with skill, the Organ lifts its voice,
And swells the welcome summons to rejoice.
Hosanna!

Softly around the aërial music floats,
As tho' an angel swept its solemn notes,
Or with its choral melody profound,
Pours through th' aisles its torrent-tide of sound:
As when the hosts seraphic from on high
In one loud concert blend th' incessant cry.
Hosanna!

Its plaintive tones dissolve us into tears,
Now raise our hopes and now revive our fears;
Now cast us down in sorrow and dismay,
Now bear the soul with rapturous joy away,
Where tuneful golden harps the angels sing
The never-ceasing anthem to their King.
Hosanna!

Praise ye the Lord, with their celestial train,
Lift up your hearts and emulate their strain;
Strike the full chords, and make the Church rejoice,
With well-tuned cymbals and her living voice,
Till all the company of heav'n combine,
To make her songs eternal and divine.
Hosanna!
W. H.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

AMHERST June 30, 1851

MR. EDITOR.—After the Bishop's long sojourn in P. I. Island, his Lordship arrived at Shediac on Tuesday evening the 20th inst., where he remained one night at the hospitable Rectory of Dr. Jarvis. On Wednesday morning his Lordship set out with Mr. Townshead for Amherst. As the services in this Parish were arranged for Sunday following, the Bishop left Amherst on Thursday morning for Pugwash in the charge of the Revd T. D. Ruddle, who met his Lordship on his arrival with fresh horses, and immediately proceeded with him to Wallace, ten miles farther,—there the Bishop and his clergy were kindly welcomed and entertained by Mr. Jorden. Having attended to some matters of business connected with the Church, his Lordship returned the same evening to Pugwash. On the following day divine service was celebrated in the Parish Church of Pugwash, and the holy rite of Confirmation administered to 13 candidates. After which the Bishop visited several families, and returned the same evening to Amherst. Sunday the 25th, the new Church at Macan was consecrated,—it was crowded to excess, both porch and vestry were filled, and a large number of persons went away, not being able to get admission. To the majority present the solemn rite of consecration was a new religious service, which they had never before witnessed. We trust that what they saw of the holy rite, and especially what they heard from the Bishop's lips, will go far to remove much unfounded prejudice. At five o'clock divine service was celebrated at the Parish Church of Amherst, where a few persons were also confirmed. I will only add that his Lordship's addresses and discourses were admirably adapted to build up the hearts in our most holy faith. As a help to the inexperienced who may be engaged in erecting Churches, subjoined is a description of the plan and materials of the Meagan Church. The building is in the pointed style of early architecture, with narrow lancet windows, and high pitched roof, the west gable is finished with a simple bell gable. The nave is 43 feet by 20, post 12 feet, chancel 15 by 13, south porch 8 feet by 8, with a very sharp roof running above the eaves of the nave, north vestry 8 feet by 8, with outside and inside door, the latter opening into the chancel. The interior is very plain—the nave and chancel have an open trussed roof, ceiled with pine between the rafters,—the top of the walls finished with a plain unadorned cornice running parallel with the plate. The chancel contains a three-light window, lancet form, and is fitted with flowered quarries surrounded by narrow coloured lines—the west window has two lights and centre piece, and the side windows are single lancets fourteen inches wide and six feet high—the west and side windows are filled with the small diamond shaped pane glazed in strong lead—the glass is very thick and is known by the name of "rolled" or "Cathedral green," and differs from the glass in the chancel by being quite plain, but yet church like. All the seats are open and free. The walls are built of two inch plank, placed vertically—the upper end of the plank fits into a groove in the plate—the lower end is fastened with five inch spikes into the sill—the middle of the plank is also secured with spikes to a plate running along the sides of the building parallel with the plate and sill—the joints of the plank are covered by battens three inches wide and one inch and a half thick—the outer surface bevelled off on each side to an inch—the plank and battens are used as they come from the saw mill without being planed, which is a saving both for labour and expense and for retaining the paint, and greatly improves the appearance of a wooden building. The plank and the vertical position in which they are placed are the chief peculiarities of this building, and from experience I would strongly

