

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY.—It is now stated that nearly all the difficulties in the way of completing this work have been removed—that a new Company has been formed—the command of means secured—the necessary Bill passed through the Imperial Parliament, and that the assent or satisfaction of the Provincial Government alone is wanting. J. W. Byrne, Esq., and Joseph Bates, Esq., have come out from England to carry matters through, we presume as agents of the new Company, and on yesterday several persons interested in the scheme were in St. John on their way to Fredericton (where the Council meet to-day or to-morrow) with a view to a final arrangement. We trust all the representations made will prove correct, that no difficulties will now stand in the way, and that at length the coast for which the Province has done so much will be built. Perhaps some of our readers are not aware that the Province gives what, with proper management, should be equivalent to the entire estimated cost of the road to Woodstock, viz: a guarantee on £50,000 at 6 per cent for 25 years, and 200,000 acres of land, worth when the road is built at least 200 an acre. Still it has been found difficult to raise the money owing in a great measure to the unfavourable impression created by the humbugging and mismanagement, of 20 years.—*Freeman.*

There are now about one thousand men employed on the Railroad. We trust the Government will see the propriety of commencing operations on this end of the line as soon as possible. With the command of ample means, such as they possess, prudence and policy dictate this course. The road out of St. John to any station as far as the upper end of the Valley will pay as soon as open; when the work is progressing near the city, the whole people of the Province will feel more vividly that the Railway is at length a great fact, and croakers will be most effectually silenced. If we could have our way men would be at work near the city before the end of November at such work as can be done profitably in winter.—*Id.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Canada papers contain an account of a "Terrible collision" on the Great Western Railway, near the town of London. Three cars were burned, five smashed to atoms and a large number of cattle killed or maimed in a frightful manner. Fortunately no human lives were lost, and little personal damage was done. The passengers' luggage, mails, and Express Company's baggage were destroyed by fire.

On the Grand Trunk Railway three men were killed on the 12th. They were in a hand car returning home from work in the evening. They were run into by a train—two killed on the spot, and the third so seriously wounded that he died shortly after.—*St. John Courier.*

Editorial Miscellany.

CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UNITED STATES.

SIMILAR ecclesiastical proceedings nearer home, have up to this period prevented us from bestowing even a passing attention on the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The Meeting was held at Philadelphia Up to Tuesday the 21st, ult. the Convention had been sitting eighteen days. The final adjournment took place on the evening of that day. The next meeting is to be held at Richmond, Virginia.

The business was of a very important nature, and conducted throughout with the utmost harmony and good feeling, as all business ought to be done which involves the interests of the Church, and the cause of true religion as connected with her agency—This last cannot fail to be promoted (under the Divine blessing) by the deliberations of a body so eminently distinguished for learning and piety, as the Episcopal, clerical and lay elements which this year congregated at Philadelphia from all parts of the United States. The opening of the Convention, at which was present 36 Bishops, and over 500 Presbyters and Lay Delegates, must have been a sight calculated to warm the heart of every Episcopalian who was privileged to enjoy it. What a contrast to that troublous time so graphically described in another part of our paper, when the Rector of New York was inducted by laying his hands on the burnt and blackened ruins of his parish Church. It would recur to the minds of all who reverted to these times of the Church's desolation—when her enemies cried "down with her, even to the ground"—that a greater than they was her helper. Her growth has indeed been wonderful—let all her people praise the Lord—"the little one has become a thousand"—a branch of the Lord's planting, the work of His hands, that He may be glorified—

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The following is an abstract of the report presented to the Convention on the fifteenth day by the Rev. Fr. Hanel from the Committee on the state of the Church:—

"The Committee on the state of the Church respectfully report:

