

of work. He needs rest and recuperation before resuming the work. So in preaching, I think a man really gets emptied in preaching once to the same congregation in a day, and if he preaches to them a second time, he is, of necessity, wanting in the emotion and grace which the first sermon might exhibit. And thus preaching, through its very excess, becomes unprofitable.

It is well for the clergy to exchange often. Besides giving their flocks the benefit of a varied ministry, it relieves them from this excessive demand upon their own sensibilities, which is so exhausting both to the intellect and the spirit. If they could arrange it to exchange for half day's services, it would be better than the whole day; as thus they would accomplish the main end of exchanging, without being absent from the principal service of the Lord's Day.

A PREACHER OF TWENTY YEARS.
—New York Churchman.

Correspondence.

Charlotte Town, July 13, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—As the "Church Times" is intended as an authorised medium of communication with the Bishop and his Clergy, and as it seems to be right that the Church at large should be informed of the duties performed by the Chief Pastor of our Church, under this impression I am led to forward for insertion the following brief account of his visit to Port Hill, up to the present moment, I imagine one of the most distant missions from Halifax.

I have to premise that through a severe domestic affliction his Lordship was constrained to abandon his long contemplated visit to the still more distant settlements of Cascumpeque and Kildare. The inhabitants of those places are however cheered by the hope that their spiritual wants are not uncared for, and that every effort will be made on the part of the Bishop to obtain for them a Pastor who will guide them into the narrow path that leadeth to eternal life.

On Sunday, June 28th, his Lordship having held a Confirmation at St. Eleanor's in the morning, was driven over to Port Hill in the afternoon by the Rev. J. H. Read, where he again admitted several young persons into full communion with their Church. It is sincerely to be hoped that the impressive Charge delivered by their Bishop upon the occasion may long be treasured up in their hearts and memories, so that they may in reality renounce the world, the flesh and the devil, and live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world, looking for the blessed hope of eternal life. His Lordship concluded the labours of the day, by preaching to a very crowded congregation from I Cor. Ch. vi. ver. 1, 2. From the great attention which was given to his earnest exhortations to "flee from the wrath to come," and to renounce every hope for salvation, saving that which the Gospel affords, I would fondly hope that the seed sown may have fruit, to the honor and glory of God—some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold. On Monday the 29th, His Lordship, accompanied by the Revd. H. B. Swabey, proceeded to Lot 2, where he consecrated a new Church under the name of St. Peter's, and afterwards confirmed those young persons who testified their anxiety to renew the covenant made in their name in their Baptism with Almighty God. As in all probability it was the first time many of his hearers had been present at the service of consecration, His Lordship at considerable length and with much clearness explained to them the intention of this ceremony, and clearly showed that although it would be fallacious in the extreme to attach any superstitious ideas to it, yet on the other hand it was not by any means so entirely unprofitable as many are fond of arguing. I would hope that many were satisfied that the spirit of the Psalmist's language is not inapplicable to our own way. "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to enquire in his temple." His Lordship concluded the services of the day by addressing the assembled congregation from Luke, ver. 6, 7—and earnestly urged upon all the necessity of becoming "wise unto salvation." The young were especially warned against the too common reproach brought against our holy religion by the nominal Christian and the atheist, viz. that the Christian faith is productive of gloom, sourness and austerity, while they were forcibly reminded that "the ways of religion are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace," and that godliness bath the promise of this life, as well as of that better one

which is to come. His Lordship having taken some refreshment at the residence of the Hon. James Warburton, returned to Port Hill in the afternoon, and from thence accompanied by the Revd. J. H. Read, proceeded to St. Eleanor's.

His visit has under painful necessity been rather shortened in the Western parts of the Island, but I am not altogether without hope that there may have been some who by his word and by his example will be induced "to consider one another unto love and to good works, and so much the more as they see the day approaching."

I am, Sirs, yours, &c.
HARRY B. SWABEY.

Windsor, July 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR—

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation in the Parish Church of Windsor, on Wednesday 8th inst., when thirty-six persons renewed and confirmed their Baptismal vow. The Church was well filled by an attentive congregation, and much interest was apparently felt in the solemn services of the day. Considerable pains were taken in preparing the Candidates for this solemn and interesting rite, and it is hoped that many if not all of those confirmed on Wednesday last, may by God's grace look back to this ordinance, as having been the turning point in their lives, and that they may "daily increase in God's holy spirit more and more until they come to his heavenly kingdom."

MR. EDITOR,

The recent improvements upon our Commons and in the City Cemetery, is a matter of congratulation to the public at large, and the promoters of them are entitled to the thanks of the community. I am glad to learn that these are to be followed by others of some importance, and that it is now contemplated to erect a Mortuary Chapel of a good style in stone, upon the General Burial Ground: the conveniences of those who attend Funerals, and the propriety that "God's Acre" should have on it some such emblem of God's Honor, most commend it to a favorable consideration; and I only hope that the suggestion in the "Church Times" that it should be made a Memorial of our own fallen heroes, before Sebastopol, may be adopted; and surely no Monument could be more appropriate or creditable than such a Sanctuary; on the entablature of which might be inscribed their epitaph, and the admiration of their grateful countrymen.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

(From the London Guardian, July 1.)

