

but also by many of the poor. The service, up to the end of the Prayer for the Church militant, including the sermon, was in Gaelic; the celebration was in English. Then followed the Bishop's Charge; he spoke first of the two Offices in use in the Scottish Church, regretting that there should be anything that caused dissension the body; but adding if it was desirable that the Scottish branch should have a national Liturgy, then the original one, prepared by the Scottish Bishops in 1637, and sanctioned by Royal authority, seemed to have greater claims than that in use now, with the alterations made in the beginning of the last century. The former one, his lordship added, he had caused to be reprinted, and it might be purchased of Grant, bookseller, Edinburgh. On the subject of the Eucharist, he recommended the work lately written by Mr. Freeman, Theological Tutor of Cambrai College in this diocese, as containing a most valuable exposition of the doctrine of that sacrament. A Hymnal was now completed for the use of the Church, only awaiting the approval of the Synod of Bishops; a large portion of the hymns had been in use at Cambrai, the Church thus owing a double debt to that noble institution. With respect to the prospects of the Church generally, his lordship thought they were not of the most cheering description, though in this particular diocese they were advancing. The appointment of the Rev. E. L. Blenkinsopp as supernumerary clergyman had been attended with good effect; he had visited a large part of the diocese this summer, held services, and administered the rites of the Church in various places. His Lordship then went on to deprecate in moving terms the injury the Church had received from the intrusion of the Bishop of Rupert's Land into a schismatical chapel in the diocese. His conduct was the more unchristianlike, as he had actually received help from the Scottish Church. The attendance of the clergy was not so large as it ought to have been; the important College of Cambrai was not represented. To the charge of Campbellton an appointment has been made, but the clergyman has not come yet into residence: that of Stornaway has after a vacancy of more than a year, been revived, and a new church at Kinlochmoidart commenced. Immediately after the Charge the Synod was formed and the minutes of the last read over; the question of receiving to the Communion those who attended other places of worship was discussed, as well as that of providing for a Gaelic ministry. Nothing definite was settled on either point. The intrusion of the Bishop of Rupert's Land into a schismatical meeting-house in the diocese, which had been alluded to in the Bishop's Charge, was next brought before the Synod; it was first proposed that the Synod should address a remonstrance to the intruding Bishop, expressing sympathy with their own Bishop for the insult offered, as well as their abhorrence of schism. Mr. Robertson, of Kinlochmoidart, on the part of the laity, joined in the like repudiation of his conduct, and thought some steps should be taken to show the sense that the whole Church, laity as well as clergy, entertained of the unkind and unchristianlike conduct of the colonial prelate. The Bishop, however, was unwilling that further steps should be taken, adding that he hoped that calm reflection in the solitudes of his distant diocese would bring sorrow and repentance for his schismatical act. An amendment it was agreed that the Bishop's Charge should be printed, the Synod expressing entire concurrence with that part which related to Bishop Anderson. The two next days were taken up with going through the affairs of the diocese, each charge making its own report, and exhibiting statistics of progress made during the preceding year.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUG'T. 29, 1857.

NINETEENTH REPORT D. C. S.

The nineteenth Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia has just been published. It shows a steady progress of the Society not only in the increase of its funds, but towards the fulfilment of its objects. While however as much has been done as the limited sum at its disposal, applied economically and strictly to these objects, will warrant, there remains in the spiritual wants of the Diocese, a vast accumulation of religious necessity which the D. C. S. has been unable to relieve, simply because Churchmen begrudge of their contributions to its holy objects. Why this should be, we can conceive of no adequate reason, based either upon our present religious condition, the future prospects of the Church, or the management of the Society's affairs. It must be on all hands conceded, that the ordinances of religion are but imperfectly administered in many parts of the Diocese. It is known that if the Church is to be sustained among us, in future, it must be mainly by the voluntary exertions of her children; and as for the Society itself, we speak from some experience of its working and of the spirit that pervades its Executive Committee, when we say that no human institution was ever managed with a more single eye to supply the deficiency of spiritual ministrations, and to the glory of God. Its business is open to all, and its operations are well known and

