

## Correspondents.

## SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 58.

## THE MAKING, ORDERING AND CONSECRATING BISHOPS, PRIESTS AND DEACONS.

"As my Father hath sent me, so send I you, and when Jesus had said this, He breathed on them and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost." &c.—*St. JOHN* xx. 21, 22.

DIRECTOR, O Lord, Thy Church aright,  
Espouse her cause, confirm her call,  
And fill them with Thy living light,  
On whom the awful lot shall fall.

Be silent now the choice is made,  
While on the chosen hands are laid,  
While breathed on, the elected host  
Are sealed with the Holy Ghost.

O consecrate with grace divino  
The pow'rs they wield at thy decree,  
And let their embassy be Thine,  
To reconcile the world to Thee.

Make them as serpents wise; in love  
Let their resemblance be the Dove;  
And let no spot of sin deface  
The word and ministry of grace.

O Saviour be for ever nigh,  
In ev'ry scene, at ev'ry hour  
With gifts of grace Thy saints supply,  
And crown their work of faith with pow'r.

Add to Thy Church a countless host,  
Replenish'd by the Holy Ghost;  
And make each ransom'd soul a gem,  
In their unfading diadem.

W. D.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We find in the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette of 6th inst., a detailed account of the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to the Missions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Magdalen Islands. The scattered Churches in those secluded regions were all visited, and appropriate services performed in each, and that at no small expense of labour, and sometimes not without risk of life. The number confirmed in the district of Gaspé was 182. The Bishop after completing this portion of his work crossed over to Fredericton (his first parochial charge), to assist at the consecration of the Cathedral, resuming his visitation on the 9th Sept., when he reached the Magdalen Islands in H. M. Steamer Basilisk.

The Protestant population of these Islands, the property of the late Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, is stated at 230 souls, about one-tenth of the whole. They had never been visited by any Protestant Minister until the indefatigable Bishop went there himself in 1850,—immediately after which, the Rev. Mr. Boyle, an alumnus of Lennoxville College, was sent thither as a missionary S. P. G. F. He is one of 24 Clergymen already sent forth by that Institution.

The following extracts will describe the nature of Missionary work in the "Gulf":—

Sunday, 11th September.—A pull across the head of the lagoon and a walk of about a mile, brought the party to the house of a Mr. McLean near the Church, where they robed. This Church has been raised by great exertions, and this object would hardly have been yet accomplished but for the purchase, at a reduced rate, of a wreck; for it is upon wrecks that the Islanders in a great measure depend for any more considerable building,—the islands themselves not affording timber. The frame is raised and covered in, but the windows had not been set up, and the whole building being quite unfinished, had never been used for service till this day. It was temporarily adapted for the occasion, and a Congregation assembled of between forty and fifty persons, to whom the Bishop preached. Two male adults were baptised by his Lordship, during the service. After the Bishop and clergy had partaken of some refreshment at the house of Mr. Clarke, service was again held in the afternoon, when 31 persons were confirmed,—the Bishop introducing into his sermon a special charge to the persons thus ratifying their baptismal vows and receiving the solemn benediction of the Church. The night being fine, but the appearance of the weather indicating the approach of a change, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertain in these regions, at the moment favoring the enterprise, it was deemed advisable to embark, about 8 P. M. on the return to House Harbour, a son of Mr. Keaton's volunteering to aid, and a youth being also with the party belonging to the family of Mr. Muncey, a Magistrate and Merchant at House Harbour. There was besides a little girl as passenger, who was engaged to assist in the little household affairs of Mr. Boyle. A fine moon, for a short time, was with them, but darkness supervened and worse disaster followed; for be-

fore midnight, the wind veering round and becoming, at the same time, boisterous, they were obliged, with all speed, to run in shore to anchor, and jumping into the water, gained the beach on foot. After clambering a little broken bank, finding that they were many miles from any house, they got under the shelter of some dwarf and creeping fern which served as some protection from the rain, now coming down in frequent showers, and some of the party managed to collect sticks and make a fire. Here, with the protection of their cloaks, they snatched such sleep as circumstances afforded, the child being the soundest sleeper of the party.

Mr. Muncey (mentioned above) has afforded the use of a building on the beach at House Harbour, which has been fitted up with a desk and a few benches for the attendance upon divine worship of the very few Protestants scattered about this part of the islands, and Mr. Boyle gives them their turn of service. A confirmation was here appointed for the afternoon of this day. Sixteen persons assembled, of whom four were confirmed. The performance of psalmody was provided for without difficulty, the family of Mr. Muncey being all musical. The Bishop preached and charged the recipients of Confirmation as usual. The scene was different from that of the consecration of Fredericton Cathedral; the Church was a small wooden store: the accommodation of the simplest possible kind: the worshippers a little band, the candidates for the holy rite, of course fewer still; but the promise of Christ was not forgotten nor His Grace, it is humbly hoped, denied. And it was indeed a comforting thought and pregnant with matter of thankfulness that the ministrations of the Church have now been fairly introduced among the long and sadly destitute Protestants inhabiting these detached and distant islands, and a beginning has been made which promises, in God's good time, to show the work of Religion at least keeping pace with the advance, in other respects, of the settlements.

The number of persons confirmed in the Islands was 61. The Bishop was absent from Quebec seven weeks.

Acknowledgements are made to Vice Admiral Seymour, and Capt. Egerton, of the Basilisk, for the accommodation afforded by that vessel.

ALL persons desirous of being admitted to Holy Orders at Christmas next, are requested to give immediate notice of their intention to the Venerable Archdeacon WILLIS.

On Monday last a Telegraphic dispatch announced the actual Declaration of War between Russia and Turkey, which however turns out to have been premature, as appeared by another dispatch received on Thursday evening with the Asia's news.

But though the war note has not yet actually sounded, it probably has been heard before this time.

The wisest politician is unable to say what will be the result of the first hostile step, or how far it will affect that general peace which has now existed for more than 38 years. It is not easy to see how the flame once kindled can be hindered from involving the other nations of Europe in its sad and devastating consequences. And even here in this Western world, tho' the wide oceans roll between us and the scenes of strife, it cannot be but that we shall feel its effects, in a greater or less degree. One unfortunate result seems to be generally dreaded, namely the suspension of those great works of internal improvement already in progress, or about to be undertaken in these colonies. The sudden departure of Mr. Jackson for England, and his letter as given elsewhere, indicates the anxiety of his mind in reference to the stupendous interests which he has at stake, and to the influence which the present state of Europe may bring to bear upon his wide spread operations.

Intense anxiety will now be felt for the arrival of intelligence from Europe, but every five or six days that anxiety will be allayed by the regular and rapid steam communication between the old world and the new. And amid all these shakings of the nations the mind of the Christian spectator will turn with firm and unwavering confidence to Him "who sitteth between the Cherubims, be the earth never so unquiet," and whose power "stilleth the madness of the people."

We have received "The Record of the Proceedings of the Court of Bishops assembled at Camden, N. J. Sept. 1, 1853, for the trial of Bishop Doane,"—the result of which trial we gave in a recent number.

We observe occasionally, in our exchange papers that original articles are copied from the Church Times without credit to the source from which they are taken. The Quebec Mercury and other Canada papers not seldom fall into this irregularity.

We see by a Toronto paper that Judge Marshall of this Province, is lecturing in that city in behalf of the Temperance Cause, for which he has laboured so long and with such purely disinterested zeal in various parts of the world.

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

We transfer to our columns from the *Royal Gazette*, the important communications of the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Jackson, which place the long pending question of the RAILWAY in a new light, such as will open up afresh the whole subject, and demand anew the interference of the Legislature. We presume that as soon as the reference from the Colonial Office to the Provincial Governments alluded to by Mr. J. shall have been made, an early Meeting of the Legislature will be called to decide upon it. In the mean time it would be well for the Press to abstain from hasty and irritating expressions of opinion against the proposed measure or the men concerned in it, and to leave the whole great subject, so pregnant with importance to all British America, to the calm and dispassionate consideration of the Representatives of the People.

(Copy.)

No. 58.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1853.

Sir—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 58, of the 27th ult., drawing my attention to the Bills for the construction of Railways in Nova Scotia, now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The delay which has taken place as to the confirmation of these Acts has not been occasioned by any hesitation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as to the propriety of advising Her Majesty to confirm them, but has arisen from the communications which have passed during the last Spring and Summer, between this Department and various Gentlemen engaged or otherwise concerned in the scheme of Railways to connect the North American Possessions of the Crown of which the Nova-Scotia lines form a part.

3. But it appears to me, on full consideration of the present state of the question, and of your present Despatch, that no sufficient cause exists for prolonging that delay. The Acts will consequently be submitted to Her Majesty for the assent required to bring them into operation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NEWCASTLE.

L. GOVERNOR SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT.

Montreal, 30th September, 1853.

To SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT,

Your Excellency—

It was my intention to have paid my respects to Your Excellency in person, on my way to Europe, but the position of matters there (politically) compelled me to return per next Steamer, to look after the interests we have embarked in on various parts of the Continent.

The non-arrival of Her Majesty's consent to the Bills passed last session, as well as the unfinished state of the Surveys, would have precluded us from entering closely into any arrangement for the Nova-Scotia Railway; for, until we can go closely into details, as regards cost, as prudent men we should not enter into positive engagements.

We are sorry to hear from Mr. Beatty that the works will be heavy and expensive; sufficiently so to deter any Company, or body of men from undertaking the works: for unconnected with a through route, there is not traffic to support even a very cheap line; and neither we, nor the Government of Nova Scotia, would venture to expend a large sum, unless we and they saw an equivalent return for the outlay. I am afraid the cost will deter both us and your Government from undertaking them; but this we cannot decide on until the surveys are complete.

While in New Brunswick I had a confidential communication with Sir Edmund Head; and conveyed to him the result of several communications I had had with the Ministers of Canada.

Since my return I have addressed a Letter to the Honorable Francis Hincks; a copy of which I beg to enclose for your Excellency's consideration.

A Despatch enclosing my Letter has gone to Lord Elgin, and I am sure His Excellency will at once join in the matter; and I trust when I reach London, to arrange for a direct application to be made to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the Colonial Office, to ascertain their sentiments.

I have taken this course advisedly; and hope to work out a great result: unless the Grand Trunk of Canada take up the whole system, Nova Scotia will for years be debarred from making Halifax the great mart of the east: for Maine is unable to make her lines; she can give no state aid, and her Cities and Citizens are too poor; and British Capital cannot be got to aid her.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

most obed't. servt.,

W. JACKSON.

Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1853.

To THE HONORABLE FRANCIS HINCKS.

My dear Sir—

The success which has thus far attended our united efforts in promoting the construction of a great line of Railway from Lake Huron to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, induces me not to abandon the hope that we may yet succeed in uniting the Lower Provinces with