

and "as God will," and "if God vouchsafes."—And herein is the essence of the guilt, to refuse to own while you cannot avoid to know Him.—St. Cyprian.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

PSALM OF THE CONVALESCENT.

"The Lord hath chastened and corrected me, but he hath not given me over unto death: open me the gates of righteousness, that I may go into them and give thanks unto the Lord." PSALM cxviii., 18, 19.

THE clouds that fill'd me with dismay,
And threaten'd life, have pass'd away;
And, like the Dayspring after rain,
My life is fresh with hope again.

So the bright Sun's ascending march
Spans with a Bow the dripping arch,
To bid us with a speechless voice,
In tribulation to rejoice.

It was my Father dealt the blow,
It was my Father laid me low;
To teach me, humbled in the dust,
In his sure word to put my trust.

He made my darkness to be light;
He gave me songs to cheer the night;
And now He clothes me (most array)
With praise, my debt of love to pay.

Within thy gates I'll lift my voice,
Before thine altars steps rejoice,
With meekness kiss the chast'ning rod,
And bless my Saviour and my God.

God of my health, my soul inspire,
And touch my lips with living fire,
And let the oil'ning of my love,
As incense, fill thy courts above.

W. B.

Halifax, Oct. 6th.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1856.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY, &c.

We are glad to find that a number of the Clergy have already arrived in Town, in obedience to the call upon them to attend the Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, and the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society. Some of them are from the extreme parts of the Diocese, from Cape Breton on the one side and Yarmouth on the other. In connection with these places, however, it may be observed that there are greater facilities now of reaching Halifax, than from many others at not one half of the distance, steam boats passing to and fro at regular intervals both from Sydney and Yarmouth. It is however an important occasion, and it may be expected that questions of much interest with reference to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Church will undergo discussion, and many things be settled in which the Clergy and Laity are concerned, upon a basis that will prevent all future misunderstanding.

In our last week's paper special reference was made to the Diocesan Assembly, and some facts stated which it were well should not be lost sight of in estimating its importance to the Church. This week we shall hazard a few observations on another topic, in the hope that they may tend to awaken a greater interest than usual in the Diocesan Church Society among Churchmen generally.

Special objects embraced in the scope and intention of the D. C. S., are all very well to engage the attention of its members, but they ought to be subservient to the general design of the Institution, which is to carry the Gospel to the destitute portions of the Diocese—to those places that are not able of themselves to maintain a settled Minister.—Until every thing is done that can be accomplished in this way, we do consider that the real object of the Society has not been made to assume that prominence which it ought to have in the minds and affections of Churchmen. If we view the working of the Society in this light we shall probably find that comparatively too much of the small amount of funds that make up the annual subscription, is applied to special objects. We know that it is all done for very excellent purposes,—the endowment of Parishes—the building and repair of Parsonages—the subscription to Widows and Orphans fund—are all of necessity Church objects highly essential—and with a flourishing exchequer deserve the very best consideration, because the permanence of the Church and the injunction that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel, which ought to embrace the widow and orphans of the Minister as well as the Minister himself, are involved in them—still there is the graver consideration that in doing all this, it is implied, that the Institution is working for interested purposes, rather than to promote its general

design, which is to carry the Church and her religious teaching to the remotest and most spiritually indigent parts of the country. Nor must it be supposed that by these remarks we think that the Diocesan Society has at all gone beyond its legitimate functions, in assuming so many objects—we only mean that an attention to all of these may interfere with and impair the efficiency of the most important of its objects—and while no one can imagine for a moment that too much has been done to forward any one of its designs, we do trust that an earnest effort will be made at the present assemblage of Clergy, to arouse public feeling and to enlist the religious sympathies of Churchmen, to enable it to carry out, more fully, that one of them which has for its object the glory of God in the salvation of souls.

We beg to remind the Members of the Diocesan Church Society, that the meeting for the appointment of Officers and the transaction of business, will be held at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, and that the evening meeting is intended to furnish the public with general information as to the proceedings of the Society. As there will be a large number of gentlemen from the country, both clergy and laity, in town, we hope there will be no lack of interesting and effective speeches. The hours of Prayer in the Bishop's Chapel will be, on Thursday and Friday, at a quarter after nine, and a quarter after five; and, on Saturday, at a quarter after nine, and half-past 4.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY, &c.—ARRANGEMENTS.

It will be seen by the following notice of the arrangements for the proceedings of the ensuing week, that a considerable amount of business, independent of the more sacred services, is marked out for both Clergy and Laity. May the great Head of the Church be present with them, and so guide and govern their deliberations, that they may further her increase, while they conduce to His honor and glory:—

The arrangements for the week of the Meeting of the Clergy are as follows:—To-morrow, Sunday, the Annual Sermons will be preached for the Diocesan Church Society at St. Paul's and St. Luke's. On Tuesday 14th, the business Committee of the Diocesan Assembly will meet to prepare business for the Meeting. On Wednesday 15th there will be a general Meeting of Members of the Diocesan Society in the National School Room at 2, and a public Meeting in the Temperance Hall at half-past 7 in the evening. Thursday 16th the Assembly will commence its Session at 10 a. m., and on Friday 17th there will be a Meeting of the Alumni of King's College at 2. On Wednesday 15th, at the 11 o'clock Service the Holy Communion will be celebrated at St. Paul's; and on the three following days there will be Morning and Evening Prayer at the Bishop's Chapel, as stated in the preceding notice.

