

name of *Messias*, or *Christ* and *God* and *Holy Ghost* were always names of respect and honor among them. For this reason the Church of Christ, to do a peculiar honor to their Lord, took up this decent custom of expressing their respect to him, at the mention of that very name, by which the Jews blasphemed and reviled him; to show that that Jesus whom they hated and reproached, was honored by them as their Lord and Christ."

"When we come to this second article of the Creed" (the Apostle's) says Mr. Wheatly, "in which the name of Jesus is mentioned, the whole congregation makes oblation, which the Church, (in regard to that passage of St. Paul, that at the name of Jesus, every knee should bow) expressly enjoins in the 18th Canon, ordering 'that when in the time of Divine Service, the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by all persons present, as it has been accustomed; testifying by these outward ceremonies and gestures, their inward humility, christian resolution, and due acknowledgment, that the Lord Jesus Christ, the true Eternal Son of God, is the only Saviour of the World, in whom alone, all the mercies, graces, and promises of God to mankind for this life, and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised.'"

Hooker, speaking of this custom, says: "It sheweth a reverend regard to the Son of God—and against Infidels, Jews, Arians, who derogate from the honours of Jesus Christ, such ceremonies are most profitable."

The above considerations, Mr. Editor, must I think satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the propriety and utility of the practice in question, and will I trust, induce a greater degree of uniformity in this particular in all our worshipping assemblies. While however, I plead for a universal conformity to this ancient custom, I am not unmindful of the paramount importance of internal holiness. While therefore we bow at the name of Jesus, let us be solicitous—and let us shew it by our life and conduct,—to cast down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and to bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.

March 27th.

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The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

LEGACIES TO THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Since the 22nd day of May, 1837, when the First Meeting of Clergy and Laity took place at the National School House in Halifax, to receive at the hands of their Bishop the plan and objects of a proposed Church Society, hundreds of thousands of pounds have been bequeathed by members of our Christian Household to enrich and bless surviving families and friends. But, to what amount have the objects of their religious affections been remembered? Who have remembered as they have prepared to enter upon the fulness of joy themselves, the neglected and destitute places in charge of the Church, which no minister ever reaches with the glad tidings of great joy,* and where the living souls of many children are unfed with the milk or the meat of the Divine Word! Who have remembered the poor youth that might be trained for the Ministry, but cannot for want of means! How many have thought of the Day Schools and Sunday Schools groping in obscurity without strength to go upright, because no man cares for them! How many, as they have been considering how to dispose of certain thousands or hundreds, or tens, of pounds yet unappropriated, have thought of the Teachers that might be trained, the Churches and Parsonage Houses that might be built, the Mission that might be endowed; the Widow and the Orphans of some fallen Soldier of the Cross that might be provided for, or of the nations of Heathen yet to be enlightened! How many, we may go on to ask, within the compass of our Society, have thought, in the solemn evening of life, of any of these, mindful of the words of that Blessed Being whom they expected soon to meet, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of these, you have done it unto me!" or in the case of unfaithfulness "Inasmuch as you have not done it unto one of these, you did it not to me!" We have before us the 16 Reports of the Diocesan Church Society, and all that we can find in them respecting Legacies to the Society is as follows. "The Committee have for the first time (1843) the pleasing intelligence of the Receipt of a Legacy by the hands of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rector of the Parish of Annapolis; its amount is small, only £5, but it marks the pious disposition and affectionate regard of the Testator for the objects of the Diocesan Church Society; and at a moment when all his feelings must have been deeply solemn. The Testator was Henry Harris, Esq. of Annapolis."

* One of our Missionaries at the Eastward lately informed us that he was about visiting numerous families in his district whose doors had never been darkened by a minister of the Gospel.

(* Concluded from last week.)

Once more, and we fear only once more, we see a similar notice. It occurs in the 9th Report. The Rev. W. Bullock, in communicating the gratifying intelligence, thus writes to the Secretary.

"Be pleased to acquaint the General Committee of the Church Society, that our Treasurer has received from Mr. William Johnson, of Digby Neck, the sum of £10, with the request to be enrolled a Life Member of the Society, and with an assurance of providing another like sum to be payable at his death. I have the greater pleasure in making this communication, as the Donor is in humble life, and because in all probability, the offering is more in amount than a Tenth of all the money he possesses in the world." Fellow Churchmen and Churchwomen, when a sense of the uncertainty of life leads us to make a disposal of our earthly possessions, let us still remember some at least of the objects that have in life most deeply interested us, of our beloved and most useful Church Society. Let not Henry Harris and William Johnson any longer be solitary instances of affectionate regard for the Society, at a moment when of all others our acts should bear upon them the stamp of Eternity as well as Time. And as our departing Redeemer went into Heaven blessing His people (see Luke xxiv. 40), and from the world above still blesses us; let us also in departing thither, still benefit those we are leaving behind; and let the fruits of our love continue to bless our Church and our world after we have left it, that many may come to eat of the Tree that we have planted and to drink of the Well that we have opened, long after the right hand that has planted, and the left hand that has watered have ceased from their labours of mercy and love.

* We do not forget that the excellent Mrs. Totten also of Digby, has secured by her will valuable property to that Mission, although we recollect no reference to it in the Reports of the Society.

