

hardly have been supposed possible that Portland is the natural winter port for this country. And, therefore, we know not what objection can be raised to the remarks of a contemporary, which says that:—"Portland is not the natural winter port for the upper provinces, if, as is the case, passengers, mails, and freight can be carried between the cities of the upper provinces and the British ports of Queenstown and Liverpool in a shorter time, *via* Halifax than *via* Portland. For passengers and mails especially, every hour of time saved is a valuable consideration. It is all nonsense to talk about passengers by the Intercolonial running any greater risk of being shut up in a wild country by snowstorms, than passengers by the Grand Trunk." Mr. Brydges has conclusively shown that nothing stands in the way of making the capital of Nova Scotia a winter port; and he emphatically asserts that the Intercolonial Railway both can and will be kept in successful operation. "Halifax has the advantage of being a Canadian port, on Canadian territory, and at the end of a long line of railway owned by the Canadian people and not by foreign capitalists." It was also promised that the Intercolonial would confer upon Halifax facilities for obtaining some of the carrying trade of the Western States, which has done so much to build up the commerce of New York.

The contract with Sir Hugh Allan provides "that the said steamers shall terminate their winter voyage at Portland, or such other port as the Postmaster-General may from time to time designate for that purpose, and shall call at Halifax on those voyages should the Postmaster-General so require."

DR. JAMES HENRY.

A very remarkable man, Dr. James Henry, died July 14th, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Dublin, educated at Trinity College, and attained great eminence in the medical profession. Among other heresies for which he became remarkable, he entertained the idea that no doctor's opinion was worth a guinea, and accordingly set the example of charging five shilling fees. About the year 1848 he began to travel through Europe with his wife and daughter, to make researches on his favorite author, Virgil, which occupation became an absorbing passion with him to the end of his life. After the death of his wife (whose ashes, after cremation, he preserved) he wandered with his daughter on foot for a quarter of a century, through all parts of Europe, in search of manuscripts of Virgil's *Æneid*. They crossed the Alps seventeen times on foot; and more than once they were obliged to show an abundance of the money they carried, before they were received into the inns where they sought shelter from night, snow, and rain. His wonderful commentary on his favorite author is described as being like the work of a sixteenth century scholar, of a man who studied and thought, and wrote without

hurry or care, who loved his subject and scorned the applause of the vulgar crowd. As such it is said to be the fullest and best exegesis of Virgil ever attempted, and to be absolutely unapproachable.

CALENDAR.

- Sept. 10rd.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
2 Kings v; 2 Cor. i. 23-ii. 14.
" vi. 1-24; St. Mark x. 1-32.
" vii; St. Mark x. 1-32.
" 11th.—Ezek. xxxiv. 17; 2 Cor. ii. 14 & iii.
" xxxvi. 16-33; St. Mark x. 32.
" 12th.—" xxxvii. 1-15; 2 Cor. iv.
" xxxvii. 15; St. Mark xi. 1-27.
" 13th.—" xlvii. 1-13; 2 Cor. v. Dan. i; St. Mark xi. 27-xii. 13.
" 14th.—Holy Cross Day.
Dan. ii. 1-24; 2 Cor. vi. and vii. 1.
" ii. 24; St. Mark xii. 13-35.
" 15th.—" iii; 2 Cor. vii. 2.
" iv. 1-19; St. Mark xii. 35-xiii. 14.
" 16th.—" iv. 19; 2 Cor. viii. v. 1-17; St. Mark. xiii. 14.

ORDINATION.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold (D. V.) his Annual Ordination in St. John's Church, Peterboro', on Sunday, October 15.

The examination of candidates for both Priest's and Deacon's Orders, will take place in St. Peter's School-house, Cobourg, beginning on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at 9.30 a. m.

Candidates are requested to notify without delay the undersigned, of their intention to present themselves; and to come provided with the usual *Si Quis* and *Testamur*.

WALTER STENNETT, M.A.,

Examining Chaplain.

Cobourg, July 26, 1876.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE following account of the late Bishop is taken from the *Guardian*:—"Bishop Field's consecration took place at Lambeth on Sunday, April 28, 1844, at the hands of Archbishop Howley, of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Worcester. His Lordship arrived at St. John's during the summer of the same year, the greater part of which was spent in making himself acquainted with the needs of the Diocese, and in the performance of duties in St. John's and its neighborhood. Next year the Bishop entered upon the first of those visitation voyages, in prosecution of which, with few exceptions, the summer seasons of his wide episcopate were occupied, and continued to be occupied, till the appointment of a coadjutor-Bishop, in the year 1867. His first voyage was along the south-west shore of Newfoundland, and he was accompanied as chaplain by the late Archdeacon Bridge, then rector of St. John's. For several years, his voyages in the well-known Church ship *Hawk*, given him by the present Bishop of Moray, in Scotland, then rector of Leigh, in Essex, were literally voyages of discovery—not indeed in the ordinary sense of the term, but voyages which led to the revelation of much spiritual destitution, and resulted in the discovery of the means of lessening, if not entirely re-

moving the wants disclosed. To give anything like a complete record of what was done by the late Bishop would be impossible. This will be never known till the day that shall discover and make all things known. When the writer of this record first came to the colony there were on the long coast range, west of Cape Race, but three clergymen, where now there are thirteen. On the Labrador shore, the French shore, and in White Bay there were none, nor was anything then known about those places. On the northern coast, which alone remains unmentioned, clergy have likewise been increased and multiplied. In St. John's, during the same time, a cathedral has been built, which, though yet unfinished, is even now second to no ecclesiastical edifice on this side of the Atlantic. During the same time a theological college has been established, good schools for girls and boys in St. John's, and orphanages for destitute children of both sexes, have been founded and set up on a secure basis. Endowment funds have been obtained for the perpetuation of the Episcopate, and for the Theological College, and many other works of a religious character, in connection with the church, established. It would not be easy to ascertain how many churches and parsonages have been built during Bishop Field's Episcopate, but it may be stated that of the number of ninety-four churches returned at the time of his last visitation voyage, as distributed among the seven deaneries of the diocese, and six additional ones on the coast of Labrador, undoubtedly a very large number were consecrated by him. Under his auspices also, the very important step has been taken, within the last five years, of establishing a diocesan synod, and we doubt not, very beneficial results will follow to the church in Newfoundland, from this measure, of which in fact, the benefits are already beginning to make themselves felt in the increased interest taken by the laity in the affairs of their church. The character of the late Bishop, we need hardly say, has been such, and the energy displayed by him so great, as to have left a marked and indelible impression on the diocese, in which his name has become a household word, and where assuredly he has left a memory that will not be soon forgotten. The writer of this unworthy tribute to the devotedness of a great and good Bishop, has journeyed with him on many occasions, by land and by sea, and has been an eye-witness of his work during almost all the years of his very long and laborious episcopate. He knows, therefore, the nature of that work, and the value set upon it by both clergy and laity, for whom and among whom the Bishop toiled in the labors so abundant, and may not also without presumption add, so fruitful. A tribute to his memory will, no doubt, be enterprised in Newfoundland, and, perhaps also elsewhere, by admirers of his noble and devoted zeal for the Church he ruled over so faithfully and so long. No unworthy memorial of him must his noble cathedral ever be, even in its present state. Why should not an appeal be made, which might result in its completion, as the most fitting testimony of the appreciation generally by the Churchmen of the value of his life and rule over the Church in Newfoundland for a period during which a whole generation has been born, and in which another has passed away? The portion already built could then stand forth as a memento of the commencement of his labors, and the yet unfinished part might be a memorial of the close of his long and arduous career. As long as the cathedral might remain, it would worthily carry on the recollection of Bishop Field to succeeding generations. This suggestion has also the advantage of the assured sanction of the