

of lasting once more that heavenly food, which the merciful Lord has provided in remembrance of Him. God grant that it may have indeed proved strengthening and refreshing to their souls.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—We understand that a branch of this Society has been lately formed at Antigonish, where the Rev. T. C. Leaver is Rector; and that a meeting of the parishioners at Guysborough was soon to be held for the same purpose. Another Parochial Committee was also formed at Shelburne on the 10th instant, and several pounds were subscribed. The weather was unfavourable, which with other causes prevented a full attendance.

THE BISHOP.—We see it stated in the Halifax papers, that his Lordship and family are about sailing for England.

DR. CHALMERS.—"This distinguished divine," says the New York Churchman, "is now delivering a course of lectures on the establishment and extension of National Churches, as affording the only adequate machinery for the moral and Christian instruction of a people. This course is to be followed up by another from a clergyman of the Church of England upon the excellence and value of the English national Establishment, together with the circumstances which impede its efficiency and the best remedies for such defects. These lectures if published would be read with interest on this side of the Atlantic, the operation of the voluntary system in this country probably coming in for its share of consideration."

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN AT LUNENBURG.

(COMMUNICATED.)—The usual documents connected with the demise of a British Sovereign, having been received at Lunenburg, by the mail of this week, the Magistrates in Special Sessions on the following day appointed Saturday, 19th August, inst. at 2 p. m. for the proclamation of her gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

On Thursday, the usual marks of respect were paid to the memory of our late beloved Sovereign, by tolling the church bells, &c.

On Saturday, the public assembled at the Court House, from which the procession marched in the following order: A firing party of Militia, with their officers, and the banners of the 1st and 2d battalions Lunenburg militia.

The Herald, Mr. Henry Ernst, in a gig, with the Rector of the Parish.

(no other minister being then in Lunenburg.)

Magistrates.

Members of the Bar.

Medical gentlemen, and other inhabitants.

The Herald read the proclamation, printed on page 158 of this paper, at the Court House, and at four other parts of the town. A salute of three rounds was fired on each occasion, while the music played the national airs, and merry peals were rung from the belfries of the Episcopal, Lutheran and German Reformed churches: nor did the humble bell of the National School-house forget to lend its aid on the joyful occasion. The repeated acclamations of "God save the Queen," which followed the proclamation from time to time, furnished no slight evidence of the loyalty which evidently was felt by the inhabitants; and it cannot be doubted, but that many present contrasted the peaceful order with which one monarch has succeeded another in our Realm, with the bloodshed and civil war which in other countries frequently accompany the same event.

Nor was the admirable Royal Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety, &c. forgotten, and which is published in this number. It was audibly read by the Herald at the close of the business of the day. May all to whom that excellent document is made known, be thereby led to avoid the vices therein condemned, and to set the example thereby so earnestly enjoined. They will thus shew that it is from the heart they exclaim

God save our Queen!

On the conclusion of the ceremony, the greater part of those who had thus met to shew their loyalty and their gallantry to their "high Ladye," partook of the hospitality of J. C. Rudolf, and J. Heckman, Esqrs. and the Sheriff.

A WORD TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to be obliged to speak again on the subject of money matters; but they are somewhat important in these times, and the necessity is urgent. Many subscribers are still in arrears for LAST YEAR, and still more have not yet paid the *half in advance* for the present, which ought to have been done, and which for the most of the subscribers became due on the 1st of December last, and again on the 1st of June following; and we are now drawing fast to the end of the second volume.

The Publisher represents that he is under the necessity of providing for his subsistence and that of his family; and that he moreover does not obtain his paper, ink, type, &c. for nought,—to say nothing of postage of letters and papers, for which he must find money: and that, therefore, he has a reasonable right to expect payment from the Subscribers, according to the terms set forth in every number.—These terms are—*10s. per annum; when sent by mail 11s.3d.; HALF to be paid in ADVANCE.* He earnestly begs that these terms may be complied with; and that ALL WHO ARE IN ARREARS will, as soon as possible, pay to the nearest Agent, or Clergyman: and that the half in advance, *in every instance*, for the future, may be punctually paid each year.

And we heartily second his appeal, reminding our readers, that not only the bread of the Printer and the just return for his labour, but the *life of the Colonial Churchman* depends on the punctuality of the subscribers.—Persons in New Brunswick may forward their subscriptions to Mr. A. R. Truro, St. John. In the case of every new subscriber, the half in advance, at least, should be sent with his name.

The cordial thanks of the Editors and Publisher are due to those clergymen and others who have forwarded subscriptions at proper times.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 8th inst. Mr. Francis J. Rudolf, aged 32 years, eldest son of the late Francis J. Rudolf, Esq.

DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

Wicomico Church.—This church was completed in the year 1771, not long before the Revolution, and the walls are still firm; yet the other part of the workmanship was so inferior to that of former times, that the vestry refused to receive it at the hands of the contractor. Its roof is now falling in, and the ceiling has given way some years since. Each of the Bishops of Virginia have preached in this decaying house, though not without some apprehension. Its present condition is truly distressing. The doors and windows are gone. The fire bricks which case the doors are gradually disappearing. Along the deserted aisles and in the pews of this large house, measuring seventy-five feet in either direction, may now be seen the carriage, the wagon, the plough, the fishing seine, lumber, and barrels of tar and lime, and other implements of husbandry. The cattle have free admission to it, and the pavement of the aisles and even the slab which covers the remains of one of the latest ministers is concealed by dirt and rubbish. The old bell which formerly summoned the neighbors to the house of God, is lying in one of the pews near the falling pulpit. In the deserted chancel you look in vain for the communion table and the baptismal font, and there is too much reason to fear that these also are now used for purposes far other than those to which they were originally consecrated and long applied. Some steps have recently been taken towards the repair of this large and venerable building, but whether it will be effected or not is still doubtful.

The next appointment of the Bishop was on Friday the 23d, at Christ's Church Lancaster.

The past history and present condition of this hallowed spot and temple deserve a more particular notice. The notice is derived from the memorials furnished by the house itself, and the tombstones

around and within it, and from the vestry book of the parish, kept from the year 1665 to 1770, to which the writer of this article had access. The present church was built on the site of an older one, which was completed in the year 1670 under the direction of Mr. John Carter, the first of that name, and the great ancestor of all bearing it in Virginia. By the side of the chancel is a large marble slab on which are the names of John Carter, his three wives, and several children, who all died before him and were buried in that spot.

This church being too small for the increasing population, a larger one was meditated, and some change in its location was talked of, when Mr. Robin Carter (since known by the name of King Carter) generously offered to build one at his own expense, saying that in consequence of his large possessions, increasing family, and number of tenants, he had for some time intended to build a large one for the parish. The offer was cheerfully accepted, and the present house completed about the time of Mr. Carter's death; that is, about the year 1731—and to this day exhibits one of the most striking monuments of the fidelity of ancient architecture to be seen in our land. Very few, if any repairs have ever been put upon it. The original roof and shingles now cover the house, and have preserved in a state of perfection the beautiful arched ceiling, except in two spots which have within a few years been stained by the rain which has leaked through two of the gutters where the shingles have rotted. Except in the gutters, the shingles, though more than a hundred years old, appear to be good. The walls of the house are three feet thick and perfectly sound. The windows are large and strong and probably two-thirds of the glass yet remain. The pews are of the old fashion, high backed, double and very firm. A very large one near the altar and opposite the pulpit, together with the whole north cross of the house, was specially reserved by Mr. Carter for the use of his family and dependants in all time to come; and it deserves to be noticed that in addition to the high backs which always concealed the family and prevented any of them from gazing about while sitting or kneeling, a railing of brass rods with damask curtains was put around the top of the pew, except the part opposite the pulpit, in order, it is believed, to prevent the indulgence of curiosity when standing up. These rods and curtains remained it is said until a few years since, and some relics of them are probably to be found in possession of neighbors or relatives at this time. In farther evidence of the fidelity with which this house was built, it may be mentioned that the pavement of the aisles which is of large free stone, is now solid and smooth as if it were the work, of yesterday. The old walnut communion table still stands firm and unimpaired, and not a round from the railing around it is gone or even loose. The baptismal font the largest and most beautiful ever seen by the writer, is still there; and what will scarce be credited, the old cedar dial post with the name of Robin Carter and the date of 1702 and which was only removed a few years since from its station without the door where it was planted in the ground is yet to be seen in its place of security under the pulpit. In such a house, surrounded by such interesting memorials, it was delightful to read the word of God and the prayers of the Church from the old desk, and to pronounce the commandments from the altar near which the two tables, the Creed and Lord's Prayer are still to be seen in large and legible characters, and then to preach the words of life from the high and lofty pulpit which seemed as it were hung in the air. Peculiarly delightful was it to raise the voice in such utterances in a house whose sacred form and beautiful arches seemed to give force and music to the feeblest voice, even beyond any other building in which the writer ever performed or heard the hallowed duties of the sanctuary.—From Bishop Meade's Tour.

Holiness.—One leading distinction between the man of the world and the Christian is, that while the one is governed by temporal and earthly, the other acts under the guidance of eternal and spiritual, principles: the one is the slave of self, the other the servant of Christ Jesus.