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NOVA SCOTIA

Church Chronicle.

VOL. I.

WINDSOR, JULY, 1865.

No. 1.

"Ad profectum sacrosanctæ matris ecclesiæ et studii."

PROSPECTUS.

IN making a fresh attempt to establish a periodical in connection with the Church of Nova Scotia, we have been led to commence with a monthly by the advice of several of our friends, who are of opinion that the frequent failures in past years might prove a serious impediment to our success if we were to attempt a weekly issue at the present time. We have therefore determined to adopt a monthly issue, and to continue it for the next six months. Should our experience at the end of that period warrant us in so doing, we shall endeavour to make arrangements for its continuance in some form or other. We know from the testimony of many that the want of such a publication is sensibly felt throughout the Diocese, especially by the Clergy: we trust the "Church Chronicle" will to some extent meet their requirements.

The present number affords a tolerable sample of what we design our periodical to be, both in tone and substance, except that more prominence is given to the University than will usually be the case, partly on account of the time of its publication, the close of the Academical year, and partly on account of the necessarily imperfect condition of our exchanges. We deem it advisable, however, to make an explicit statement of the principles on which it will be conducted, so long as we shall have the management of it.

We conceive that its great object should be to convey intelligence of all matters of importance affecting the cause of religion, and especially of that branch of the Church Catholic to which our readers belong; to warn against any erroneous opinions that may be propagated, to discuss subjects of general interest; to advocate measures for the good of the Diocese: to draw attention to useful publications; and, generally, to be an organ of communication between the members of our Church in this Province.

In endeavouring to carry out this object, we desire to be regulated by the firmness, the moderation and the catholic spirit manifested by our Church in its articles and formularies, and to avoid the influence of that spirit of party,

which looks at men, more than at opinions. We do not for a moment ignore the fact that much difference of opinion exists on matters of considerable importance: we believe it will always exist during the present dispensation: nor do we entertain any hope that everything we may put forth will be approved by every one: we know, however, that the points of agreement are even more numerous than those of difference, and we commit our effort to the charitable judgment of our brethren.

We have connected our periodical with the University not merely from personal motives, but still more from the conviction that the interests of the Church are intimately connected with those of King's College. In proof of this it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact that *fifty-five* of our Clergy were educated at this *venerable* seat of learning, as it was styled by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor at the recent Eucania.

We hope we shall receive contributions from our brethren, lay, as well as clerical, and it will afford us much pleasure to publish reports of Parish meetings, or of meetings of the Diocesan Church Society, and to give a helping hand to judicious designs for the public good.

We trust that in all we do we may be actuated by a desire "to serve God for the promoting of His glory, and the edifying of His people."

We intend to send copies of the first number to most of the leading members of the Church throughout the Diocese. The subscription for the six months will be half-a-dollar, payable in advance. All those who wish to become subscribers will please forward the amount of their subscriptions to Miss M. J. Katzmaun, at the Provincial Bookstore, Halifax.

We shall feel indebted to any of our friends who will send us the names of new subscribers. All those to whom copies of the *first number* are sent, and who do not wish to become subscribers, will please signify the same by returning their copy, with their name on it, to Miss Katzmaun, as above directed, otherwise the subsequent numbers will be sent to them.

All communications, not connected with the payment of money, must be directed to the Editors of the "Church Chronicle," King's College, Windsor.

*King's College, Windsor,
July 3, 1865.*

J. M. HENSLEY.
GEORGE W. HODGSON:

THE CONDITION OF THE CHURCH IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE condition of the Church in Nova Scotia seems the most suitable subject for the first number of a periodical, the main object of which is to advance its interests. Believing, as we do most sincerely, that its doctrines are sound, its form of worship scriptural and promotive of true devotion, its government primitive and Apostolic, and, therefore, that it possesses every possible title to its claim of being a pure branch of the universal Church of Christ, we are decidedly of opinion that any want of success with which it meets must proceed either from defects in the carrying out of its principles, or from ignorance of its nature, its claims and its position. We do not look for perfection in any results brought about by human instrumentality, however perfect may be the system of operation, but we are confident that all will be ready to acknowledge that much more might be effected if the efforts of Churchmen were carried on in a more systematic manner; if the intercourse between the Clergy and Laity in the different parts of the Diocese were more intimate, and the sympathy more complete. No doubt the establishment of a Synod will prove of great benefit in this respect, and make each individual more conscious of his duty to concern himself in the welfare of the Diocese in general, as well as of his own Parish in particular. And this feeling, once roused thoroughly, will not stop there, but will lead him to regard with deep interest all branches of the Church of Christ; to mourn, if necessary, over their faults or their failures; to rejoice in their progress and success; and to pray for that blessed consummation, when all that profess the name of Christ shall be one.

But, in order to excite and foster this feeling, an accurate acquaintance with the position of ecclesiastical matters is necessary. To afford this, as far as possible, will be one of our principal objects. To many of our readers our remarks may not contain anything new, but we feel sure that they will look on them with favour, or, at least, with forbearance, for the sake of the good cause which we all have at heart. Let us briefly glance at our present position, reserving for a future occasion the practical inferences to be drawn from it.

The general statistics of the Church, (exclusive of the Archdeaconry of Prince Edward Island, to which we will take another opportunity of referring) are as follows. By the last Census, in 1861, the number of members of the Church of England was 47,744. According to the average rate of increase (nearly one-fifth in ten years,) the number at present would exceed 51,000; it will therefore be perfectly safe as well as convenient to set it down at the round number, 50,000. The number of Clergy in active service is 67. The number of Parishes and ecclesiastical Districts, is 56; the Churches over 140; other places where divine service is held uncertain, probably over 120, eight Parishes giving an average of three and a half.

On comparing the number of Clergy with that of the Members of the Church, we find that, on the average, each Clergyman has the charge of about 750 persons, a very favourable state of things, as compared with many other countries, and even with many parts of England, if it were not for the scattered condition of our population. But it will be easily understood that a Clergyman can more efficiently manage a Parish of 1200 or 1500 persons

within a circumference of a mile radius and assembling in one Church, than he can of 250 or 300 persons, within a circumference of 20 miles radius, and assembling in three or four Churches. It is evident that the extent of the Parishes forms an important item in estimating the efficiency of our parochial agencies. We regret that we are not in possession of any statistics which will enable us to introduce this element even approximately; to do so would require not only the length and breadth of each Parish, but also the distance of the various dwellings from the residence of the Clergyman. In fact each Parish would have to be examined separately and for this especial purpose. We must, therefore, for the present content ourselves with the County divisions, and the results of the late Census, making the moderate increase of one-fifteenth for the four years that have elapsed since the Census was taken.

We find that about 15,000 members of the Church, or three-fourths of the whole number, are to be found in the county of Halifax alone, and of these nearly 8000 are in the city of Halifax and in the town of Dartmouth. There are 15 Clergymen engaged in the active discharge of their duties in the county, giving an average of just 1000 to each.

In the county of Lunenburg, which comes next in point of numbers there are some 7500 members of the Church, or just half that of the county of Halifax, under the charge of eight Clergymen, each extending their labours over very large districts. This would give an average of 940 to each Clergyman, apparently less than in Halifax, but really requiring more labour to minister to them effectually: because, as we saw, more than half of the population of the latter county are congregated within a few square miles.

The extensive counties of Annapolis, Hants and Guysborough may be set down as having an average population of Churchmen of 3600, the total number given as above being 10,971; the Clergymen actually in charge of missions, being six in each of the counties of Annapolis and Hants, and four in that of Guysborough, exhibiting a very great disproportion against the latter.

We must rapidly sum up the remaining counties, apologizing for these dry details on the ground that they may be useful hereafter in the practical conclusions to be drawn from our condition.

Cumberland, Cape Breton and Digby each contains over 2200 each; the sum total being 6716, with four Clergymen in Cape Breton and three in each of the others.

The five counties of Colchester, Pictou, King's, Shelburne and Queen's give a total of 7222 Churchmen, or an average of 1450, Pictou and King's having three Clergymen and each of the others two.

The remaining five counties all average under 1000, the whole number of members of the Church being 2434. There are at present two Clergymen in the county of Yarmouth, one in each of the counties of Sydney and Richmond, and none in either Inverness or Victoria, although some of the Clergy in the adjoining counties occasionally extend their labours into these destitute localities.

We have thus briefly drawn the attention of our readers to the numbers and geographical position of the Church population. We shall endeavour in a future number to turn these details to some practical benefit. The only inference we propose to draw on the present occasion is one that can be reduced to practice without waiting for another article from our unworthy pen, and that is that 50,000 persons possessing such advantages, as we believe

we do possess, ought to exercise a vast influence over the remaining 300,000 among whom they are scattered. Let each of us take heed that we are doing our share, by duly making use of those opportunities, those privileges, those means of grace, to which we are admitted.

The following hymn is translated by E. H. Plumptre, M.A., Professor of Divinity at King's College, London, from Clement, of Alexandria. It is from a volume of poems lately published by Prof. Plumptre, of which we hope in some future number of "The Chronicle" to give a fuller account. At present we merely publish this beautiful hymn, prefacing it with part of the translator's note.

THE EARLIEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

This hymn occurs at the end of an ethical guide to life, which Clement of Alexandria wrote under the title of *Paedagogus* or Tutor. The central thought of the whole is that Christ is the true *Paedagogus*, the guardian teacher, friend; and this is worked out with every possible variety of illustration, and applied to the details of daily life. At the end, after a prayer of wonderful beauty, he bursts out into a kind of chorak, dithyrambic ode, in anapaestic metre, the lines very short and abrupt, and the whole being more exclamatory and fervid than most later hymns.

Curb for the stubborn steed
 Making its will give heed;
 Wing that directest right
 The wild bird's waudering flight.
 Helm for the ships that keep
 Their pathway o'er the deep.
 Shepherd of sheep that own
 Their Master on the throne,
 Stir up Thy children meek
 With guileless lips to speak
 In hymn and song Thy praise,
 Guide of their infant ways.
 O, King of Saints, O Lord,
 Mighty, all conquering Word;
 Son of the highest God
 Wielding His Wisdom's rod;
 Our stay when cares annoy,
 Giver of endless joy;
 Of all our mortal race,
 Saviour of boundless grace.

O, Jesus, hear.

Shepherd and Sower, Thou,
 Now helm and bridle now,
 Wing for the heavenward flight
 Of flock all pure and bright,
 Fisher of men, the blest,
 Out of the world's unrest,
 Out of sin's troubled sea
 Taking us, Lord, to Thee;
 Out of the waves of strife
 With bait of blissful life,
 With choicest fish good store,
 Drawing Thy nets to shore.
 Lead us, O Shepherd true,
 Thy mystic sheep we sue,

Lead us, O holy Lord,
 Who from Thy sons dost ward,
 With all-prevailing charm,
 Peril and curse and harm:
 O path where Christ has trod,
 O way that leads to God,
 O word abiding aye,
 O endless Light on high,
 Mercy's fresh spring flood,
 Worker of all-things good,
 O glorious life of all
 That on their Maker call,

Christ Jesus, hear

O milk of Heaven that prest
 From full o'erflowing breast
 Of Her, the mystic Bride,
 Thy wisdom hath supplied;
 Thine infant children seek,
 With baby-lips all weak,
 Filled with the Spirit's dew
 From that dear bosom true,
 Thy praises pure to sing,
 Hymns meet for Thee our King.

For Thee, the Christ.

Our holy tribute this,
 For wisdom, life and bliss,
 Singing in chorus meet,
 Singing in concert sweet,

The Almighty Son.

We heirs of peace unpriced
 We who are born in Christ,
 A people pure from stain,
 Praise we our God again,

Lord of our peace.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, June 28th, the usual meeting of the Alumni took place in the College Hall; there were present about thirty-five members, though it is to be regretted that several times during the day there was danger of the business being stopped for want of a quorum. As it is generally only once a year that the Alumni have the opportunity of meeting to advise upon the welfare of the College, it does not seem too much to ask that one day should be devoted to that purpose.

The ill-health of the President (Nepaan Clarke, Esq.) preventing his being present, the chair was taken at about 10.30, A. M., by the Vice-President, Benj. Curren, Esq., D.C.L. The first business was the proposal of new members, when the Association was strengthened by the election into its numbers of Revds. J. Ambrose and A. Brown, and Messrs. J. W. K. Johnston and Wm. Hill. At this stage of the proceedings a discussion arose, as to the proper method of re-admitting members who had forfeited their privileges through non-payment of the annual subscription. As it appeared to a majority of the meeting that the law by which the Association is incorporated required the payment of all the back subscriptions as the only way of re-admission, until by some bye-law of its own, the Society should make some other provision, an important resolution was passed, which provides that if any member has not paid his subscription for three years, he shall cease to be a member, and can only be admitted by ballot in the same way as if he had not before belonged to the Association.

Next followed the reading of the Report for the past year; as this was adopted and will be printed, there is no necessity to refer to its details, further than to state that the transfer upon favourable terms of the principal and undrawn interest of the stock invested in the United States, has quite relieved the Alumni from their temporary embarrassments, enabled them to pay off the balance due upon the new Hall, to fulfil all their other engagements, and to start this year unencumbered with debt.

Upon the election of officers, Dr. Curren, the Vice-President, was chosen President; Rev. T. Crisp, M.A., Vice-President; Dr. Gossip, Dr. Cowie, Hon. S. L. Shannon, and Rev. James Uniacke, were elected members of the Executive Committee; but previous to this S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., had been re-elected, and Rev. G. W. Hill, A.M. elected, Governors.

P. C. Hill, Esq., D.C.L., then spoke at some length, calling the attention of the Alumni to the absolute necessity of an increase of the funds for the support of the University, if it was to maintain its present position, and hold its own against all competitors. He had made a calculation, in which, placing the number of Church families in the Province as low as possible, he still found that a quarter of a dollar per annum from each head of a family would bring in a yearly income of \$2000. He proposed a resolution embodying these facts, and requesting the parochial clergy, by annual collections, or any plan they might deem advisable to carry out its details; this resolution passed unanimously. This is an important subject and calls for the earnest consideration of all Churchmen. Upon the efficiency of the College depends not only the support of Clergy, but the supply of a body of Laity to the Church and Province, educated in sound learning and true religion; but the efficiency

of the College depends upon its not being crippled for want of funds, as its permanent endowment at all times, but especially in the present disordered condition of United States stock, is not sufficient to allow it to expand with the increasing requirements of the day. It is much to be hoped that Dr. Hill's resolution will not be allowed to fall to the ground, but be productive of some practical result.

Dr. Almon moved a resolution, which passed unanimously, that it would be expedient to apply to the Legislature for such an alteration in the Act of Incorporation as would prevent any person from being re-elected a Governor until he had been out of office for at least eleven months.

He also moved a resolution requiring the Governors to lay before the Alumni at the annual meeting a full account of all their proceedings during the previous year. Upon this being negatived he gave notice of bringing it forward again next year.

A discussion arose as to the propriety of accepting from government the additional £100 per annum offered to King's College, as well as to the other Colleges in the Province, in satisfaction of the claims which they put forward on account of the large loan made to Dalhousie,—the re-payment of which the Government does not demand. The question was brought forward by Andrew Uniacke, Esq., D.C.L., one of the Governors, who wished to hear some expression of opinion from the Alumni upon this important matter. The subject was some time under consideration, and during the course of the debate, the Bishop stated that he was in no way a party to the arrangement finally adopted, that a proposition based upon a different principle had been mentioned at the beginning of the session, to which he had not made any objection, but that this very different measure had been introduced, and passed by the Legislature, without any reference to him. Dr. Uniacke and several others were of opinion that to accept the present offer might prevent the College afterwards claiming its full measure of justice, and a resolution was passed recommending the Governors not to accept the offered instalment, should they consider that by so doing they would in any degree prejudice the just claims of the College.

After this the usual money votes passed, and the meeting adjourned at about 3 P.M.

Upon the whole, the meeting was a satisfactory one; much interest in the College was displayed by all the speakers, and an earnest desire to do the best for its prosperity manifested; and though, considering the great interests at stake, it could have been wished that more time might have been given, and a larger number of members constantly present, still enough was said and enough done to prove that all that the Alumni can do for their Alma Mater will be done by them with affectionate willingness.

THE ENCÆNIA.

THE Encænïa of King's College was celebrated in the usual manner, on Thursday, the 29th of June. The Governors, Professors, Graduates, members of the Associate Alumni and Undergraduates, assembled in front of the College shortly before 10 A. M. and walked in procession to the parish church. The weather was everything that could be desired; the heat of the

Dr. Hill present

sun being tempered by a fresh westerly breeze. At the entrance of the churchyard the procession was met by the Lord Bishop, the Dean and the Rector of the parish.

The prayers were said by the Rector, the Lessons were read by the Rev. G. W. T. Jarvis, M. A., and the Rev. J. Ambrose, M. A. The canticles were chanted antiphonally; the verses being taken alternately by the choir of King's College Chapel, and by that of the Parish Church.

The Lord Bishop read the ante-communion Service, the Very Rev. the Dean reading the epistle. The Sermon before the University was preached by the Rev. Canon Hensley, B. D., Professor of Divinity, from St. Matthew xxviii. 20. "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." The design of the Sermon was to show that the Acts of the Apostles teaches us the way in which the Great Head of the Church manifests his presence with his followers, and to prove that this presence has been visibly displayed in all ages of the world, and is still exhibited most clearly in the present day.

At the close of the service the large congregation which had assembled at the parish church bent their steps to the new Hall, and at noon the Convocation was opened.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, General Doyle, and their suites, arrived from Halifax by special train. Sir R. G. Macdonell was received by the Governors at the College, and walked with them to the new Hall, where he took his seat on the right hand of the President; the General, the Right Rev. the Visitor, Hon. Judge Bliss, the Governors of the College, the President of the Alumni, the Professors, &c. occupied the rest of the dais.

The Hall was well filled by a large and distinguished audience, among whom we observed the French Admiral, who appeared to view the proceedings with much interest, although his imperfect acquaintance with the English language must have materially interfered with his appreciation of the business of the day.

The Venerable the President was warmly greeted on assuming his place in Convocation, and immediately proceeded to deliver an oration, on the merit of which it will be sufficient to observe that it was worthy of himself and of the occasion. After alluding in the most feeling manner to his absence from the last Eucænia, (an absence deeply deplored by all present on that occasion), he invited his hearers to accompany him over a portion of the ground he had traversed in his last year's tour. He travelled over some of the most beautiful parts of England, then crossed the Channel to France, touching at Jersey by the way. Paris, St. Cloud, Versailles, Fontainebleau, St. Denis, were all visited in turn; thence we were carried to Macon, in the heart of Burgundy, where the railroad branches off to Geneva. Once in Switzerland, our attention was briefly drawn to some of its most noted localities: the lake of Lemau, Lausanne, Vevay, Chillon, Chamounix, Mont Blanc: until a breathing time was obtained at the Monastery of St. Bernard, where a solution was discovered for the problem which has so long puzzled historians and military men, as to the real way in which Hannibal employed the liquor, drunk by his soldiers, in overcoming the difficulties of the Alps. The old account given by Juvenal and others, "*Diducit scopulos, et moventem rupit aceto,*" by heating them and then pouring the liquor upon them, is evidently a mistake; it was by warming the men, not the rocks, that he succeeded: a similar process has helped many a traveller ever since then. Thus were we

carried over the Alps and found ourselves safe in the lovely valley of Aosta. But it is impossible to give even a sketch of this delightful tour, which was continued through northern Italy, and finally terminated at Rome. We have neither the space, nor the ability to recount the wonders visited at this latter city; suffice it to say that many a spot of interesting and hallowed associations was alluded to, and enough said to make every one long to traverse the same ground.

