

service had been made. At length, the Rev. Mr. Leacock himself volunteered, in a letter to the Bishop of Barbados, to visit the western coast of Africa, with the view of founding a Mission. At a special meeting of the Mission Board (Sir W. Colbrook in the chair) this offer was accepted, though not without many painful feelings at the loss of an individual so generally esteemed and beloved, and as a clergyman so valued in the Diocese. In acknowledging the appointment Mr. Leacock said, "When my work is done I will thankfully go to bed in Africa's dust, and sweetly and quietly rest from the toil and burden and heat of the day, till the bright morning dawn, in which the trumpet shall announce the approach of our great King, and we shall rise up and mount up to meet Him in the air, and be with Him forever."

Mr. J. H. A. Dupont, a black student at the Cedrington Mission House, readily accepted an invitation to accompany Mr. Leacock as a help in the work of civilization, as well as a subordinate teacher for Missionary objects.

They left Barbador in July, 1855, and arrived in Southampton early in August. During their stay in England, Mr. Leacock attended several Missionary meetings in the Diocese of Salisbury, where he met with much sympathy and encouragement. Meanwhile Mr. Dupont was at Battersea College, improving himself in school teaching. On the 24th Oct. they embarked for Sierra Leone, in company with the Bishop of Sierra Leone, under whose episcopal directions they had been placed by the Bishop of Barbadoes. Early in November they reached Freetown, and in the following month commenced their labors at Fallangia, a village on the Rio Ponga, 140 miles North of Sierra Leone.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not consider themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

THE CHURCH SQUARE, LUNENBURG.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Several enquiries having been made by friends at a distance respecting the attempt originated by the Trustees of the Church of St. John, in Lunenburg, of the ground surrounding its 60 by 40 feet site, you will oblige enquiring friends by publishing in your paper the following statement respecting

THE OLD CHURCH SQUARE.

In the year 1753, our company of 1600 persons, attended by their clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Moreau, migrated from Halifax to Lunenburg, where the Government at once took measures for the erection of an Episcopal Church on the ground in question, being a Block of 180 by 120 feet, there being 3 other similar Blocks adjoining, on one of which the Public Gaol was about the same time built. On the Church Square the people assembled every Sunday for Divine Service; and on it, under God's sky, until the Church was ready for Public Worship, 200 Communicants at a time have received the Lord's Supper. These facts of themselves almost consecrate the spot in the hearts of us their descendants, and the dear old Church and its site have been in the exclusive charge of the 10 successive Rectors of the Parish from that time to the present. In 1785, the Squares were granted in trust to 4 Churchmen and 3 Dissenters, their heirs and assigns. From that date to the year 1814, when the last of these Trustees died without heirs, (see Cruickshank's Digest, vol. 1, page 550) without having leased the ground, or made assignment of the Trust, not a shadow of evidence exists that they even accepted the Trust, or ever in any way whatever exercised the slightest control over the Church Square. The last Trustee, D. C. Jessen, Esq., died in 1814, without heirs, and without assignment of the Trust. Three days before he expired, he sent for the Rector and Wardens to attend at his house, when he thus addressed them from his dying bed:

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of St. John's Church, Lunenburg, and their successors in office for ever:

Gentlemen,

"The kind Providence of God has been pleased to spare my life till this happy moment, wherein I have it in my power to manifest my love and high regard for the Established Church in this place, by presenting it with a Bell for the steeple, and a complete Set of Communion Plate for the sole use of said Church. I am now upon my death-bed, and perhaps to-morrow may be in Eternity, to appear before our God to give an account of my steward-

ship, both as a Public Officer and a private member of this Society. With these the few last breaths of my life I pray the power of God upon you, and that when you hear the Bell performing its duty in calling you to assemble at the House of God to worship Him, and that when you see this Communion Plate displayed for the administration of His Holy Sacrament, you may remember the prayer of this your Brother, and fellow member of this Church.

That the peace of God which passeth all understanding may rest upon you, and that each member in his vocation may adorn the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preached and taught in this Church, is my most fervent prayer."

These Gifts cost the donor £130, and these, Sir, were his last recorded words. Judge then whether as the sole surviving Trustee of the Square in question he could ever have contemplated its alienation from a Church he loved so well.

In 1819, the then Rector and Wardens wishing to improve the ground, thus left without Trustees, applied for a Grant in trust to themselves and their successors, which was obtained from the Provincial Government, and the fees thereon, £10 18 2, were paid by the Church. In 1833 a fence was erected around the Square by the then Churchwardens, 4 turnstiles being placed near the angles for the convenience of the general public as well as the Church congregation, and in this state, adorned also with trees, the English Church, at its sole expense, has held it ever since, being 24 years, without remonstrance from any adverse Trustee.

The facts therefore are briefly these. The English Church has stood on the Square in question, from 1753 to 1785, no Grant existing.

- " 1785 to 1814, under a Grant to 7 Trustees, who never acted or made assignment.
- " 1815 to 1820, no Trustee in existence.
- " 1820 to 1833, under Grant to Rector and Wardens.
- " 1833 to 1857, under Grant and enclosure, being 24 years.

Is it a possible thing that any legal or other member of the Legislature will consent to grant to other Trustees a Plot of ground thus held, especially while there adjoin it 2 Squares of equal size, lying neglected since 1754; and while our Town is in the African desert? We shall see.