The British dates by the R. M. Steamship *Niagara*, are to the 20th September. They do not embrace much that is important in the shape of news, although they do shadow forth a state of things in Europe that may so complicate national interests as again to enkindle the elements of strife.

The first serious difficulty will be with Naples, against which an Anglo-French fleet is to be directed, for the purpose of bringing its sovereign to terms. He still continues obstinate, and it is therefore likely that the intervention will soon become active. The question is—what causes this obstinacy? Austria is said to have recommended his submission to the ultimatum of the allies—but that Austria is sincere is not at all a matter of certainty. The Naples spark, communicated by France and England, might enkindle the revolutionary flame throughout Italy—therefore it may be that Austria does not care to provoke the experiment. What interest Russia may take in the question is not very apparent. Her claim to the Isle of Serpents seems to be persisted in with a view to its enforcement by means of diplomatic astuteness—and perhaps the King of Naples expects her countenance in his opposition—while Russia may calculate upon enforcing her claim to the Isle in the Danube, by the fear on the part of the Anglo-French alliance, of provoking a war, in which Austria would have to join with her for the purpose of preserving her Italian possessions.

The money market, that great political barometer was very unsettled at the latest dates, evidently occasioned by the suspicious nature of the Naples question.

Lord Hardinge, the late Commander in Chief, who was struck with paralysis, during the Review at Aldershot, died on the 25th ult. The deceased was one of the most illustrious officers of the British Army, and served with Sir John Moore, in whose retreat he distinguished himself, and also in the

Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. His campaigns in India added to his fame. More fortunate than his companion in arms, Lord Raglan, he died in a peaceful time, surrounded by his family and friends.

We take the following from the *Bridgetown Western News* of Oct. 2:

COLONIAL SYNODS.

Since the commencement of the publication of the *Western News* we have received several communications from one individual (we believe) on the above subject. We stated in our first issue that we were not to be the organ of any party either political or religious; and for this reason alone we must decline their publication. We cater not only for the religious body to which we belong, but to those of every other body in the counties we represent. We candidly confess, however, we do not share the feelings of our correspondent when she says,—“The whole plan of restoring Convocation in England, and of Colonial Synods, is from OXFORD, and the POSITIVE PARTY originated there. (Our Bishop is from Oxford.) It is not Dr. Pusey alone who first began, or who now carries on the conspiracy. Dr. [We cannot read the name.—Ed. News] the former Divinity Professor of Oxford, was in close intimacy with French ecclesiastics, employed by the Pope for that purpose, and they laid the foundation for that school, which came out in Dr. Pusey, and all of that party. They conceal their designs, and assume every form to carry out their views. Now let us beware of this, and take no step to favor their views; keep the church on its old foundations as a basis.”

That French ecclesiastics have, or ever have had, anything to do with the introduction of the Lay element into the government of the colonial church, we simply disbelieve. That Dr. Pusey or his party, as a party, originated the motion to revive—mark the word,—convocations in England, we have yet to learn. That the blending the Lay element with the ecclesiastical in the management of church affairs will have the effect of elevating the latter to the destruction of all influence of the former, we simply believe to be absurd. That the Apostolic practice—as shown by the Holy Scripture itself—was to consult the Laity in conjunction with “the Apostles and Elders,” in matters connected with church practices, no dispassionate reader of Scripture can deny. See Acts, chap. 15, verse 23rd. The guilt, therefore, supposed to accrue to those who advocate the establishment of Synods, having this influence broadly extended through them, is not of that fearful character which our correspondent would have us believe.

The foregoing remarks are not intended in any degree, to impeach the motives or sincerity of the writer. We, also, having honest convictions on the subject, have felt it our duty to state them, among our reasons, for declining the publication of all letters in reference to it.

A Pamphlet has been published containing the “Lectures on Syria and the Holy Land,” as delivered in the Temperance Hall by Mr. Wortabet. The phonographic report is creditable to Mr. Oldright, the Professor of Phonography—but we do not see much in the Lectures themselves, that elevate them above the descriptions of travellers, in almost any book on Palestine which has been published. Something better might have been expected from a highly educated native of those regions.

A young man named Daniel McKeon was killed on Monday night last, at a house of entertainment kept by John McDonald on the Campbell Road near the Railway Depot. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on the following morning, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against George Issett, who had been acting as a constable on the road, who committed the act. A watch belonging to Issett had been ruffled and the company being very noisy afterwards, were ordered by Issett to leave the house, which it appears they were in the act of doing when he fired amongst them with the above melancholy result—the deceased being shot in the groin, and almost immediately falling dead. Issett absconded. A reward was subsequently offered for his apprehension, and we understand he was captured on Thursday, and brought to town on that evening.

We copy the following from the *Colonist* of Thursday, and find that the Secular press is beginning to express a decided opinion upon what may be the effects of a dangerous monopoly. In this case the Company itself would be the sufferers, as there can be no doubt that the City rather than submit to the terms, would revert back to the wells and pumps of yore. Why instead of calling upon the people to sustain them, do they not call upon the Shareholders. The demand to be supported is in fact the natural