A course of Lectures will be preached at St. Paul's Cathedral on the evenings of the Holy Week. The Services will commence each day at half-past 7, except on Good Friday, when it will commence at the usual hour of 7. The subject will be—Christ our pattern and example with reference to particular graces and duties. The following is the proposed arrangement:

Monday—Humility, by Rev. R. H. Bullock, B.A.
Tuesday—Diligence and zeal, by Revd. Professor Hill, M.A.
Wednesday—Prayer, by Rev. E. Maturin, M.A.
Thursday—Meekness, by Rev. J. Shreve, D.D.
Good Friday—Obedience, by the Lord Bishop.
Easter Even—Forgiveness of Injuries, by Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr. M.A.

The Lord Bishop will preach in St. Paul's on the morning of Easter Sunday.

In answer to enquirers we are authorized to state, that the assembly of the Bishop, Clergy and representatives of the Laity of this Diocese, will be held at the same time as the general Meeting of the D. C. S., in October next; when the report of the Committee appointed to frame rules and regulations will be considered. In those Parishes which have not yet elected 2 Delegates, the Election may take place at the Easter Meeting, and whenever it is intended to propose such an Election, notice of the intention should be given at least three weeks before the day of meeting.

PATRIOTIC FUND IN P. M. ISLAND.—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq., Sec'y & Treasurer to the Committee appointed to collect the fund, reports under date of March 22, having received from Queen's Co., including Charlotte Town, £811 15 10; King's Co. including Georgetown, £122 7 10; Prince Co. including Princetown Royalty, £56 0 10.

ST. PATRICK'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—We omitted to mention in our last the very creditable procession of the Irish Society on St. Patrick's day. It was large in number, and well appointed. Several new banners were displayed, of elegant device, and tastefully executed, by Mr. George Smithers, whose ability as an artist would win him fame in cities of more pretensions than Halifax, Nova Scotia. A Ball under the patronage of the above Society is advertised for Monday evening, April 9, the proceeds to be applied in aid of the charity fund.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH. By Rev. W. BULLOCK. —A new supply of this Book of Hymns adapted to the seasons and circumstances of the Episcopal Church, has been received at W. Gossip's Bookstore, Granville Street. The price has been reduced, and they may be had in neat muslin binding, and in muslin covers, from 2s 6d to 3s. each. It is a very nice book for a present.

R. M. STEAMSHIP ASIA.

The R. M. Steamship Asia arrived on Thursday night from Liverpool. English dates are to March 17. The confirmation of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, and the accession to his throne of the Grand Duke Alexander, came by this Mail. It does not yet appear precisely what may be the policy of the new Emperor. A suspicious circumstance is noticed on the part of Austria, which had sent off an envoy to the Russian Court on the receipt of authentic intelligence of these events. The manifesto of the new Sovereign is differently construed according to opinions held of the state of public feeling in Russia. There is enough of pacific assurance in it, if that be the real intention—it is warlike enough on the other hand, if it is the intention to persevere in the war. If there be a peace and war party in Russia, as is pretty generally asserted, nothing can be more prudent for an outcast, and either policy may be pursued, according to events, or the more prevalent determination of the people.

The state of affairs in the Crimea, is, notwithstanding our hopes for the allies, a puzzle. On the one part are the Russians in a strongly fortified city entrenched also beyond the walls and making counter approaches to the position of the allies, with a country open to them on all sides but one, from which they derive any quantity of supplies, beyond the possibility of being frustrated. On the other part are the allies, investing one side of Sebastopol, in as bad a condition, notwithstanding some recent improvement, as an army can possibly be, with disease, and want of shelter—confined to the space of ground which they occupy, and depending upon their water communication for every thing of which they stand in need. Can any of our military friends upon the strict rules of siege strategy, inform us which at the present moment stands toward the other in the relation of besieged? We find that the French had made a sortie in great strength, and had stormed the Russian advanced redoubts, with a great loss of killed on both sides, the Russ being in superior force—but they were met by such a tremendous cross fire, that their position was not tenable, and they were compelled to evacuate their conquest very quickly. Sir Colin Campbell's division had attempted a reconnaissance, but the weather, a compound of hard frost, and driving snow, was so severe, that Gen. Canrobert, by whom he was to have been joined, did not think it advisable to call out the French. The gallant Scotchman not being aware in time of this determination, proceeded onward—but was obliged to return—many of the men being severely frost-bitten, and the atmosphere so clouded with snow that they could not see ten yards ahead. Such a commentary on the utmost efforts of human determination, has been on several occasions afforded, during this invasion of the Crimea. It is calculated to abate the presumption of man, and to teach him that all his doings, even when directed by his utmost strength and skill, are controlled by an Almighty Power.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The first instalment of the Foreign Legion, raised in the United States, arrived here in the Brig America from Boston, yesterday morning. There are 70 men apparently Germans. They were landed at 10 a. m. and marched to the Military Hospital to be inspected, preparatory to proceeding to their quarters at Melville Island.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The last Lecture of the Season was delivered by Joseph W. Marriott, Esq., Principal Col. Church Society's Model and Training School, on the evening of Tuesday last,—subject—Reason and Faith. The Lecture was a very able one, and listened to with much attention by a numerous audience.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The three or four last lectures before the Mechanics Institute, have created considerable interest, and if delivered at the commencement instead of the close of the Session, would probably have redeemed its influence on the minds of the community. Louis M. Casseres, concluded his Lecture on Music, last Wednesday evening, assisted by several amateurs, whose practical examples afforded much entertainment. The Hall was crowded, and many had to go away, from the impossibility of finding sitting or standing room.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee had examined several persons, among whom were His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir DeLacey Evans. The various examinations disclosed a great deal of incompetency and neglect in some of the departments, although it does not appear that any party can be so far criminated as to be made a public example.

Prince Menschikoff has been recalled from the Crimea, to be succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff.