

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

EPISCOPAL VISIT TO WYMOUTH.

MR. EDITOR,—

I perceive that communications have been sent to you from time to time, giving an account of the Bishop's visit through the Western section of his Diocese. I beg to send you the following particulars connected with his recent visit to this place. His Lordship left Yarmouth on Monday the 4th inst., and halted at Montserrat in the evening. This settlement is almost exclusively inhabited by French Roman Catholics. Here, however, he found a few Protestant families, whom he exhorted to remain "steadfast in the faith." Four children were baptized by his hands; and he did not leave these "few sheep" without the promise of endeavouring to secure to them occasional visits from some of the nearest Clergy. On Tuesday, the 5th, his Lordship was met at Bellevue's Cove (5 miles from this) by the Rev. P. J. Filleul, and Messrs. C. P. and Alpheus Jones.

On Wednesday, the day of Confirmation, the attendance at Church was very excellent, considering that Episcopalians in this community are not very numerous. The Service commenced at 11 o'clock, and was conducted by the Rector. There were 23 Candidates for Confirmation. The nature and responsibility of the engagements, they were about to assume, were pointed out, in as solemn and touching words as language can furnish. Among other pious counsel, they were warned not to consider their duty at an end, when the solemnities were over; but to look up perpetually to God to preserve them from the evil of this ensnaring world. His Lordship expressed much pleasure at observing so many young men coming forward on this occasion, "for who," added he, "stood in so great need of the restraining grace of God, as those whose age and circumstances peculiarly exposed them to the evil influences of the world?"

A Sermon was then delivered by the Bishop on the Lord's Supper. In this discourse the sound and scriptural views of our Reformers were ably maintained. And most affectionately were those, who had that morning "witnessed a good confession before men," invited to seize the first opportunity to partake of this means of grace; and it would be found to tend greatly to keep alive the hallowed feelings awakened in their breasts.

In the afternoon of the day the Missionary drove the Bishop to see the little Church on St. Mary's Bay, and distant from the Parish Church, 9 miles. The alterations and repairs already effected commended themselves to his approval, as well as those that are being carried out. While in this neighbourhood the Bishop called on Mr. J. McNeill, and on the family of S. Savary, Esq., and in the evening he and Mrs. Binney spent a few hours agreeably at the residence of C. P. Jones, Esq.

The day following, a boat was ready at an early hour, for conveying the Bishop to Sandy Cove. This mission is separated from Weymouth by St. Mary's Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy. The passage across is five miles, and is frequently rough and boisterous. The Bishop was accompanied by his lady, the Rev. P. J. Filleul, and Mr. R. W. Jones, one of the Wardens of Weymouth. After a pleasant sail of an hour, they were met on landing by the Revd. J. H. Clark, the Missionary at Sandy Cove.

The peculiar excellence of the Episcopal system is, perhaps, no where more apparent than in visits for holding Confirmation. Here the highest Minister of the Church lays his hand upon those, who have, in infancy, been introduced into the fold of Christ, and exhorts them to seek daily the grace exhibited and sealed to them in that covenant. In this beautiful and significant rite, so calculated to arrest the attention and impress the heart of the young before they are distracted by the cares of life, or have plunged into the follies of the world, is comprehended all the good which others think to attain by a second baptism. There is, however, this important difference between them,—that whereas the former has come down to us from apostolic times, along the track of ages, to the present,—of the latter, we venture to affirm that it has been interpolated in the doctrine of Christians; and in regard to it there can be no real breach of charity to say—"We have no such custom neither the Churches of God."

Another important benefit to be derived from Episcopal visits is the healthy stimulus that is thereby imparted in a parish. The Diocesan is thus led to form an acquaintance with our people and to become acquainted with their wants and capabilities. They will on their part almost uniformly, evince a desire and

make an effort to comply with his wishes. And in the end it is firmly believed that such a spirit of humble acquiescence will command the blessing of Him, who has appointed diverse orders in the Church, and to whom we are assuredly bound to pay deference in matters of a spiritual and temporal nature. Such a course is infinitely preferable to the indulgence of a captious or cavilling spirit, which will eventually engender disorder and disunion among ourselves, and not a few other evils in the Church of God. It surely is displeasing in the sight of Him who has enjoined us to "Obey them that have the rule over us"; and it is unbecomingly in any who profess to be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who when he sent his Apostles into the world gave them this soul-sustaining promise: "He that heareth you heareth me; and he that despiseth you despiseth me."

These thoughts have occurred to me when reflecting upon the manifest advantages of our Episcopal organization; and they are not to be interpreted as applying—in the least—to the members of the Church at Weymouth. Of them we can safely say, that they are loyal in all things connected with the Church. Altho' neither so numerous nor so wealthy as many others, they have generously responded to every invitation made them to support the Church and all her institutions; and they are willing to make further exertions with that view. A variety of circumstances have prevented them having their Church put in the condition due more especially to the temple of the Lord; but great exertions will be made this summer to effect this desirable object. Should we all, through God's goodness, be spared to receive another visit from the Bishop three years hence, we look forward to the satisfaction of introducing him into a neatly painted Church, to be summoned to the sanctuary by the sound of a bell, and above all to have so profited by his godly instructions as to have made visible progress in our heavenward course. And may those especially who recently came forward to enrol themselves on the side of the Lord—who, by faith in his cleansing blood, became one with Him and He with them, ever preserve and treasure in their memory his earnest appeals. May his affectionate counsels preserve them in the day of temptation, and in the hour of peril.—May they sustain and comfort them in the day of adversity, so that continuing the Lord's for ever, they may, at length, through God's inconceivable mercy, attain his everlasting kingdom.

