

the aforesaid day in the Cathedral Church and Chapels of Quebec: and elsewhere in the Diocese, on the first Wednesday or Friday for which service can be duly notified on the Sunday falling next after the reception of the form—*By authority.*

The Service shall be as usual, except where it is hereinafter otherwise appointed.

Proper Psalms—26, 46, 56.

Collect, the same as for Ash-Wednesday.

First Lesson, 2 Kings 19.

Second Lesson, Mark 13.

In the end of the Litany, immediately after the Collect, [We beseech Thee O Lord,] shall be used the Prayer in the time of war and tumults, and the three prayers at the close of the COMMUNION, (the first beginning with the words O Lord, we beseech Thee, mercifully hear.)*

HYMN AFTER THE LITANY.

(From Horne's Manual, used in the Cath. ch.)

HYMN 46.

For a Fast Day during War. (C.M.)

1. ALMIGHTY LORD! Before thy throne
Thy mourning people bend;
'Tis on Thy pardoning grace alone
Our prostrate hopes depend.
2. Dark judgments, from Thy heavy hand,
Thy dreadful power display;
Yet mercy spares our guilty land,
And still we live to pray.
3. O! turn us, turn us, mighty LORD,
Convert us by Thy grace;
Then shall our hearts obey Thy word,
And humbly seek Thy face.
4. Then should insulting foes invade,
We shall not sink in fear;
Secure of never failing aid,
If God, our God, be near.

*For the Epistle, Dan. ix., 1 to 11.
Gospel, Mark ii., 26 to 22.*

HYMN BEFORE THE SERMON.

HYMN 47.

Prayer, and Hope of Victory. (L.M.)

1. Now may the God of grace and pow'r
Attend His people's humble cry;
Defend them in the needful hour,
And send deliverance from on high.
2. In His salvation is our hope;
And in the name of Israel's God,
Our troops shall lift their banners up,
Our navies spread their flags abroad.
3. Some trust in horses train'd for war,
And some of chariots make their boasts;
Our surest expectations are
From Thee, the LORD of heav'nly hosts!
4. Then save us, LORD, from slavish fear,
And let our trust be firm and strong,
Till Thy salvation shall appear,
And hymns of peace conclude our song.

* This prayer is always to be used, in Divine Service, during the War.

The CORNER STONE of the Chapel now in course of erection on the lot of ground opposite to Mount Hermon Cemetery, was laid at noon yesterday, in presence of Capt. Rhodes and Henry LeMesurier, Esq., jun., trustees, the architect and contractors, and a few ladies and gentlemen interested in the work. The more formal solemnity had been dispensed with in deference to the feeling of those who had mainly promoted the pious undertaking. The Lord Bishop, who was attended by the Rev. Drs. Mackie and Adamson, made a short and appropriate address, concluding with prayer and the benediction. The parchment deposited in the cavity of the stone contains the following inscription:

On the Fifth day of May,
In the Year of our Lord 1851,
And in the seventeenth year of the reign of Her
Most Gracious Majesty,
Queen Victoria.

His Excel. the Earl of Elgin & Kincardine, K.T.,
being Governor-General of Canada,
The Foundation Stone of this Chapel was laid by
Mrs. Mountain,

Wife of the Right Rev. George Jehoshaphat
Mountain,

D.D. and D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec,
The Funds for the erection of this Chapel were
collected by subscription, and upon its comple-
tion it will be transferred to the Lord Bishop of
Quebec, to be consecrated to the Worship of
Almighty God, and to the use of the
United Church of England and Ireland.

The Chancel is the gift of the Bishop above
mentioned and his family;

The site has been granted by Dr. and Mrs. Morrin
of the City of Quebec;

The estimated cost of the building is £2,500
currency, or 10,000 Dollars.

Trustees of the Building Fund,

The Rev. Armine Wale Mountain, A.B., Henry
Burstall, Esq., William Rhodes, Esq., Henry
Le Mesurier, Esq. jr., Richard Wainright, Esq.

Architect:

Jonathan Munn, Esq.

Contractors:

Mr. Louis Amoit and Mr. Joseph Larose.

Foreman:

Mr. Alexander King.

Witnesses present:

Rev. George Mackie, D.D., Official and Chaplain
to the Lord Bishop of Quebec;

Rev. W. Agar Adamson, D.C.L., Chaplain to the
Legislative Council of Canada.

