

comes to establish one hundred sects, but one Church. The Bible cannot produce one hundred creeds, but Satan and the flesh can. An Apostolic Church, then, must be linearly descended from the Apostles. We, as Churchmen, must have something more to keep us together than what a mere sect has. We must know the ground of our Churchmanship or we cannot be depended upon. We must know that we are Churchmen, our principle, for Christ's sake, for order's sake, for the Apostles' sake, and for the sake of the Lord's own divinely appointed, undoubted, and grace encouraging Sacraments. The infirmities and watchfulness which attach to men in all stations, everywhere, and at all times... this world cannot surely be supposed to exist only in the Apostolic Church. The frailties of the Clergy are no part of their divine office. The Word of God has done us little good if we have not yet learned this, and as for personal frailties and faults they are as rank and as manifest among the sectarian clergy as among the Apostolic, if not more. What I want, then, to make me love the Church, to make me work for it, to make me bear with its imperfections, or to cause me to be thankful for its many and great privileges, is to be sure that its origin is not human, and that its institutions and its Sacraments have been handed down to us from the Apostles' time. Take this from me and you take away all my respect for my Church as the Church of God. I shall then only look upon it as a mere human society, as an invention of men, which may be destroyed and set up again, in any way, as the caprice or whim of man may fancy. Nay! but take this away from me, and I shall soon try and have a Church of my own, and call it after my own name, and thus occupy a page, at least, in Ecclesiastical history. Surely there are many Churchmen in Nova Scotia able to understand the above plain words.

I remain,

Mr. Editor,

Yours, &c.,

RUSTICUS.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S DESPATCH.

We last week gave, in a condensed form, the substance of Mr. Labouchere's despatch to the Governor General of Canada, on Church affairs, as it appeared in the London Times; and this week we lay the despatch itself before our readers. It is truly valuable, as an exposition of the well considered views of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the movement in the Church which is now taking place in various dependencies of the Empire; and it must have the effect of silencing all those objections which are urged against the free action of the Church, on whatever ground they may be assumed. Mr. Labouchere states for Her Majesty's Government, that none of the difficulties raised, ought "to be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the Clergy and Laity by representative bodies, for the purpose of making rules for the management of Church affairs, and that they are by no means satisfied that for purposes so simple any statutable aid is necessary." This settles the question of the legality of the Synods within the scope of their Constitutions. But Mr. Labouchere, if we rightly understand his despatch, goes much further than this. He evidently considers that the Imperial Parliament ought to give legal sanction to the proceedings of Colonial Synods, but inasmuch as Parliamentary Legislation, for the reasons stated, would be inexpedient, he devolves the duty upon the Provincial Legislatures, as best fitted to perform it, from their knowledge of all the circumstances, and expresses the wish of Her Majesty's Government that they should give the proceedings of the Synods as much "legal force" as may be absolutely requisite, and for the reason that the existence of prior legislation on the subject, renders the voluntary binding force of such regulations impossible.

In all this it cannot but be perceived that much care is taken on the part of the State to show that the Church of England in the Colonies has no more claim upon it than any other denomination—and therefore of necessity all claim to a controlling power over the free action of the members of the Church in all that relates to her constitution and government is relinquished. There cannot, therefore, be the least doubt, that the bond of union, weakened to this extent, it remains entirely with the Colonial Church to say at what moment it will sever the last strand of State connection. But altho' Mr. Labouchere's despatch inspires this conviction, the anomaly still exists of having a Church established by law, in one part of the Empire, of which the Queen is the supreme head, and in another part, the same Church established by law, with evidence that the Imperial Government still look upon her as not so wholly disjoined from the State as to be a disrupted branch. How long a connection of this kind may continue, it is not very difficult to estimate. Various interests at present conspire to give it an impetus, and as long as mutual benefit may result, it will no doubt be advantageous to all parties—but it is at best but nominal, and continually in danger of being disturbed. It may indeed be inferred from the present relation of the Colonial

Church to that of England, that the State regrets its past policy in this respect; but if so it is too late now to prevent the consequences which sooner or later are sure to happen. The evil day of entire separation may yet however be retarded by a wise procedure, by the powerful influence of the Imperial government being used to procure for the Church that certain and safe measure of self government which also so much needs, and which will place her on an equality with other denominations, and enable her to regulate her affairs according to the constitution of Episcopacy. The Colonial Church free and independent, possessing Synodical action, with power to choose her own bishops, may for a long time to come look to the Sovereign and the Metropolitan of England for the confirmation of their choice, and a ratification of all their acts and regulations.

CONFIRMATION AT FALKLAND.