recommend both the material and the manner of using it. Besides the usual lath and plaster wall, the plank is lathed and plastered on the inside between the studs, which adds much to the warmth of the building. The pitch of the roof is an angle of 60° at the ridge. The timber used for a plank church must be strong—the sills, posts and sleepers should square 9 in. by 8, plates 8 inches, rafters 6 by 4, space between rafters 1 foot 9 inches. For the exterior was used slate paint mixed with yellow paint and white lead, the slate being the principal ingredient, forming a dark stone colour. There is no paint used in the interior, the wood work should be oiled and varnished, and raw umber mixed with the oil will give it a darker colour.

The windows were obtained from the glass works of Powell & Son, London, and the cost of the whole is only to put into their frames was only about £100. Butresses would add greatly to the beauty of the Church, and his Lordship the Bishop suggested a plan of making them, by which they shall really be what the buttresses were originally intended for, viz., supports to the walls of the Church.

I will add no more to this too long communication than to state three important advantages in this mode of building: first, it is less expensive; secondly, it takes less time in the erection; thirdly, it is much more substantial in fact and in appearance than the usual clap-boarded or shingled buildings. I regret to mention the first—that which costs us little is not what we ought to devote to God's service—but prevailing opinions oblige us to think of economy.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

St. Margaret's Bay, July 11th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR,

I have much pleasure in being permitted to give you the account of the consecration of the Chapel of St. James, on the North Shore of this Bay, which took place on Saturday the 8th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, while on his way to Chester, where he was to hold an Ordination on the day following. Both the day and the season were very inconvenient for the people, who happened to have a little more fish than usual, and therefore could not easily spare a day's work; but, notwithstanding all this, the building was nearly crowded with the humble and hardy fishermen, (many of them in their clean shirt sleeves,) who appeared deeply interested in the solemn and imposing duties of the day. The Bishop arrived at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Pearson, lately come from England as future Curate of this Parish, and was met at the Churchyard gate by the Revd. J. Stanage, the rector, the Revd. W. R. Cochran, the curate, and several of the principal inhabitants. Morning prayers were read by Mr. Cochran, the sentences of consecration by Mr. Pearson, the Bishop baptizing three infants during the proceedings, and preaching an excellent and impressive discourse, which, it is hoped, the people will long remember. The ground adjoining was also consecrated for the burial of the dead.

Several reasons made this day memorable for the people of this Bay.—One was, the consecration of their fourth Church within the last twenty-five years, (the third within the last ten years), and the other was the presence among them, for the first time, of their future Curate, whose stipend, for three years, has been secured from England through the means of their Rector, during his late visit to the mother country, thus giving them the cheerful hope that they shall have their Chapel opened for Divine Service somewhat sooner in future than only once a month.

A small incident is worth mentioning, as an example to others, and as I hope, an earnest of what may be expected from the new Curate. A poor child was brought for Baptism, but the godfather was too busy in the fishery to be present. Mr. P. saw what was wanted, and he immediately came forward, unbidden, to stand for the child, whom he took in his own arms to hand him over to his Lordship. Such an action brought tears into the eyes of many of the poor people. It is only in this way we can follow our Divine Master. May Mr. P. never lose this good spirit of his mission to this country, so well worthy of the excellent College in which he was trained, and in which the Rector of this Parish had the happiness to be, for some time, most hospitably entertained.

I remain,

Mr. Editor,

Yours very truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

EPISCOPAL ACTS, &c.

