

"The surprising enlargement of your operations at home delights me. The effect is good in every way; it advances the great cause of evangelization throughout the world, and it reflects upon the Church at home the warmth and zeal from which exertion springs. A missionary character is the best praise of any church, one of the surest tests of its spirituality, its purity of faith, and its love to the Divine Apostle and Head. Selfishness is the bane of our fallen nature; expansive benevolence, founded on the cross of our Lord and Master, and corrected by sobriety, in subjection to the discipline of the Church, is the glory of Christianity. Never were the prospects at home and in India so bright as at present. One hundred converts with their offspring, were received into the Church by baptism at Junjeha month or two back, in the presence of Professors Withers and Street."

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.—Illustrations abound on every side of the mischief of trusting to such a system, for a maintenance of religion and its ministers, in any country, and we believe not a few of our dissenting friends in this Province, whatever they may say against establishments, are heartily sick of the other alternative of dependence for bread upon the spontaneous bounty of the people. We can recall not a few instances in which the operation of this boasted principle has started out deserving men, broken up their congregations.

Below, we give an extract from a recent charge of Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, from which we regret to find that he suffers under the same baneful system. As the Editor of the Episcopal Recorder remarks, "if ever a Diocese had reason to be thankful for their Bishop, Ohio!" He is a Prelate of acknowledged ability, piety and zeal, under whose devoted and laborious supervision the church in that remote region has within a very short period been greatly prospered and enlarged.

"I must now introduce to the special notice of the convention, a subject, to the mention of which I have a very great aversion, and to which I hope hereafter to be spared the most unpleasant necessity of adverting before this body. I mean the pecuniary support of the Episcopate. I have not the grievances arising out of the condition in which this matter has been placed, ever since I came to the Diocese; but have abstained from any but the most general notice of the real state of the case.—The matter has been growing worse and worse, and now at a point beyond which it cannot be further delayed. The time for silence, and in consideration of my own feelings on a subject of such delicacy, has passed. When it comes to this, that the Bishop of the Diocese receives almost less for his support, during the progress of nearly a whole year, than he is obliged to pay to his hired labourer: when it comes to this, that after having spent all the little means that he brought with him when he came to the Diocese, and that he has since been able to earn by positive labour and toil, beyond his official duties, and all that could be borrowed till it would be dishonest to borrow any more, for the most economical support of his family, the Bishop of this Diocese is after all sustained, as actually the case, by the kind consideration, the private charity of friends, out of the Diocese, on whom he has no manner of claim,—the Churches which he has perfect claim, having paid only about one-tenth of what they promised for the year, and yet prospects of any thing better for the year to come are exceedingly unpromising,—it would be a high time that considerations of personal delicacy were laid aside and that the crisis in the Episcopate of this Diocese should be fully exhibited. For particulars of accounts, the Convention are referred to the reports of the Treasurer, which will be presented in due time. Some parishes have fully done their duty. Their pledges at the last Convention have been redeemed. But when it is known that three-fourths of the parishes have done nothing, it is not to be manifest that with a deficit in the salary of last year, of nearly seven hundred dollars, to make up, the few that have done their duty could accomplish little more than the filling up that deficiency. Without dwelling any further on what has been done or left undone, I must take leave to say

that it is utterly impossible to go on in this way any longer. Go any further into debt for the means of living, I will not. Depend upon the charity of individuals of other dioceses, when we have some seventy parishes of our own, whose duty it is to see to this matter, and who are able to see to it, and who I believe are willing to see to it, and only wait to be properly applied to, is utterly out of the question.—I must expect this Convention to make this matter the subject of their most mature and serious consideration at this time. That one minister of this Diocese who is dependant upon all variations of times and seasons and feelings, all whims and caprices, all negligences, forgetfulness, indifference, irregularity, and parsimony for his support; whose faithfulness may have the least personal sympathy for its encouragement, and the strongest personal temptations for its ruin, because every other minister can more easily relinquish his place if it do not please him, that minister is the Bishop of this Diocese. One thing, brethren, is absolutely necessary: that I should know this year what I am to receive for the support of my family—and when I am to receive it. If you desire your Bishop to be able to give an unburdened mind to the great cares of his Diocese, and to go out upon his visitations of the Churches, and his long and many painful absences from home, without being loaded with anxieties which ought not to be borne on such errands, you will have to see to it, that he may know not only what amount the Diocese will promise for his support, but the times when he may count upon its coming.

A SYRIAN BISHOP.—A visit of such a Bishop to England, and an address from him in Arabic to an English congregation, may be ranked among the wonders of the day, and one connected with many pleasing and important associations. We take the following account of this remarkable event from the October number of the Church Magazine:—

On Sunday last, the village and parish church of High Hoyland presented a rather extraordinary spectacle. The Right Rev. Athanasius Abdelmesiah, a Syrian Jacobite Bishop, from Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, and his interpreter, Mr. Jousuf Mussali, from Aleppo, were on a visit to the Rev. J. Wolff, L. L. D., D. D., Curate of High Hoyland, with whom the Bishop had contracted a friendship when the Doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been previously announced that the Right Rev. Bishop would present himself at church that day, and would deliver an address in the Arabic language which Dr. Wolff would interpret, a very great sensation was excited in the neighbourhood. The church was crowded to excess, and many hundreds could not gain admittance. The estimated number present was from two to three thousand persons. The Rev. gentleman congratulated the Christian Church in England on the near affinity it bore to the Oriental Churches, and alluded with fervent gratitude to Dr. Wolff's visit to Mesopotamia in the year 1823. After service the rush to get a sight of him was immense, he being dressed in the Oriental costume, with a fine flowing beard. The Right Rev. gentleman seemed to be highly pleased, and kept continually bowing to the assembled multitude on his return to the Rectory-house, accompanied by the churchwardens and neighbouring gentlemen.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

SUMMARY.

The Cunard Steamers continue to maintain their reputation for punctuality and speed; and abundant testimony appears to their value as comfortable conveyances for passengers. They seem scarcely to have touched the shores of the Western world, before we hear of their successful voyage across the Atlantic and find them with us again. The Acadia is the last that has been at Halifax, with English dates to the 4th October.

The aspect of the political world is rather threatening, and we shall look with anxiety for the next arrivals to see what effect upon the general peace of Europe may have been produced by the actual commencement of hostilities in Syria, and the capture of Beyrout. The Christian will earnestly implore Him who is the "Author of peace and lover of concord," to avert the fearful calamities of war, from every portion of the human family,—but especially from our own beloved country.

From China no intelligence appears of actual conflict.

In our own Province, the General Election now in progress, in consequence of the dissolution of the Assembly, engrosses much attention.—We hope it will be conducted in a spirit of moderation by all parties, and that the elective franchise will be exercised with a due regard to the public good, and not to the furtherance of private or party ends. Those who may be chosen to the important office of Legislators, we trust, will be men that "fear God and honor the Queen," enlightened to understand the real interests of their country, and zealous to promote them.—An abundance of candidates seem to be in the field throughout the province. In Lunenburg we understand there are for the County, John Creighton, Esq. who has represented it for several years, and Messrs Edward Zwicker of Choster, who received a respectable support on a former occasion;—Mr. D. Dimock of the same place; Mr. James Waterman of Pleasant River, and Mr. George Michael Fancy of Bridgewater. For the Town, John Heckman, Esq. who has for upwards of 20 years been a representative, and was, we believe, what is called the *Father of the House* in the last Session.

The new Governor, Lord Falkland, has visited Truro, Pictou, &c. and has been received with due respect. An Address, signed by 1300 persons of Halifax, was lately presented to him, to which his Excellency returned rather an extended reply, expressing a strong desire for the harmony and prosperity of the country. We extract the following passages:—

"I beg to thank you for the address with which you have so kindly greeted my return from an excursion, in the course of which I have been strongly impressed by the beauty of the Country I have visited, and by its capability of improvement; while I have been every where deeply gratified by the respectable demeanour, orderly and industrious habits, and apparently easy condition of the people.

"It is most satisfactory to me, on assuming the Government of Nova Scotia, to receive from all quarters the assurance, that, even amidst those differences which naturally spring up during periods of excitement, arising out of the conflict of political opinions, a feeling of devoted loyalty, and affection to the Queen's person and authority, conjoined with a strong desire for the perpetuation of the union with Great Britain, has ever pervaded the community.

"These sentiments I have it in command from my Sovereign to do my utmost to foster, and encourage, and I know not a more direct means of fulfilling Her Majesty's beneficent will, than by endeavouring (while jealously guarding that prerogative, the exercise of which has been entrusted to me) to act in harmony with the wishes and feelings of the people, whenever such a course shall be compatible with their real interests, and the relative positions of the Mother Country and her Colonial offspring."

"I am anxiously desirous that the municipal rights and privileges, enjoyed by the natives of Great Britain, should no longer be withheld by their fellow subjects in this country, who will ever find me ready to aid in modifying or remodelling their Institutions, when changes are really required, and may be safely effected; and I trust that a firm and fixed determination on my own part, to consider talent, industry, and character, as qualifications establishing the most valid claim to distinction and preferment, will secure to the public the services of those best fitted to bring about such ameliorations as may be found practicable."

"If time, which might be usefully employed in the advancement of the most momentous interests, and in the attainment of objects of vital importance, be consumed in party contests, or in the unprofitable discussion of mere theoretical points of government, it is in vain to hope, whatever may be the gracious intentions of the Sovereign, or the liberal views of the government at Home, that those benefits can accrue, which ought to proceed from the constitution granted to this Province, in the anticipation that the privileges accorded by it would be dearly prized and beneficially exercised."