

ly Master yet assign me a spot of ground in His Vineyard in the land of our fathers, I trust it will be where moderation, peace, and love preside.

I thank you most sincerely for your prayer that my family may have health of body while on earth, and that, for the sake of God's dear Son, we may enjoy an immortality with the Saints of Light. O! how fervently do I desire and pray, that to your endless blessings you may, yourselves, realize the same, and that we may together join in hallelujahs with the multitude which no man can number, before the throne of God, and of the Lamb, for ever and ever!

Believe me, gentlemen and fellow-Churchmen,
your faithful friend,
CHARLES LLOYD.

To the Hon. WILLIAM SWADEY,
STEPHEN SWADEY, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1857.

DIOCESAN SYNODS.

THE Bishop of Melbourne, in a letter to his brother, which has been published in the *London Times*, among many other matters, relating to the affairs of the Colony, describes the proceedings of a Session of the Synod. It would be a long time, we think, ere questions of like importance to those which were therein propounded, could have been considered in that Bishopric by the Church without its aid. There as in all places where the Church is planted, such a governing power, constituted with due consideration for her separate orders, will be found to meet her requirements, and also have much influence for good on all the religious world without her pale:—

"Immediately after my return to Melbourne from my last Visitation tour, the sittings of our Church Assembly recommenced, and the business connected with them has since occupied the principal part of my time. I think I expressed in my note above referred to my general satisfaction with the proceedings. We had no Dr. Brough's case to distract our attention, but were able to apply ourselves steadily to the work which was to be done. Legislation, however, is as I think I have said before, no easy task, and its difficulties open out more and more clearly as you proceed with it. We spent a great deal of time upon a bill for the constitution of parishes and the appointment of ministers; but when we thought we had put it into shape, and might get through with it in another day or two, we found so many important points to be involved, and so many questions likely to arise upon it, that we determined to refer it to a select committee for consideration, and to adjourn the Assembly until September, in order that it might pass through another careful examination in a committee of the whole house. Besides this, we had to deal with the subject of a commission for the trial of ecclesiastical offences, and the all important one of finance, in which it is very difficult to see our way.

"What we have already done has been only—1, to constitute a council of the 'diocese,' the members of which are to be chosen by the Bishop, and which he is to advise with in all the temporal affairs of the Church—a statement of their proceedings to be laid every year before the Assembly; and, 2, to regulate the periods of duration, and other particulars of future assemblies.

"Our Melbourne grammar-school is now so far finished that if we had a master we could commence immediately, but there has been a misunderstanding between us and our friends in England about the appointment, and the gentleman who has been selected by them—Dr Bromley, of Hull—cannot now arrive for several months. We are just about to commence the erection of school buildings at Geelong, where there is already a well conducted school, under the Rev. Mr. Vance, a clergyman whom I ordained. He is an Oxford man, and, so far as I can judge, very well qualified for his office.

"The question of popular education is one of very great difficulty. Our Assembly appointed a committee to consider the subject; and their report, which was a very able one, drawn up by one of the professors of our University, Professor Hearn, was subsequently adopted by a large majority, but without vehement opposition from the minority.—There are in it one or two expressions which I regret, but I think that its suggestions are on the whole justifiable on principle and adapted to the circumstances of the country.

"The clergy are all working harmoniously, and I hope, in general, diligently and with efficiency; but I find it very difficult to address to them such cautions and admonitions as individuals will from time to time require in such a manner as not to offend their pride, or wound what I regard as their too sensitive feelings. We, who ought to be patterns of humility, are apt to be peculiarly touchy whenever any reflection is made upon our conduct, or when we think due respect is not paid to our persons and office. I hope that our conduct with the laity in Assembly will do us good in this particular.

"There has been very little church extension during the last six months. Last year we had a great accession of clergymen, and this year we have enough to do in providing a maintenance for them all. In the meanwhile our population continues to increase, and if we do not advance we shall retrograde. My hope is that, by the blessing of God upon the deliberations and acts of our Assembly, we shall be able to reach more effectually than heretofore the mass of the people, and, through the power of the Holy Spirit accompanying the means of grace, there will be an increasing number of godly men found willing to exert themselves for supplying their spiritual wants. At present my hands are tied up from the want of funds for any except local objects; but these, wherever there is an earnest and able clergyman, are in general liberally supported. When you see in the *Church of England Record for Victoria* a statement of the incomes of the clergy for the last year, you will think that they had no cause to complain, nor have they, except in a few instances; but you must remember the difference in the value of money."

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Notice from the *Wesleyan*, of Thursday last, of the King's College Calendar, is a very fair testimony to the merits of King's College, and embraces the substance nearly of what the Calendar contains. As we only received the Calendar on Saturday last, after all the other papers had noticed it, it will not be expected that we shall have ought to say upon the subject matter:—

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

We have received the Calendar of this Institution for the year 1857. "The moral and religious condition of the College and the general attention to, and advancement in the various branches of study prescribed by the statutes, on the part of all the students, have been such as to afford much satisfaction to the several Professors. Not a single case of improper conduct has occurred during the year among the young men, which it has been found necessary to bring under the notice of the Board." This is a record which we read with great pleasure. It reflects credit upon the Institution and the youth who are being trained within its walls. The number of students falls far short of what might be expected in this (we had almost said ancient) seat of learning; but it is evident that the Governors are earnestly wooing, and with the means best adapted to win, success. The Faculty now consists of a President and four Professors. The Rev. Dr. McCawley, a thorough scholar and an accomplished gentleman, who understands and practices the *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, still occupies the Presidential chair. The Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M., is Professor of Divinity, including Pastoral Theology. The Rev. J. M. Hensley, A. M. is Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Henry How, Esq., is Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. And Henry Stiefelwagen, Esq., is Professor of Modern Languages. Two donations of £100 each have this year been made to the Institution. One by Dr. Cogswell, the interest of which is to be annually expended on a prize for the best player at cricket, the object being "to promote the health of the students, and encourage them in the prosecution of their studies." The other donation is from Dr. Almon, and the interest "is to be appropriated as a prize to be competed for every June, by matriculated students, in their first year."