The Election Committees commenced their work on Thursday. That for Mayo county presents the most striking features. Mr. Scholefield presided; the petitioner, Col. G. O. Higgins, a Roman Catholic, as well as the sitting member, was represented by Mr. James and two other counsel; the sitting member, Mr. Moore, by three gentlemen of the Irish bar. In opening, Mr. James said—

"This was the most important election petition which, in the course of his experience had ever been brought before a committee. Those who had presented the petition were not so much prosecuting a mere election petition as preferring a series of charges of high crimes and misdemeanours against a large body of prelates of the Irish Church: and he should therefore deal with those charges as he should do if this were a criminal prosecution, and state nothing but what was capable of positive proof. He had to make a charge of organised conspiracy against certain priests belonging to the county of Mayo, of whom Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam was at the head. The validity of the election was therefore impugned on the ground that the section of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act which forbade the exercise of undue influence had been violated. At Ballinrobe two priests, at the head of an excited mob, kept Colonel Higgins for two days at the extreme peril of his life. A priest named Peter Conway was the chief actor in the scenes of riot. The nomination took place on the 3d of April at Castlebar, and in consequence of the excitement of the population three companies of the 38th Regiment were sent to town, and this Peter Conway was requested to calm the people, and the result was that it passed off without accident. On the Sunday Conway denounced Col. Higgins from the altar during the celebration of mass at Kiltala, where Luke Byrne was the priest, and at Ballinrobe, where James Halloran was the priest, Colonel Higgins was also denounced from the altar, and Halloran stated that he was acting by direction of the

Rev. Dr. M'Hale and the Roman Catholic Bishops.—At Killoonmon, where Mr. Joyce was the priest, the same scene occurred. Ballinrobe was, of course, in a most excited state, and Conway, at the head of a mob, proceeded to a neighboring village, as he expected that the voters would come in that direction. They met a respectable gentleman, seventy five years old, who was intimidated and cruelly beaten because he was one of Col. Higgins' voters. Eight or nine other voters were not accompanied by an escort of cavalry. Conway gave orders for their attack, and two of the voters were caught, and sworn upon some book purporting to be the Bible, not to vote for Col. Higgins. Others were taken as prisoners to an hotel at Scon, and Conway there "canvassed" them on the same evening. Conway never left those voters, but the same night took them to Moore and Palmer's committee rooms, and conveyed them to the poll, but being too late to poll, he locked them up in his own house for the night, and on the following morning made them vote for Mr. Moore. A number of voters in charge of a strong escort of cavalry were going to Ballinrobe, through Clanmorris between nine and ten o'clock on the same Sunday. The mob rushed out of the chapel, where one Reynolds, parish priest, was performing mass, and with Reynolds at their head attacked the cavalry and nearly killed one man.—Reynolds, believing that he had been killed, announced his death to the people, saying that it was the will of God. On the road to Ballinrobe from Clanmorris the same voters met an enormous mob, with Conway at their head, and Conway, in Irish, gave his curse, and the curse of the Church and of God, to all who should vote for Col. Higgins. A gentleman who was with the voters, however, went up with a pistol to Conway, and said that if he did not leave off infuriating the mob he would shoot him; and Conway, who was probably, judging from his actions, a coward, then desisted, and the voters at last arrived at Ballinrobe. About half past eight on the same Sunday, Colonel Higgins was going to Ballinrobe with his servant and postilion, when he saw a large and infuriated mob, with Conway at their head on horseback, Conway called out, "Is that Ousely Higgins? Yes, boys, it is." The postillions endeavored to drive on, and Conway called out, "At him, boys," and Colonel Higgins was obliged to take refuge in the house of a friend, where he was obliged to remain the whole day. On the Tuesday the excitement and terror increased. The Riot Act was frequently read, and ultimately the returning officer, at two o'clock, was obliged to adjourn the poll till the next morning. The priests were actually leading the mobs, and preventing Colonel Higgins voters from getting to the poll. It was questioned whether Father Conway ought not to be arrested; but they had not military enough to carry their purpose into effect. In the placards which had been issued and the subscriptions which had been got up no layman's name appeared. It was all the work of the priests. At that very moment subscriptions were going on at the altars to defray the expense of defending this return, and the very lives of the witnesses who were summoned to give evidence before the committee.

In the course of his speech, Mr. James was pulled up by the chairman for using the title "Archbishop M'Hale," an expression which the committee cannot recognise. Mr. Moore, the sitting member, was present during the learned counsel's address. The first witness called was Mr. David Rully (Protestant), a magistrate for the county, and supporter of Colonel Higgins. He detailed the difficulties experienced by a party of voters, of which he was one, marching with an escort of twenty five cavalry to the poll. At the Rev. Mr. Reynolds's chapel, at Clanmorris, the congregation rushed out upon them 200 or 300 strong, and pelted them with stones. Before venturing into Ballinrobe, the escort was doubled, after which, just outside of that town, they were met by a mob headed by Father Conway, who cried out in Irish, "My curse as a priest, and that of the Church and of the people be upon you seven times if you vote for Col. Higgins." A volley of stones followed this denunciation, and Conway shouted, "Boys! boys! don't kill a policeman or a soldier." Mr. Pondergast, of Ballinrobe, a retired solicitor, was the first witness examined on Friday. He confirmed the statement as to Father Conway during the voters:—

He never saw a more infuriated mob, all the violence being on the part of Mr. Moore's supporters. No voter in favor of Col. Higgins could have gone out in safety without an escort. He saw Father Conway on horseback in the centre of the town; he appeared to have the control of the mob.