In the course of his Oration the President referred to the numerous traces of "*Alma Mater*" to be met with in various parts of the world. Go where he would, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, in Oxford or in Cambridge, in Edinburgh or in Glasgow; far to the north in Aberdeen, or far to the south in Torquay; in all places and in all professions he met with faces and names familiar to him at King's College, Windsor. He alluded to several who, having recently completed their courses here, are now engaged in further studies at the Universities or elsewhere, and winning for themselves high distinctions.

Among those friends and members of the University whose deaths we have recently had occasion to lament, the President alluded particularly to his predecessor in office, Rev. Charles Porter, D. D., President of this University from 1806 to 1836. Dr. Porter was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was for some time Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, an office held at a much later date by the celebrated John Henry Newman. Dr. Porter entered upon the regular discharge of his duties as President of King's College and Professor of Mathematics in the autumn of 1807, and retired on a pension from the British Government at the time of the discontinuance of the parliamentary grant in 1836. From that time until his death he continued to reside in the neighbourhood of Exeter, retaining to the last a warm recollection of many of his friends in Nova Scotia, with several of whom he kept up a correspondence. During a number of years he also took charge of the parish of Newport. He has long been held out by his pupils and others as a finished scholar and a master of elocution.

Hon. A. Stewart, C. B., Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and one of the Governors of the College, was feelingly alluded to and characterized as "progressively conservative, and conservatively progressive." It was his aim to encourage the more modern branches of learning.

The Ven. Archdeacon Willis was spoken of with feeling and respect, and the suggestion was thrown out that no more suitable motto could be devised for any memorial erected to him, than Rom. xii. 13: "Distributing to the necessity of saints; given to hospitality."

Nor was the Rev. John T. Moody, M. A., forgotten. In kindly words was his College career, his subsequent brief labours in the Gospel, and his early death spoken of, and several of his College-mates then present could testify to the truth of the description of his character given by his former instructor.

The oration was followed by the conferring of the Degrees. The supplication of Sir R. G. Macdonell, C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia &c. &c., and L. L. D. of Trinity College, Dublin, to be admitted "*ad eundem gradum opud nos visoriarum*" having been presented, put to the venerable House of Convocation, and passed unanimously, his Excellency was conducted up the hall by A. M. Uniacke, Esq. D. C. L., and duly admitted to

his Degree. The President addressed him in an appropriate Latin speech, in which he alluded to the literary fame of his Excellency's ancestors, as well as to the honours that he himself had won in various parts of the world.

The new Graduate then addressed the Convocation, expressing a determination that the roll of Graduates of the University, which included so many names of world-wide reputation, should never be tarnished by any acts of his. He spoke of education in general and the deep interest he took in it, and regretted that the peculiar condition of the Province seemed to preclude, at least for the present, all hope of united action in the support of our University. He referred to the extinction of the University Volunteer Rifle Corps, and expressed a hope that before long it would be revived.

Some humorous remarks of his Excellency called General Doyle to his feet, who declined the role assigned to him of making a speech in Greek, but showed himself willing, like a true Irishman, to go anywhere and do anything, so long as he possessed the sympathy of the ladies, to whose protection he appealed, a little later in the day, against an attack by the Right Rev. the Visitor on his absence on a previous occasion on the ground of *indisposition*.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity, "*dignitatis causa*," was then conferred on the Very Rev. W. Bullock, Dean of Halifax, who was presented by the Professor of the Faculty. The Latin address of the President recounted the honours of the Dean and his long connection with King's College, if not in person, at least by his sons, three of whom have been educated here, and have borne away golden opinions at home and abroad.

The Dean acknowledged the honour done him by the University, and expressed a fervent wish that King's College might long flourish and continue to be the seat of sound learning and the support of the Church.

Next followed the admission of T. B. Akins, Esq., the historian of King's College, to the Degree of D. C. L. "*honoris causa*." The antiquarian researches of Dr. Akins, into the early history of this Province, are known and appreciated. His annual prize for the best history of each county in Nova Scotia, (one county forming the subject in each year,) is calculated to do much towards preserving authentic accounts of the early settlers. We trust that this prize will call forth much competition, and that no essay will receive the prize that does not fully carry out the design of the founder.

The Degree of M. A. was then conferred on the following members of the University:—

F. Allison Esq. B. A., *prog. laud.* 1851.

Rev. T. Crisp, B. A., *prog. laud.* 1855. V. P. of the Alumni.

The following Students were then duly admitted to the Degree of B. A. :—

F. Fairbanks.	<i>sat.</i>	1st class.	H. J. Poole, (<i>abs.</i>)	<i>sat.</i>	1st class.
Rev. A. Brown,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>	T. B. Richardson,	<i>do.</i>	2d <i>do.</i>
F. Harding,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>	C. Croucher,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>
T. M. King,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>	F. Kinnear,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>

W. H. Tilley, B. A. of the University of New Brunswick, was admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

The B. A. Certificates in honours, and the Certificates in Chemistry were then presented: the names of the successful Students appear in the University notice published below.

The successful candidates for the Prizes given by the Associate Alumni.

and others, were presented by B. Curren, Esq., D. C. L., President of the Associate Alumni.