We received the Tenth Annual Report of "The Alumni" on Thursday evening. This pamphlet contains the names of Officers of the Incorporated Alumni for the year ending June 1858: The Act to Incorporate the Alumni; The Bye Laws of the Alumni; Rules and Regulations passed at different times; The Report dated June 1857; The names of the Life Members, of whom there are 182; and of the Annual Subscribers, of whom there are 84.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived on Wednesday. There is no later news from India; but the papers are filled with letters and extracts of letters from parties there, describing fearful atrocities, hairbreadth escapes, acts of heroism and valor, and many melancholy details of loss of life, and of the misery that will be inflicted upon the country by the treachery of the native population. Doubtless the evil falls not on one side only. Vengeance provokes scenes of retaliation on the part of the Europeans, which are bad enough in their description, and colored by oriental imaginations, may perhaps have led to the committal of those horrid extravagancies, that in their nature are inexorable, and which provoke our hatred, and appeal to our sympathies on behalf

of their victims. When all the evil passions are aroused, and the licence of war permits them to ravage and destroy, there appears to be no enormity of which human nature is not capable. The only dependence is upon the mild influence of the Christian religion, and the humanizing spirit of Western civilization, to enable us to make a comparison in favour of our own countrymen. We may be assured that they could not be guilty of excesses like those which have within a few months so degraded the Hindoo character; but if a statement in a letter from an officer of the 52nd Native infantry, be correct, that his orders are—"to destroy, burn, kill and hang,"—the sanguinary propensities inspired by revenge will have full play, and we much fear that the exasperation of the Europeans will not be likely to lead them to remember mercy in the hour of victory.

It is pleasing to witness the philanthropy that has been evoked in France and England in behalf of the sufferers in India. The French Emperor has sent £1000 and the Imperial Guard £300 to the fund for their relief. Her Majesty has subscribed £1000, the Prince Consort £300.

There has been serious rioting at Belfast, and for upwards of a fortnight the northern capital was in the hands of two ferocious factions. This in turn has been followed by a series of Sunday riots created by the opposition offered by one party to the practice of open air preaching adopted by some clergymen of the Established and Presbyterian churches. On Sunday, 6th Sept. the riot act was read, and the mob fired upon by the constabulary. The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor recommends the Episcopal clergy to refrain from exercising their unquestionable rights as regards the question, and many of the Presbyterians have recommended a similar course. There can be no doubt from whom the opposition proceeds; and if the course pursued by the Bishop, &c., be with the earnest determination immediately to enforce these rights, it may be all very well—otherwise it is a very cowardly and questionable proceeding.

Military manœuvres are being practised at Chalons in France on a grand scale. The Emperor is present. The object appears to be to perfect in peace the discipline of the army, which it may be conceived has been somewhat impaired by its recent employment in the Crimea and Algeria. In an order of the day, on the 1st, the Emperor says after recommending to the officers a paternal severity and to the soldiers a necessary obedience—"This camp therefore will not be a vain spectacle offered to public curiosity, but a serious school, which we shall know how to render profitable by continual works, and the results of which will be evident if ever the country shall stand in need of you."

THE United States papers by the *Europa*, detail the wreck of the steamer *Central America*, on her passage from Havana to New York, whereby 500 lives were lost, out of about 600 who were on board. The steamer left Havana on the 8th Sept., and on the 11th it was discovered that the ship was making considerable water. Every exertion was used on the part of the Captain, crew, and passengers without effect. Those saved were taken on board the *Brig Marine*, of Boston, Capt. Barr, bound from Cardenas to New York.

THE BAZAAR AT STEWIAKKE.—The Bazaar at Lower Stewiacke, where the Revd. T. Dunn officiates, is advertised to come off on Tuesday the 6th October. The object will commend itself to every Churchman. We hope there will be a good attendance, and that many persons from the City who have leisure, will take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery of that part of the country, and gladden their eyes with the extreme fertility of its soil. The railroad affords a facility of getting a little way into the interior, which was never before enjoyed, and as it will be but a short time now ere winter sets in, our citizens who have leisure will do well to take every advantage of the favorable weather. There will be something worth seeing and hearing at Stewiacke on the 6th October. In the meantime the very numerous friends of Mr. Dunn in the city will have an opportunity of contributing articles to the Bazaar, which will be forwarded if left at Mr. Dunbar's, Barrington street, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WE copy from an English paper the following notice of the death of Lieut. General Cochrane, a native of this City, and well known to many of its principal inhabitants:—

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM G. COCHRANE. This gallant general, who died on Friday last, had seen considerable service during the Peninsular war. He entered the army in February, 1805, and accompanied his regiment in the first expedition to Portugal, in Aug., 1805.