H. M. L.

Weymouth, June 17th, 1855.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

We do not know enough of the proceedings that usually attend on the annual meeting of the Governors and Alumni of King's College, to be able to describe them as their prominence in the work of the Church entitles them to be known, and shall leave the task to others more competent. Enough however, appears in the programme which the advertisements afford, to show that they will be of high interest, not only to those more immediately concerned, but to every person who may be privileged or have leisure to attend them. We gather that they commence on the 21st and end on the 30th of June, and that the Encenia will be celebrated on the 28th. Windsor, which has derived so much benefit from the College, will be quite enlivened by the influx of its former temporary residents during this week. Caps and gowns will be common objects in every street of the village. Many of the clergy who have been educated within the College walls will be there; and many laymen also, will take this opportunity once more to honour by their presence their Alma Mater; while not a few, who altho' strangers to the Academic Halls, have bought their freedom, will participate in the celebration. These yearly gatherings cannot fail, if properly directed, in having a powerful influence upon the welfare of the College. They knit its friends together in its behalf, and they promote that social and brotherly feeling, and that true understanding of each others position, which are necessary effectually to sustain the work of renovation so well begun by the contributions of the Churchmen of the Diocese, and by the Sons of the University wherever they are to be found. King's College has never been without an array of the best talents of the land in the persons of its legitimate Governors, and of late years its circumstances have more than ever required their exertions. It is well, at so interesting and critical a period of its history,

that they have had amongst them, and with the chief seat at their Board, the present Bishop of the Diocese, a Prelate to whom College life and college education are familiar, one who has gathered his learning and experience from the noblest seat of learning that the world can boast, the University of Oxford—one who is well able to direct and advise as to the best means to ensure the usefulness and efficiency of this Provincial seminary. To him Windsor College will ever stand deeply indebted for the warm interest he has taken in its affairs; and to his counsel and assistance it may be reasonably assumed that much of its future prominence will be owing. With this assistance—with its full complement of able Professors—and the prestige which attaches to the Institution, the University of King's College ought to, and of right does assume the position of the first Educational Establishment of the land. We trust that at the coming meeting the Governors and Alumni may in their united wisdom mark out some course of improvement that shall tend to increase and perpetuate its fame—that when time shall roll by its hoary walls, it may in intellect be ever youthful—the handmaid of true religion—shedding the rays of knowledge to remotest distance—and still gladdening and ornamenting the land, of which it is even now one of the fairest ornaments.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived on Tuesday night, in 10½ days from Liverpool, with nearly 200 passengers. Her news is a full corroboration of the telegraphic intelligence via New York of the Allies' successes in the Crimea, and something more. The British fleet were exploring the sea of Azof in every direction, and it is supposed would soon attack the most important Russian positions in that inland water. There had been no further advance of the Allied forces at Sebastopol, than to the line of the Tchernaya. The attempt to penetrate the country is evidently full of difficulties; but it is to be hoped they will soon all be surmounted by British and French valour, and that ere long this strong hold of despotism will succumb to the prowess of armies battling for the rights of nations, and to secure the peace of the world.

In the latest telegraphic despatches from the seat of war, dated Saturday, June 9, at noon, the capture of the Mamolon breastwork is announced. This event is stated to have taken place on the 7th, when, as we are informed, "the formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening, the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon—the greatest gallantry was displayed on all sides—casualties not known."

There can be no doubt at all that the Allies' possession of the Sea of Azof will operate to the discouragement of the defenders of Sebastopol. It is said to have caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg, where the Government are accused of neglecting this important portion of Russian territory. The charge of neglect we dare say is without just grounds, for it could hardly have been contemplated that any attempt would have been made in that quarter, or if made that results so decisive could have been obtained. The Russians have ever deemed Sebastopol the key of the Crimea, and that in fact, the defence of any other part of the country has been secondary, and it is only since the recent overpowering force of the Allies has been directed upon the Crimea, that the latter have been in a condition to look to other matters than the difficult task immediately before them. It will now be seen whether the key of the Crimea is Sebastopol in reality, or whether by way of the sea of Azof, such an impression may be made upon it, as will reduce the country, and secure the object of so much toil and loss of life.

Preparations were making in France for the reception of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who were expected to pay a visit to Louis Napoleon, some time in August, after the prorogation of Parliament. The Royal party it is said would land at Boulogne, where they would be received by the Emperor and Empress of the French, with a right royal welcome, and then conducted to Paris.

The Allied fleet in the Baltic were within view of Cronstadt; but its strong defences seem to preclude the possibility of a successful attack.

The venerable Theodore Harding, the last of the Fathers of the Baptist Churches in Nova Scotia, departed this life on the 8th inst.

The Band of the 76th Regt through the kindness of Colonel Clarke, gave the citizens a rich musical treat on Monday last, in the Horticultural Gardens. We learn that they intend performing once a week at the same place.