The proceedings then closed with a few remarks from the Right Rev. the Visitor, who expressed the pleasure felt by all present at seeing the Ven. the President again occupying his place, and thanked him for the oration he had just delivered. Thus ended one of the most interesting celebrations ever held at King's College.

We cannot close this notice without referring to one whose absence was deeply felt by all who have been present on former occasions. The long services of Harry King, Esq., D.C.L., as Examiner in Civil Law, have almost earned for him the position of Professor of the Faculty. Many a one missed his well-known and sonorous voice, when the candidates in Civil Law were presented; and we are sure we utter the universal sentiment when we express the hope that he will soon be restored to us in his accustomed vigour.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, July 4, 1865.

The Terminal Examinations commenced on Monday, June 9, and continued for five days.

The B.A. examinations commenced on Tuesday, June 20, and occupied five days. The Examiners appointed by the Governors were:

B. Curren, Esq., D.C.L.	Rev. G. W. Hodgson, M.A.
Rev. T. Maynard, M.A.	A. J. Cowie, Esq., M.D.
Rev. J. Randall, M.A.	

The following were the results of the B.A. examination:

J. F. Black, <i>prog. laud.</i>	C. Croucher, <i>sat.</i> 2nd class.
C. R. Matthews, <i>prog. laud.</i>	F. Kinnear, <i>sat.</i> 2nd class.
R. Haire, <i>sat.</i> 2nd class.	

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

H. Weldon.....	The Welsford.
G. H. King.....	<i>Proxime accessit.</i>
J. T. Brine.....	French.
R. J. Fretwell.....	Dr. Duncan's prize in Geology.
H. Weldon.....	Inorganic Chemistry.
J. R. Armstrong.....	Matriculation Prize.

Messrs. Chipman, Borden and Boyd received a certificate of *satisfecit* in Chemistry.

The Encenia was celebrated on the 29th, being the last Thursday in June.

The sermon before the University was preached by Rev. Canon Hensley, B.D., Professor of Divinity.

The Convocation met at noon in the new Hall. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, General Doyle, the French Admiral, Hon. Judge Bliss, and other distinguished visitors, were present.

The usual address was delivered by the President.

The following degrees were conferred:

His Excellency Sir R. G. Macdonell, C. B.)
 L.L.D. of Trinity College, Dublin..... } *Ad eundem gradum.*
 The Very Rev. Wm. Bullock, D.D..... } *Dignitatis causa.*
 T. B. Akins, Esq., D.C.L. } *Honoris causa.*

F. Ahison, B.A. M. A.
 Rev. T. Crisp, B.A. B. A.

F. Fairbanks, *sat.* 1st class. H. S. Poole, *sat.* 1st class (abs.)
 F. Harding, do. do. J. B. Richardson, *sat.* 2nd class.
 Rev. A. Brown, do. dq. C. Croucher, do. do.
 T. M. King, do. do. F. Kinnear, do. do.

The successful candidates for the various prizes were then presented

At the Collegiate School J. R. Armstrong obtained the Senior Exhibition, and Purdy the Junior Exhibition.

MATRICULATIONS.

C. H. Wheelwright. J. R. Armstrong.
 ——— Deveber. J. Poyntz.

DONATIONS.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*, *editio princeps*..... Hon. Judge Bliss.
 Raised Bible for the blind..... Mrs. Berty.

NOTICES.

Michaelmas Term will begin on Monday, Sept. 4.

Subjects for Scholarship.

The Hecuba of Euripides.
 Xenophon's *Cyropædia*: half of First Book.
 Virgil *Georgic* IV.
 Tacitus: *Germania*.
 Latin Composition.

Subjects for Theological examination of senior Students at the end of Lent Term, 1866.

The historical books of the Old Testament
 The four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.
 Epistles: Romans, James, 1 Peter, 1 John.
 The Thirty-nine Articles: Browne.
 Paley's *Evidences and Horæ Paulinæ*, Ch. I—V.
 The Liturgy of the Church of England.
 Ecclesiastical History of the first three centuries.
 History of the Church of England.
 Septuagint: the book of Joshua.
 Clemens Romanus: *Epist.*: ad Corinth.
 Hooker: *Ecce Polity* V.
 Butler's *Analogy*, part I.

GEORGE McCRAWIFF,
President.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

UNDER this head we purpose giving each month a short account of what may seem to be the most interesting news from the different branches of the Church. England will of course claim the largest share of attention. The Church in the United States will generally give some points of interest, especially now, when, it is to be hoped, a re-union between the Northern and Southern portions will be amicably effected. News from the different Colonial Churches must always have special interest for us. Nor must we forget, as occasion may offer, to glance at the condition of the religious world on the continent of Europe, and watch the movements of both the western and eastern churches. Now that the political condition of Italy is undergoing so many and such great changes, and now that voices are raised in France which speak boldly of ancient Gallican liberties as better than modern Ultramontane usurpations, we cannot help remembering that our own reformation was due to causes personal and political as well as religious, and we must cherish the hope and offer the prayer that the changes going on in Europe now, may, under the guidance of the Lord, be directed so as to be a means of purifying His Church, and we shall gladly notice any signs of so desirable a result.

This is the programme that we shall endeavour to follow, and although it is not well to begin with excuses, we must beg that allowance will be made for the present number, if the summary of news appears scanty, arrangements not yet being completed for the receiving of periodicals in exchange or otherwise. Our sources of information are not now so many as we hope they may be in future.

Prominent among matters of interest in England stand the doings of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, the chief if not the only representative body of the Church of England. Each meeting of convocation seems to give that body more weight, and though its practical results are as yet small, if any one compares its position now with what it was even five years ago, he will easily see that great advances have been made. The late session of convocation gave a remarkable proof of this,—in accordance with the suggestions made by a commission appointed by the government for the purpose of considering the question of clerical subscription, a bill has been introduced into parliament to change the form of subscription. Convocation was unofficially consulted upon this matter, and it is most probable that when the proposed change is effected, it will be by the concurrent action of Convocation and Parliament; thus carrying into practice what for many years has been only the theory of the British constitution. Lord Lyttleton, who was on the commission, said in the House of Lords, "The commission had certainly taken for granted, with regard to England, that the action of convocation would be required, because though parliament could do anything according to the old legal maxim, except turn a man into a woman, it had never yet meddled with the canons of the Church to alter them, and was less likely to attempt it now than in previous times. There was no doubt that a measure of this sort *could not have been carried without the assistance of convocation*. Since the revival of convocation some eight or nine years since, its proceedings had been conducted in such a manner as to allow the government, without violating the feelings of any one, to intrust to it this power."

The declarations proposed to be substituted for the present forms, are as follows:

1. "I, A. B., do solemnly make the following declaration:—The King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his Highness's dominions

and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal; and no foreign prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within, his Majesty's said realms, dominions, and countries."

2. "I, A. B., do solemnly make the following declaration:—I assent to the *Thirty-nine Articles of Religion*, and to the *Book of Common-Prayer*, and to the *Ordering of Bishops, Priests and Deacons*; I believe the doctrine of the *United Church of England, and Ireland*, as therein set forth, to be agreeable to the *Word of God*; and in *Public Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments* I will use the form in the said *Book* prescribed and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority."

Both Houses have resolved to present an address to Her Majesty, praying for Her Royal license to make a canon to reform the representation of the Lower House. The proposed plan is to make the number of the proctors elected by the parochial clergy the same as that of the *ex officio* members, and to provide that in all cases they be elected directly and freely by the beneficed clergy. A difference of opinion arose as to whether the franchise should be extended to curates, and some dissatisfaction prevails at their not being admitted; still, all are agreed that a great step has been made in the right direction.

Before dismissing the subject of Convocation we must notice briefly without comment, the suggestions made by the Rev. A. Oxenden, for the more special training of candidates for Holy Orders. He moved a resolution that the Universities be recommended to follow up the several courses of divinity lectures by a compulsory examination.—to consent to examine for theological degrees those whose studies have been carried on elsewhere.—to afford facilities for graduates to remain in residence after taking the B. A. degree, to seek an increase in the number of clerical fellowships. Canon Seymour in seconding the resolution further suggested a more thorough knowledge of the Prayer Book.—a good foundation in sound theological learning.—and practical instruction in visiting the sick. There were also particularly mentioned the preparation of Sermons.—audible reading.—and knowledge of Church Music.

The Conscience Clause, as it is called, occupies a good deal of attention. Farsceing men easily perceive that it involves the great question of religious or secular education, and that to admit the principle that a Church School can admit dissenters, as a matter of right, and guarantee that they shall not receive any definite religious instruction, is to begin a course which must at length end in godless Schools. The National School Society refuses to accept Government aid upon such conditions, and at the annual general meeting this line of conduct was approved. Mr J. G. Hubbard, M. P. in an able and instructive speech defended the course pursued and pointed out its justice. Several other speakers among them the Archbishop of Canterbury, adopted substantially the same views. The Bp. of London spoke somewhat enigmatically, but upon the whole seemed to agree with the other speakers.

In the House of Lords, during the debate upon the clerical subscription Bill—the Lord Chancellor said "The bill related to Clergy ordained within the precincts of Great Britain and Ireland and the Channel Islands. *It would have no application to Clergymen in the colonies, unless ordained in this country.*" This further shows that the effect of the late judgment is, as the Atty. Genl. said, to prove that there is *no legal connection whatever* between the Church of England and that in the colonies. It now becomes an interesting question, to decide whether the act of Uniformity applies to us; if, as seems not improbable, it does not apply, it will leave us quite free to adopt the change or not as we please.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell said that as the Privy Council had

decided against the validity of letters patent to Colonial Bishops, it was the opinion of the Government that no such letters ought to be issued to the Colonies having independent legislatures. As the See of Rupert's Land was vacant, and delay in filling it was not desirable, the course pursued, under the advice of the law officers of the Crown was, that a letter had been addressed by the Archbishop to him (Mr. Cardwell) and in consequence of that letter her Majesty had been pleased to issue a mandate to the Archbishop authorising him to consecrate a Bishop, and no letters patent would be issued purporting to convey jurisdiction conferred by the Crown.

There are two Bills, now on their way through Parliament, which excite a good deal of attention. The one is to relieve Roman Catholic members of Parliament from taking an oath not to endeavour the subversion of the Church, the other is to admit Dissenters of all kinds to a share in the government of the University of Oxford by an abolition of tests. The former has passed the Lower House, the latter has passed its second reading by a vote of 206 to 109.

Although these Bills have something in common, both advancing in the direction of religious equality, they are not so much alike that the opponents of the one need necessarily object to the other. It certainly does not seem very hard that Roman Catholics, when admitted to a seat in Parliament, should be required to promise not to injure the established religion, though we can easily understand their feeling it to be unfair, that it should be considered necessary to bind them alone, among the Nonconformists, by such an oath. Much stronger objections may be raised against the other Bill. Mr. Goschen, who moved its second reading, told the House that it would be better to copy the German Universities; that our Universities and Colleges had no special connexion with the Church; that they were national institutions not connected with any particular form of religion. It is a matter of regret that a majority of the House of Commons should sanction such views, and a matter of congratulation that the Bill will probably get its *quies* from the Lords. We may also hope that the new House of Commons may have higher views on the subject of religious education, as well as other Church questions.

Dr. Manning, successor to Cardinal Wiseman, titular Archbishop of Westminster, has lately been consecrated with great ceremony at Moorfields Chapel. He has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity of what he calls his Diocese of Westminster, which cannot but be read with interest. Coming from the pen of Dr. Manning it must be forcible and eloquent, and, though his weapons are used against ourselves, we cannot help admiring the skill with which they are wielded, nor perhaps refrain from thinking with some degree of satisfaction that he learned his art under Anglican training. He pays many compliments to his predecessor, speaks, of course, strongly and decidedly of the claims of his Church, and describes the work to be done. "The mission of the Church to London and the English people," he says, "has nothing analogous since the mission of the Church to Rome and its Imperial race." We cannot help wondering as we read that "the Dogmatic Bull of the Immaculate Conception, and the Encyclical of last year will, we believe, mark an epoch in the reconstitution of the Christian order of the world," and can scarcely believe that such a sentiment could come from the same man who a little before in the same pastoral writes, "We have no new mission to commence, no theology to construct, no principles to find. The living Church of God moves on majestic and changeless from age to age." But Romanism is itself a great contradiction, a strange mixture of the grandest truths with the most puerile errors. An incidental remark in his postscript must, we should think, almost cause a feel-

ing of shame in English Churchmen—he alludes to the ancient Vicariate of which London was the centre having been divided into the two Dioceses of Westminster and Southwark. And yet the Church of England is forced to see her Bishops struggling in overgrown Dioceses, and her appeals for an increase of the Episcopate disregarded. Truly the regale sometimes presses heavily.

The above seems to us the most important and interesting part of the English news for the month. The reasons above given will account for the absence of American and Colonial news. We trust this want will be supplied in our next issue. As to home news, here, too, we must wait until we receive communications from the different parishes. It is no doubt generally known that at the ordination held at Dartmouth on Trinity Sunday, two Deacons were admitted to the priesthood, and three candidates ordained Deacons.

We regret to see from some of the newspapers that the Rectory at Liverpool was nearly destroyed by fire.

On Sunday last Rev. George McCawley, D. D., President of King's College, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Nova Scotia, was duly installed into the Canonry of St. Luke's, attached to his new office.

The first stone of the new Church about to be erected on Jacob street, was laid yesterday afternoon. After service at Salem Chapel the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, the Building Committee and a large concourse of spectators proceeded to the site selected, where, after prayers had been offered up for a blessing on the undertaking, the stone was laid with the usual formalities.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON WILLIS.

It has been determined by the clerical friends of the late Archdeacon, to place a Brass Eagle Lectern, with a suitable inscription, in the Cathedral, to be a lasting memorial of their affection, and of the grateful sense they entertain of his kindness, courtesy and hospitality.

Clergymen desirous of promoting this object, are requested to communicate with the Dean, or with the Rev. Canon Gilpin, by whom contributions will be received.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The next Annual General Meeting of the Society, will be held on Wednesday, the 4th October, at 2 o'clock, P.M. By order of the Committee,

EDWIN GILPIN, Sec'y.

PAROCHIAL.

A Tea party was held on Wednesday, June 28th, on the grounds of Mr Thomas Sharp, the Forks, near Windsor, to raise funds for the completion of the new Church, to be called St. Michael's, in the immediate vicinity. The gates were opened at 3 p.m.; the weather was very fine, and the grounds presented a beautiful appearance. A few fancy articles were offered for sale and were satisfactorily disposed of. The refreshment tables were most abundantly supplied and most hospitably presided over. About 600 persons were present, among whom we noticed the Lord Bishop and a large number of the Clergy and their families, several gentlemen and ladies from Halifax, as well as from Windsor, Hantsport, Newport, Falmouth and the surrounding country.

The proceeds surpassed the most sanguine expectations, over \$300 having been obtained, which will nearly accomplish the desired object.