

others. On this same occasion, a conversation with a very interesting young girl, was rudely cut short by one of the officious leaders. She was a young woman of Devonshire had been ten years a Mormon, and had no relatives in the creed. She was baptized in the Church of England, of superior manners, intelligence, and appearance. As the impudent elder beckoned her off, she colored deeply, made a grace courtesy, saying, "May I bid you good evening, sir?" I replied, "Mary, I see you are enslaved." The elder called her Polly. Her name is Mary Stukdale, of Devonport, Devonshire, England. What years of bitterness and degradation await her should she ever reach Salt Lake, which is doubtful. Among all these columns of deluded people, I have found scarcely a single American, and no recent converts, most of them dating from ten to twenty years, and the immense majority of them from the west of England and Wales, and from the Wesleyan and Baptist Churches.

I am yours,

Edw. W. Pratt.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1856.

THE LITURGICAL OFFICE.

We extract the following tribute of praise of the labours of the Bishop of London for the extension of the Colonial Church, &c from the August No. of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*—

"We believe that there is no man, certainly no one in this generation, to whom the Colonial Churches have been so much indebted for their establishment and progress as to the Bishop of London. We are unwilling to let his retirement from the See, which he has so long and so usefully occupied, take place, without expressing the gratitude and the respect for him which we feel in common with all those members of our Communion who desire the extension of the Church, either at home or in the Foreign Dependencies of the Empire.

"We believe that, under God, we owe to him the great movement which has now been going on for many years in the extension of Colonial Episcopacy. The publication, in 1840, of his letter to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, brought the matter authoritatively before the Church. He made his own convictions felt by others, that 'if we desire the good done by Missionaries, to be complete, permanent, and growing with the Church's growth, we must plant the Church among them in all its integrity. Each Colony must have not only its parochial, or district pastors, but its chief pastor, to watch over, and guide, and direct the whole. An Episcopal Church without a bishop is a contradiction in terms.' He clearly laid down the rule which the Church should adopt. 'The difference between our past labours in the work of erecting Colonial Churches, and those which are now called for, must be this: that whereas we formerly began by sending out a few individual Missionaries, to occupy detached and independent fields of labour,—unconnected with one another by their relation to a common oversight in the execution of their task, although deriving their spiritual authority from a common origin;—and then, after an interval of many years, placing them under the guidance and control of Bishops; we should now, after having supplied the wants of those older Colonies, which are still destitute of the benefit of Episcopal Government, take care to let every new Colony enjoy that blessing from the very first. Let every band of settlers, which goes forth from Christian England, with authority to occupy a distinct territory, and to form a separate community, take with it not only its civil rulers and functionaries, but its Bishop and Clergy.'

"When the Bishop of London was consecrated, in 1824, there were only three Colonial Bishops—now, at his resignation, there are more than thirty; and this increase is chiefly due to him. And how great and blessed have been the results of this movement! The multiplication of Clergy, wherever a Bishopric has been erected, the greater number of converts from heathenism, and of worshippers among those Colonists who had been deprived of the ordinances of religion, the salvation of many, and the incalculable effects of the reaction on the Church at home,—all these are the consequences of this great work. And the Bishop of London has not only been the honoured instrument of advocating and advancing this measure, but he has been most liberal and munificent in his own contributions to the fund necessary for its success, and to that Society which has been the nursing-parent of all the Colonial Churches.

"We believe, too, that it was through the efforts of the Bishop of London that an attempt was made,

some years since, to bring together more closely Churchmen of various opinions in the support of the Missionary work of the Church. And though the measures which were adopted have not succeeded, as it was hoped they would, yet the attempt was one which it became the Bishop to make. The failure may, we fear in great measure, be traced to the fact that there was less religious feeling and more party-spirit than the Bishop and they who acted with him expected. And we trust that the blessing of the peacemakers will be his.

"And we owe to him very much of the progress of the Church at home. His proposals for the creation of a Fund for building new Churches in the Metropolis, printed in 1830, not only led to a great increase in the number of Churches in his own Diocese, but to the establishment of other funds for similar purposes elsewhere. The improvements in the Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders, in the character and attainments of the clergy, and in the manner of conducting Public Worship, are in a very great degree to be ascribed to him.

"And the revenues of his See have been nobly used. As we learn from the debates which have taken place in Parliament, they have not been accumulated for enriching or aggrandizing his family.—He has given, with a free and open hand, to all designs for extending the benefits of the church at home and abroad; and we believe that very much has been done in secret towards the relief of his poorer brethren in the ministry, and of their widows and orphans. No clergyman can have been long in his Diocese without learning instances of the Bishop's consideration of the poor and needy.

"We have had the privilege of laboring in his diocese; and we have always felt the advantage of being under a Bishop who had himself for many years been a working parochial clergyman. His ear was always open to applications for counsel and advice, and a call to duty was never made in vain. He has been a working clergyman to the last; and his work has worn him out. And he has not ceased to be a parochial clergyman. Notwithstanding the cares which come upon him daily, he has been a constant preacher both at St. James' and at Fulham.