appreciated. Why then do not the great body of Church people as one man unite to swell its funds, that the good done may be tenfold. The lists of subscribers shew that it has a large number of friends who in a substantial way manifest their approval of its work. Of these there are many who do all they can to aid its usefulness, but there are also many who could do a great deal more if they chose, than is declared by the sums set to their respective names;—and there be twice as many Churchmen in the Diocese, whose names do not appear there at all, who without any sacrifice to themselves, could double the amount of the fund at the disposal of the Committee. Only let Churchmen think of this, realizing in their minds the religious wants of the Diocese, and giving the D. C. S. the credit which is justly its due, of being a noble institution, blessed by a continuance of Divine favor, and calculated for the maintenance among us of true religion, and we are sure there would be no more lukewarmness, and that each one of them would revert with a feeling akin to shame, to the time when apathy, neglect, or some other unworthy cause prevented the appearance of his name as its advocate and pecuniary supporter.—There is a great responsibility attached to Churchmen in this matter. We believe they have never laid it sufficiently to heart that upon the D. C. S. depends in no small degree the existence of the Church in Nova Scotia. It is fast coming to this. The next thing they must realize is, that the D. C. S. itself depends upon the contributions to its funds.

Compared with any other religious society in connection with the Church, which exists among us, this is, in its objects immeasurably superior, embracing within their scope, every thing that can contribute to the spiritual welfare of the people, and the sustentation of the Ministry which labours amongst them. Besides, it has no foreign supervision. Its head quarters are amongst ourselves. It relieves us of the miserable state of subjective dependence (gradually we allow) upon other Societies in the Mother Country. This in its fullest extent was fast reducing the Church to a numerical inferiority with reference to other denominations, instead of increasing her numbers, as to human comprehension ought to have been its effect. The truth is, we are or ought to be able according to our circumstances, to maintain our own clergy, and it only requires to do so, that we go about the work with a united purpose, instead of frittering away our energies in divisional efforts. When the present generation has departed from this transitory scene, and none remain of the dependents on the bounty of the Mother Country, this duty will be imperative upon our descendants. There will then be as much of spiritual destitution throughout the land as there is at the present day; and what a reflection will it be upon the past, that there should have been given to us an institution which properly nurtured, would have relieved that destitution, and we suffered it through neglect or any other cause to perish. We say then the future of the Church in this Province is in the power of the present generation, and as they are faithful to the trust committed to them by Divine Providence, so will be that future. Not one of them would care to contemplate the probability for their children of a deprivation of her services. Let them all then adopt the only intelligible means to prevent its occurrence.

Our remarks, we find have reached a greater length than we intended, and we are therefore compelled to postpone some extracts from the Report, which will give an idea of the work of the Society, until our next number.

R. M. S. AMERICA.

The English Mail arrived on Wednesday morning. The news is highly interesting—and of its kind important also.

First in interest is the attempt which has been made to lay the Electric Telegraph Cable along the Ocean plateau between Europe and America.—Although failure has attended this trial, the experience gained will ultimately lead to success.

Louis Napoleon with the Empress Eugenie, had paid a visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne, had been exceedingly well received, had some political confab with Her Majesty's Ministers relative to the interruption of diplomatic relations with Turkey growing out of the question of the Moldavian elections, and after inspecting some of the celebrities of England, had returned well pleased to his own capital.

There is no further news from India—and it is generally supposed that the account of the fall of Delhi is premature. The subject still occupied the serious attention of Parliament. A large number of soldiers had been dispatched to the east of war,

and recruiting was going on busily throughout the United Kingdom. England was bestirring herself as if for another great war. Particulars are given which are sufficiently revolting, of some of the inhuman massacres and outrages perpetrated upon the Europeans in India, by the infuriated Sapoys.

There are also full accounts of the almost total destruction of the Chinese junk fleet near Canton, by the English squadron under Admiral Seymour. Mention is made of Mr. Jeans the Admiral's Secretary, (well known in this vicinity,) who was with the Admiral in the hottest of the engagement. The victory was decisive, but the Chinese fought and managed their guns much better than on former occasions. Withal, the ease with which they are conquered, must detract much from

"The stern joy which warriors feel,
In foemen worthy of their steel."