"*Tua sunt omnia Domine et de tuis dabimus tibi.*"

THE FAST DAY.

According to announcement, yesterday was strictly observed by the Protestant inhabitants of this city as a day of fasting and humiliation. Services were performed in the several churches. A most eloquent sermon was preached in the morning by Dr. Adamson, at the English cathedral, in aid of the wives and children of the soldiers who have been sent to the war, to fight the battles of their country and of civilization. The theme was a grand and noble one, and we feel convinced that we speak the sentiments of all present when we say that ample justice was done to it. The Rev. gentleman commenced his discourse by a retrospective glance at the triumphs and progress of religion, education, and enlightenment, since the termination of the last great war. He described the rapture and gratitude of the nations of Europe when the sword which had spread desolation over the fairest countries of the earth for a quarter of a century was returned to its scabbard. Man then became socially, morally, and politically another being, and, one by one, peace achieved her gentle and unostentatious, but bright, glorious triumphs. A rude hand has however shattered the beautiful fabric of victory which she had reared. *Peace is no more.* The sword again flashes forth from its scabbard, the notes of wailing and of death are again heard; England united with a sister whose hand had been long withheld from her, has drawn the sword to protect the oppressed and to chastise the oppressor. What spectacle could be more noble than that now presented to the world, of these two nations whose enmity was traditional, burying every feeling of animosity, and cordially extending the hand to one another in a great and holy cause, content to commence a new and

bright chapter of their mutual career, and to let their hatred belong to the history of the past.

Dr. Adamson dwelt emphatically on the unanimity which prevailed among all classes as to the justice and necessity of the great struggle in which the country is engaged—and on the perfect exposure of the tyrant whose selfish ambition had caused the evil which every good man must deplore. England had prepared herself to meet the great necessity in a manner worthy of her fame. She had the sympathy of every true heart which could be touched by a sense of chivalry and justice, and roused at the contemplation of oppression. He felt assured that wherever the Red Cross Flag of England waved, and her martial drum (which encircled the earth with its inspiring notes) was heard, there as here, a prayer deep and earnest was breathed to the throne of the God of Battles, in behalf of right against might, and for the triumph of England over her foes. He dwelt with enthusiasm on the achievements of the British Navy, whose heroism was proverbial, and of the British Army who had shown its devotion on many a bloody field, and which might, he said most impressively, at the very moment he was speaking, be engaged in deadly strife. After dwelling on the necessity of the efforts which were being made by civilized Europe he next introduced the topic which was the subject of his discourse, by reminding his hearers that great sacrifices were necessary to accomplish great objects—the statesman devoted his time and his talents, his health and his energies, his nights and his days, to the service of his country—who could justly appreciate his labours and his anxieties—his noble abnegation of self—the magnitude and extent of his sacrifice and his services. But the women of England, and especially the wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers—what did they contribute to the war? One gave the father of her children, the protector of her babes and sucklings; another her dear son, the pride of her old age; a third a brother; and perhaps a fourth, one who stood in a dearer relation than either, one whose loss would crush her young heart, make life a blank to her, and leave her in sorrow too deep for utterance, of unwedded widowhood. What did all and each of these give to the war? And shall we offer them nothing in return? Should we refuse our sympathy and our assistance in their desolation and distress? He had no doubt of the answer to that question, but as he enjoyed the privilege of addressing the congregation on the subject, he would press them to contribute cordially and freely towards the wives and the children of the soldiers of the British army engaged in the great, just and holy war.

The sermon was listened to with the deepest interest throughout, and many an eye was moistened with a tear of sympathy and compassion, at the most touching and pathetic allusions to the distress and suffering, and to the bereavement and desolation produced by the scourge which was on the eve of deluging Europe with blood.

We trust that those who were prevented from attending, or who belong to another church, will still recollect that they are called on as Christians and as civilized men to aid this good cause, and that the appeal which has been made in aid of distress may penetrate and open every heart—and that Canada may prove herself an integral and worthy portion of the British Empire.

The collections, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, are as follows: the Cathedral £86 5s. 3d.; St. Andrew's Church £70 5s.; Free Church £25; Chapel of the Holy Trinity £21 5s.; Wesleyan Chapel £11 17s. 8d.; St.