"Some years since, a bishop of London died, who, like Bishop Blomfield, had been previously Bishop of Chester. A speaker at a public meeting, referring to the less than recent which the Church had sustained, expressed his hope that other Bishops of Chester and other Bishops of London might be what Bishop Porteus had been. And we will venture to express a like wish,—that the Bishop's successors may be what he has ever been—diligent in business, earnest, zealous and conscientious, kind and merciful to those in want.

"We feel as if our words needed an apology. We part from the Bishop with unfeigned gratitude and respect. We never set his value so much as we do now. We may not at present expect to see his well known face in our assemblies, or to listen to his words of warning or encouragement. But we hope it may please God long to spare him to the Church, which owes him so much; to restore to him such a measure of health, that he may spend in comfort the remainder of his days, to enable him still to be useful to the church by his example and counsel, and that when it shall please Him to remove him from this world, he may depart in peace, and at last hear these words of welcome, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!'

The arrangements for the week of the Meeting of the Clergy are as follows:—On Sunday, Oct. 12, 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 2 following days there will be Morning Prayer in the Bishop's Chapel at half-past 9, and Evening Prayer at a quarter past 5.

HEARTH OF NEWS.

The papers for a long time have not been so barren of news as at the present moment. The last English papers devoid of all interesting foreign intelligence save that of the entry of the Czar into Moscow, and his Coronation—are also devoid of these frightful crises, upon which journalists were

to create a profound impression in lieu of other material. We must however except the insurrection at Neufchatel which was attended with considerable loss of life in its suppression, and which seems to have been an attempt indirectly encouraged by Prussia. Whether this appearance of general tranquillity is to be depended on, or is only the calm that precedes an upheaving of the political elements, a little time will determine. Italy, Poland, Hungary, the socialism that overpreads the continent, will require the most delicate management ere they can be consolidated into a permanently peaceful state. Russia it is evident still casts a lingering look in the direction of Constantinople. Austria would be pleased no doubt with the sovereignty of the Danubian Principalities. Louis Napoleon has established himself as an army of observation close to the Spanish frontier. Prussia would scarcely be satisfied with Neufchatel in a conflict for an accession of territory. With what pride amongst all these promptings to social commotion and national ambition does Old England hold her way among the nations. Desirous to promote the freedom of the world, she seeks no unjust acquisition of territory—the arbiter of nations, she is powerful to prevent their feuds, and to reconcile the sovereigns with their subjects—dispensing the blessings of commerce, of civilization, of religion, to the whole world, she stands preeminent above them all in moral grandeur, the protected of the Almighty—an instrument in His hands for the performance of His designs, and to prepare for the coming of His kingdom.

On Sunday the 21st. inst., his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination at the Parish Church of Rawdon, when the Revd. John Manuel Hensley, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at King's College, Windsor; the Reverend John Randall, Missionary at Maitland; the Revd. Thomas Day Ruddle, Missionary at Sherbrooke; the Revd. Charles Bowman, Missionary at Rawdon; the Revd. David Westmore Pickett, Principal of the Collegiate School; and the Revd. Hamilton John Clare, Missionary at Brier Island and Digby Neck, were admitted to the Order of Priesthood. Prayers were read by the Revd. H. M. Spike, and his Lordship preached a logical and impressive discourse from the words of our Lord to His Apostles—"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." The Revd. Professor Hill presented the Candidates. The Church was crowded with a most attentive audience, who had the opportunity of witnessing the solemn manner, in which, according to the Ritual of our Church, her Ministers are set apart for their important work, and we may trust that in accordance with the Bishop's exhortation many fervent prayers were offered up for the future usefulness of those who on that day received their full commission to "preach the Word and administer the Sacraments to those over whom they should be appointed."

AN EYE WITNESS.

The R. M. S. *Arctica* arrived on Thursday night, from Boston.

The New York Herald asserts that British vessels of war had received orders to rendezvous off the coast of Mexico, and that Great Britain has taken steps to enforce the claims of the Mexican bondholders.

The English mail Steamer *Tay* was lost near Lopez Island on the 30th August—mails, passengers and crew saved.

Congress, says the New York Herald, is terribly exercised upon questions growing out of the Panama riots. It is charged upon the United States Government, that it desired to make them a pretext for seizing upon the whole isthmus.

NEW EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Mr. Hugo Reid, Professor of Language and Logic and Principal of the Day Schools, Dalhousie College, has just published a little Educational work entitled the *Elements of Geography*. It is a book of 153 pages, printed in brierly type, and contains a good deal of geographical information, together with an outline of physical and astronomical geography. Mr. Reid has compiled the above work with a view to supplying the student with more information on the Geography of British America, for which it is especially intended, than is to be found in other school Geographies, and in this respect it will be acceptable, notwithstanding the acknowledgment that it has been somewhat hastily prepared. By the time that the second edition will be required we have no doubt that Mr. Reid will be able to double the information he has now given on British America, and in this way he will be doing good service not only to the youth within it, in whose education he is interested, but helping to give to the world a knowledge of which it has hitherto been very deficient, of the natural configuration and resources of an extensive territory, capable of providing sustenance for many millions of the human race.

The great boat race between the St. John, N. B. and New York, on Monday, has resulted in the former beating the latter, the latter and her crew.