We can never get rid of the idea in connection with hostilities in China, that it is as though a lion were engaged in worrying a huge flock of silly sheep. Pity it is under all the circumstances, that the beast should be one of such noble and generous qualities as the British Lion.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Col. Lloyd has assumed the command of the 76th Regt., vice Lieut. Col. Clarke, who retires on half pay, with the expectation of being shortly promoted to the rank of Major General. Colonel Gardner takes the command of the provincial forces in St. John, with an advance of pay, and, we believe, a speedy promise of promotion, which we are sure will be highly pleasing to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. It is also pleasing to learn that Lieut. Col. Clarke's present arrangements lead him to remain in Fredericton.—*Fred. Rep.*

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—External injuries, as well as external diseases, may be truly said to have lost half their terrors since the introduction of Holloway's Ointment. The worst bruises, burns, and scalds, the severest flesh wounds, and the most dangerous fractures, are treated successfully with this Ointment in the hospitals of London and Paris. The first dressing subdues inflammation and relieves pain, and, these symptoms removed, the process of restoration is rapid almost beyond credibility. Eruptions of all kinds, asthma, mumps, croup, and sores and ulcers of every kind, may be promptly relieved by the application of this unequalled remedy. The Pills are the standard specific for diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, throughout Europe and America.

Married.

At the Garrison Chapel, on Wednesday, 26th inst., by the Rev. John T. Twining, D. D., Garrison Chaplain at this Station, GEORGE AUGUSTUS CRICKETT, Esq., H. M. 62d Regt., to SARAH, daughter of the late John Slayter, Esq., of this City.

Died.

On Sunday, 23rd inst., HELEN MART, daughter of John T. Wainwright, Esq., aged 21 years.
On Wednesday morning, 19th inst., ALEXANDER, infant son of Mr. A. G. Creighton.
On Saturday night, JOHN HALIFAX HUNTER, infant son of the Rev. John Hunter, aged 8 months.
At Bermuda, on the 31st ult., after less than a day's intense suffering, occasioned by his having accidentally fallen from his horse on the preceding afternoon, JOHN D. ANDERSON, Esq., C. E. (a native of Scotland), in charge of the Department of Works at H. M. Dockyard, aged about 35 years.
At Newport, on 20th ult., Mr. CHARLES SHAW, aged 29 years. A patient sufferer, his end was peace.
On Monday morning, WILLIAM BAYERS, of Petpeswick Head, aged 78 years.
At Mahone Bay, on the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. GEORGE SLAWENWHITE, leaving a wife and 8 children to mourn their loss. He is deeply regretted by his family and friends.
At Shubenacadie, 15th inst., aged 31 years, AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Turner. Her end was peace.
Capt. DURKEE, of Brig S. P. Mussum, died at St. Thomas, about 6th August.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday Aug't 22.—R. M. S. Delta, Hunter, St. John N. F., 3 days; brig Token, Barrington; schrs Union, Freeman, Burin, N. F., 5 days; Parker, Lewis, Boston, 8 days.
Sunday, 23rd.—T. oop Ship Spüre, Williams, Plymouth: 44 days—with one Company of Royal Engineers.
Monday, 24th.—Barque Emelha, Buxton, Liverpool, G. B., 55 days; ship Ann, Leander, Cardiff, Wales, 44 days; brig Electric, Morrison, returned from sea, leaking; schrs President, Herman, Labrador; Beverley, Blanche, Fortune Bay.
Tuesday, 25th.—Brigs Christiana, Liverpool, 50 days; Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; schrs Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool; Tradesman, Smith, Bay Chaleur.
Wednesday, 26th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, G. B., 10½ days—13 passengers for Halifax; brigs Africa, Burke, Clenafago, 15 days; America, Edwards, Porto Rico, 12 days; Muta, Smith, do, 16 days; schr Sarah, Perry, Cape Negro.
Thursday, 27th.—Schr Mary, Glasgow, Richmond, 15 days; L. on Jamison, Rockland.
Friday, 28th.—R. M. S. Canada, Shannon, Boston, 34 hours—6½ passengers, and \$450,000 in specie; schrs Catherine, Sydney, Wave, Forsyth, Burin; Adela, Paine, New York, 5 days.

CLEARED

Aug't 21.—J. McNab, Thomas, F. West Indies, Jessie Peke, do.
Aug't 25.—Canadian, Hammond, LaHave; Joshua, Canlin, Newfoundland.
Aug't 27.—Velocity, ABeck, B. W. Indies; Harriet Ann, Crowell, Kingston, J. A.; America, Lang, Boston; Eastern State, Kilham, Boston via Yarmouth.