On Sunday last the Bishop of the Diocese administered in the Church of the Ascension, at Falkland, the holy rite of Confirmation. The number of candidates was 34, the proportion of men being unusually large, as they made up one half the number. This is most gratifying, as a contrast to the generally very small proportion of young men who think enough of God and His Service, to publicly profess their allegiance to Him and openly avow the Lord to be their God—too often, and in cities, there seems a delusion that it is unmanly to be confirmed, inconsistent with the conduct of a high spirited youth—that the calls of business afford sufficient pretext for remaining unconfirmed, mere nominal members of the Church. Such young Churchmen as these forget their high calling, in refusing with their own voice and by their own act to join more closely that family of God, from which, sons and daughters have been reckoned among the noble army of Martyrs and brave confessors, and higher honor still, a family for which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to suffer death upon the cross. But these hardy fishermen, whose avocations are more perilous, and trials in business far greater, have furnished a useful lesson; they have thought it honorable and safe to prepare themselves for a good confession, and bring themselves within the scope of those breathings of the Holy Ghost, vouchsafed by God in this service to all who come with their hearts, as habitations, swept and garnished for the indwelling of that sacred visitant.—And we may hope that the solemn hour in which Christ's Ambassador in His stead laid his hands on their head and in God's name blessed them, will be so remembered in the hour of strife with sin, as by the aid of the Holy Spirit to fortify their yielding wills against the encroachments of the Evil One, upon their resolutions to serve their God and cleave to Him.

It was a solemn and beautiful sight, when the candidates, after morning prayer, separating themselves from the congregation, stood in the deep chancel of their Church, to hear the address of their Bishop, who shewed them plainly what they were bound to do, and what they might with strong faith realize, if with an honest and humble spirit they came that day to ratify their Baptismal vows; more solemn still when, after the example of the Holy Apostles, he laid his hands on each, and, in intercessory prayer, asked the defence of God for each, from that time forward, until each persevering heir of salvation should be welcomed to the everlasting Kingdom of heaven.

None could fail to be struck with the reverent demeanor of those who were the sharers in, and of those worshippers who came to witness the first Confirmation ever held within that Church; and all who love Christ and His Church must pray as they read this, that God will bless this rite to the endless comfort of those His newly confessed disciples, and to His own glory; and that they who, by their own act, accepted the responsibility and privileges of the covenant, into which, by the charitable work of the Church, they were admitted in their Baptism, may be enabled to perform what they have so solemnly promised.

The Offertory amounted to £3 16s., which will, according to notice, be added to the Fund established for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

An Ordination will be held in the Bishop's Chapel on Trinity Sunday (18th inst.), the Service commencing at half-past ten (10.30 A. M.). The Offertory Collection will be given to the Clergy, Widows & Orphans fund. On the four preceding days the Candidates for Ordination will meet at the Chapel for Prayers at 9 A. M., and in the afternoon of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at a quarter after 6,—these special Services concluding with Prayers on Saturday evening at half-past eight.

R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The Steamship America arrived on Thursday last after a long passage. The news is of more than ordinary interest, and the treaty of peace, with the exception of some clauses, forms a conspicuous portion of the contents of the Papers. We have published the document, as the principal item of intelligence.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met at the Bounty Office, Dean-yard, Westminster, April 16. The subject that engaged its chief attention was the Reports on the discipline of the Clergy. Several other topics of interest were also brought before both Houses—the restoration to the Church of the Wesleyan Methodists—Church rates—and the revision of the Rubrics. At the conclusion the Convocation was formally prorogued until Thursday the 28th of August.

The Grand Review by Her Majesty, of the Fleet at Spithead, was an appropriate celebration of the treaty of peace. There were assembled 23 screw line of battle ships; nearly 40 frigates, paddle and steam; 2 mortar frigates; four wrought iron floating batteries; 50 thirteen-inch mortar vessels; 20 sloops, corvettes and brigs; and 164 screw gunboats; in all upwards of 300 sail of men-of-war, having an aggregate tonnage of 160,000 tons, manned by 40,000 seamen, carrying 3,800 guns, and firing at one discharge a broadside of nearly 90 tons of solid iron. Brother Jonathan will no doubt contemplate the spectacle with his accustomed serenity, and gather wisdom. To a Briton it is a just feeling of pride, that his country can at any moment call such a force into active service, whether it be for national defence, or as a guarantee for the peace of the world.

Preparations for the evacuation of the Crimea by the British army are in full activity, and already there have been some arrivals in England of men and material.

Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, had been entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House. In returning thanks for his health being drunk, he stated the object of his mission to be to give his exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations.

St. John's Church, St. John's, N. B., has adopted the system of free pews at the afternoon service on the Lord's Day, until the first of November next.

We are in daily expectation of a Variety of Church Publications, adapted more especially for the Young, which immediately upon arrival we shall advertise, and if sufficient inducement offers, shall continue to import. In addition to those which are daily expected, we have already received several Sets of "A plain Commentary on the four Holy Gospels," complete in 7 vols. f. cap. Svo. cloth lettered, published by John Henry and James Parker, London, which will be sold cheap. On this work we quote the *John Bull* of Oct. 27, 1855:

"The beauty and value of this Commentary consist in the combination of simplicity of language and depth of thought which pervades the observations and reflections appended to the sacred record. The object of the writer is evidently not to build up a system on the foundation of the evangelical narrative, but to evolve and elucidate its meaning, and thus to render its perusal at once instructive and profitable. In this he has succeeded admirably; so much so, that while even the Biblical scholar may gather instruction from its pages, the unlearned will find him a plain-spoken and unpretending guide in the pathway of truth."

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. PLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., OF PITTSBURG.

New York, March 19 1852.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh. I took two teaspoons full at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms: they had the appearance of having 'buried.' I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3, Manhattan place, or to B. L. Tibbels, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M. LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M. Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Taylor.