If the Grant of 1785 is in force, let the Trustees under it come forward and claim their right to act. But if such Trustees are in existence, we maintain they have forfeited their claim by 43 years of utter neglect of duty since Mr. Jessen's death in 1814, and by suffering the Rector and Wardens of St. John's Church to hold the Square enclosed for 24 years without protest from them or either of them. The Grant therefore made to St. John's Church in 1820, is valid and good, beside which, that Church has adverse possession of 24 years against all previous Trustees, supposing them to exist. The Legislature therefore can have no power to create new Trustees under circumstances like these. A Memorial to this effect is now before them: beside which, a petition signed in 6 days by nearly 400 persons, including Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Methodists, has gone up, respectfully asking that no interference may be allowed with the existing Trust of

THE OLD CHURCH SQUARE.

Lunenburg, Feb. 1857.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING.

A meeting of the Bridgetown Branch of the Diocesan Church Society took place at Victoria Hall, which was kindly given for the occasion by the proprietor Mr. Shipley, senior on the evening of the 5th February. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather it is gratifying to be able to state that it was numerously attended.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell opened the meeting with Prayer, and after explaining at considerable length the nature and object of the Society, resolutions were moved by the following Gentlemen, viz:—

- 1st. Silas Morse Esq., seconded by W. A. Calnek.
- 2nd. T. F. Rugges, Esq., seconded by Thos. Chesley, Esq.
- 3rd. Mr. W. Shipley, seconded by Mr. Longley.
- 4th. Lieut. Col. Poyntz, seconded by Mr. H. Saunders.

The subjects respectively were ably sustained by the speakers and carried unanimously. The meeting then assumed a conventional more than a deliberative character, during which the Secretary Lt. Col. Poyntz detailed his dismission as a delegate of the Diocesan Assembly, inquiring and answering questions upon the subject.

A vote of thanks to the Ladies who kindly assisted last year as collectors was carried nem. con. The 100 Psalm and benediction concluded the evening.

On Sunday the 8th inst. an appropriate sermon on behalf of the D. C. S. was preached by the Revd. the Rector, and a collection taken up amounting to upwards of eleven pounds.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SET TO AN AIR OF MENDELSSOHN'S.

Words by E. W.

FAR in the skies, above the radiant sun,
High on His Throne sits the Anointed one;
Jesus the Priest, the Prophet and the King,
Angels and saints His endless glory sing.
What is the theme of their celestial song,
Sweet by resounding Heaven's blue vault along.
Hark! we may catch an echo of the strain,
Worthy the Lamb—the Lamb for sinners slain.

Here may we join the white-robed choir above,
Hymning the work of Christ's redeeming love;
Feeble the sound our faltering voices raise,
Even from babes God hath ordained his praise;
Angels rejoice and while the notes they hear,
Upward our song in wreaths of incense bear;
Heaven thus begins, and earth takes up the strain,
Worthy the Lamb, the Lamb for sinners slain.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Europa.

FRANCE.

The Persian Ambassador, Ferukh Khan, is just now the great lion in Paris, and crowds daily assemble about his hotel in the Avenue Montaigne to catch a sight of him or his attendants. Wonderful stories are told of the number of cups of tea his Excellency swallowed, and the narguilates he smoked en route between Marseilles and the capital, and of the admiration which he expressed for the travelling comforts of a first class special railway train. On Saturday last the Ambassador had his first audience at the Tuilleries, whither himself and suite were conducted in great state in three imperial carriages and six, preceded by *piqueurs a cheval*, as on occasions of ceremony.

The Ambassador was attired in a magnificent dress of cachemires, ornamented with rich furs, and wore on his head one of those peaked Astrakhan caps, which irresistibly call to mind Robert Hoodin, or the Wizard of the North, as they appeared at the head of their tempting bill of fare for the evening. The French Court put itself *en grand tenue* for the reception; drums rattled and trumpets flourished as the carriages passed through the Arc de Triumf du Carrousel, and along the double lines of Grenadiers of the Guard formed from thence to the Pavillon de l'Horloge. At the foot of the grand staircase the Duc de Cambaceres, a traditional name for an Imperial Grand Master of the Ceremonies, received his Excellency and conducted him to the throne-room, where Louis Napoleon waited his presence, surrounded by all the splendor of the Empire. On his presentation the Ambassador addressed the Emperor in the name of "the most powerful Shahinshah of the Iran," his august Sovereign, felicitating him on the blessings showered by Heaven upon France in the glorious accession of his Majesty to the throne, on the birth of an heir to his dynasty, and the conclusion of peace with Russia, brought about in his capital. The Ambassador also expressed the satisfaction of his Sovereign at the treaty of commerce just concluded between the two countries. Louis Napoleon replied as follows:—

"I feel happy, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, that your Sovereign should have charged you with this expression of his congratulations. When war broke out in the East, I sought with pleasure to renew our ancient relations with Persia, and her neutrality has been far from unserviceable to us. At the present day I congratulate myself upon the treaty of commerce concluded between the two countries, for well established commercial relations always cement the friendship of nations. It is with pain that I have learnt that war has broken out between yourselves and one of my most intimate allies. But I cherish the sincerest wishes that your mission in this part of the world may be the means of hastening a return to a durable peace."

There seems no reason to apprehend that Louis Napoleon's hand, as pacificator-general, should get out for want of practice. The "little affair" of Switzerland is hardly arranged when a "Persian job" turns up, and the Emperor pounces upon it, on the very first opportunity which presents itself, as eagerly as though he feared some competitor might snatch the "case" out of his hands. The Ambassador was subsequently introduced to the Empress, after which the presentation of the presents he brought with him took place—a magnificent decoration of the Order of the Lion and the Sun set in diamonds, a pearl necklace, a richly mounted little sabre for the Prince Imperial, and last not least—for the Emperor's *faiblesse* for horseflesh is known even as far as Teheran—4 horses of the Turcomanish tribe Tekkeh, renowned for the beauty of its breed of horses.