THE Bishop only returned to Town on Saturday last from his Eastern Visitation, followed by the College Meeting at Windsor, and was engaged for three days of the succeeding week in the examination of Candidates for orders, preparatory to the Ordination previously notified, to be held at Chester on the 9th. His Lordship left Town again on the 8th, consecrated

the Church at North Shore of St. Mary's Bay on Saturday 8th, and held his Ordination at Chester the next day, when the Revd. William Rupert Cochran, A. B. and the Revd. J. S. Smith, A. B. were admitted to the order of Priests, and Messrs. R. Payne, of King's College, — Pearson, of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and — Green, of Birkenhead, were ordained Deacons.

Mr. Cochran goes to Granville, as assistant to Rev. J. M. Campbell, who transfers his residence to Bridgetown, a part of his Parish. hitherto under the care of Rev. J. Robertson, who removes to Wilmot, of which Parish he is Rector. Mr. Pearson came out as Curate of St. Margaret's Bay, but before taking up his residence there, he goes for a few weeks to Liverpool, to assist Mr. Nichols. Mr. Green is to be stationed at Marquodobon.

Rev. Mr. Ruddle removes from Pugwash to Sherbrooke, Co. of Lunenburg, and is succeeded by Rev. Mr. Stamer, late of Wilmot. Mr. Payne is to be Assistant at Chester, where he has also charge of a School. Mr. Smith, we believe, goes to Melville, Co. Sydney. Mr. Jarvis, lately of Arichat, we understand takes charge of Guysborough. Rev. Mr. Dixon, lately of Shubenacadie, we are told will quit the Diocese. The Revd. Mr. Stuart, of Barrington, has sailed for England.

There has not been so much union among the Brethren of this Diocese for many a day. We cordially wish to one and all of them, more than all the comfort they may expect, in their new locations, and above all, we pray that their labours may be that from on high.

It will be seen by the latest Telegraphic report, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., that an important change is taking place in the aspect of affairs in the East. The determination of Austria to occupy the Principalities, now about to be evacuated by Russia, must change the whole plan of the allies.

Whether this Austrian movement is in good faith with the Western powers, or originates in some secret combination with Russia to secure favorable terms for the latter, on the cessation of hostilities, time will soon shew.

Apparances however, seem to indicate the speedy approach of a settlement of the existing war, perhaps not before many a valuable life has been sacrificed under the batteries of Cronstadt and of Sebastopol, both which fortresses were threatened by the combined fleets, at the last dates. The deepest anxiety will be felt for later intelligence, and in the mean time let not prayer be forgotten to the great Arbiter of human destinies, that the issue of the present conflict may be the greater security of the cause of public freedom, the establishment of a solid and lasting peace, and therefore, especially of that kingdom of the Redeemer which shall never pass away.

We have seen it stated that the Emperor of Russia is rapidly failing in body and mind, and no doubt the moribund reverses which his forces have met with on almost every occasion, and that too, at the hands of the unarmed and despised Turks, must have greatly tended thus to bring him down.

We hear medical men speaking strongly of the necessity of a more thorough purification of this City if we are to expect exemption from, or mitigation of, its cholera, in the event of its visit.

The Health Inspector should be on his rounds every day of the week, and apply his nose to the grating of the public drains, whereupon we think it likely that he would prescribe copious doses of chloride of lime, or some similar purgative. Why cannot the waters be turned periodically into the sewers, to hurry the poisonous matter away, and save us from inhaling the deadly gases? We earnestly commend the whole subject of sanitary precaution, to the grave and immediate attention of our civic authorities, now that the pestilence, so fearfully destructive twenty years ago, is again hovering over us.

INLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We are always glad to give a cheer to those engaged in this, as we conceive, most important undertaking, the influence of which on our Provincial prosperity, is far from being appreciated as it ought, by the public at large. The Directors are so quietly holding "the noiseless torch of their way," that few are aware of their having upwards of ONE HUNDRED MEN now at work, on various parts of the line.

We hear that the old works prove much more solid and available than was expected. A notice appears in the papers from the Secretary, calling in another instalment on the capital subscribed, and we understand