"That they have examined, as carefully as time would permit, the statements submitted by the individual members of the Committee, as embodying the chief facts of interest respecting the dioceses they represent. The Committee would repeat the expression of regret made three years since, concerning the defective character of many of these reports. If proper tables were prepared by the Bishops and Standing Committees of the dioceses, previous to the meetings of the general convention, as recommended by the fifth section of canon XII. of 1853, it would not only facilitate the work of this Committee, but would also be much more satisfactory to the whole church, making this report more accurate and more interesting. We have abundant evidence of the growth and prosperity of our beloved church; a growth not indeed commensurate with our wishes and hopes, yet calling for our grateful acknowledgment; as we trust, a token of the favor of our Divine Lord. At this session we have the happiness of welcoming the representatives of the new diocese of California—the first of what will, ere long, be a goodly array of dioceses upon the shores of the Pacific. It is not within the province of the Committee, we may here add, to speak of the condition of the church in other than its organized dioceses; hence the statistics here submitted do not include those that may be reported from the large portion of the field under the care of the Missionary Bishops. At the last General Convention few topics elicited more interest than those growing out of the alarming inadequacy of the ministerial force to the great work before the church. Much was said of the prayer to the Lord of the Harvest that He would send forth laborers into His Harvest; and we may hope that the call upon the church has been heard, and that its prayers have been in some measure answered. The ordinations of deacons, during the last three years in thirty dioceses, appear to have been 252, and of priests 226; whereas the last report showed the ordination of but 146 deacons, and 149 priests in 23 dioceses. Then there were 176 candidates for orders in 24 dioceses; now, in 28 dioceses, we have 243; an increase of 67. The total number of clergy then reported in 30 dioceses was 1,651; now, we have in 30 dioceses, 1,815, an increase of 165, besides those in Texas. The confirmations were 23,884; at this time are reported 30,539. The communicants in 30 dioceses, then, 105,136, at present, in 30 dioceses, (Texas not included,) 119,026; a gain of nearly 14,000. There have been removed from us, by death, of the clergy, 57, amongst whom was the venerable Provisional Bishop of New York.—Three Bishops have been consecrated: one for New York, one for Rhode Island, and one for the new diocese of Iowa. The only State of our wide-spread Union in which we have no diocesan organization is Arkansas; but here, as throughout the whole of our national Territory, by means of our missionary system, there is provision made for Episcopal ministrations in at least some small measure. We notice, also, in the reports of Baptism, Marriages, and Sunday scholars, a marked increase upon former numbers. The funds for the support of the Episcopates, for the relief of infirm clergy, and for the widows and orphans of the clergy, as well as the contributions for missions, and for other benevolent purposes, far exceeding in amount that reported to any previous convention. The attention of the church will, we are sure, be engaged by the statements found in these papers as to the rapidly extending work of city missions, and to the large provision made for the relief of the poor and the afflicted in our principal cities. We cannot doubt that the prosperity thus indicated, for which our gratitude and praise are due to the Holy Spirit alone, without whose gift man's work is vain, has been greatly advanced by the increased unity and mutual confidence that have characterized the clergy and laity, and by the reputation which the church has gained for conservative principles and for unshaken constancy to the faith which was once delivered to the saints. We must not omit to notice what is made prominent in several of the Reports herewith submitted, the greatly increased attention given to the education of the young under the auspices of our church. In our colleges, in our academies, and in parochial and other schools there are gathered more and more, year by year, of the youth of our land, who we trust will thus be trained not for earth only but also for heaven. To these instrumentalities we must look, in part at least, and under God, to the replenishing of the ranks of the ministry. We would not be thought, in thus commenting on the tokens of the Divine favor vouchsafed us, to imply that our church has at all attained to the measure of growth and advancement which she ought to have reached in view of her ability and her opportunities. We trust that there is before us, if

we are faithful, diligent, and liberal, a path of usefulness and of honour, which will lead us to look on the present as indeed "a day of small things."—Grateful for the blessings received, we would yet call upon the church to show humiliation for all negligence and indolence and unfaithfulness, and to earnest, believing prayer for an outpouring of God's Spirit such as shall make "the wilderness a fruitful field, and the fruitful field to be counted for a forest." In conclusion, we would propose the passage of the customary resolution:

"Resolved, That the view of the church herewith presented be transmitted to the House of Bishops, soliciting their prayers and blessings, and requesting that they will draw up and cause to be published, a Pastoral Letter to the members of the church."

The resolution was adopted.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. E. G. Fuller, bookseller, of a very excellent publication embellished with maps, entitled "Sins and Palestine in connection with their history, By Arthur Penrynn Stanley, M. A. Canon of Canterbury." The book is republished by Redfield, New York, and is a handsome volume in its mechanical appearance, which ought to be no slight recommendation. This is however its least merit. Canon Stanley has entered into the spirit of the scenes which he portrays—he never forgets that he is standing on holy ground—and as his eye drinks in all its associations, so has his mind made a holy picture of them, and it is this picture which is presented to the reader in a style serious yet attractive, and replete with historic research. Any who desire to become acquainted with Sins and Palestine in connection with the Exodus of the Children of Israel, their journeying in the wilderness, their conquest of Canaan, following the events in its history onwards to the development of Christianity, and comparing ancient tradition and localities with the modern acceptation of them, will find ample material for thought and investigation in the book before us. We can say no more at present on its merits, but shall take a future opportunity to make some extracts from its pages.

The New York and Boston papers contain a telegraphic despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, that one hundred houses were destroyed there by fire on the 22nd instant. The loss is stated at \$50,000.

The Railway works are steadily progressing. The section between Sackville and Schultz's, on the Eastern branch, will, it is confidently believed, be opened in about a fortnight. The rails will be laid and ready for the cars on the short section between the Sackville Station and the Junction, 5½ miles, at the close of the current week.—*Chron.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT HOME.

In the following remarks I would take the liberty through the medium of your paper, to draw attention to some circumstances connected with the progress of Education in this Province. I allude to the extreme carelessness and want of attention which, in too many instances, is displayed by Parents to the habits and conduct of children when at home and absent from school. In many instances they are allowed to waste their time in playing and loitering about the public streets and thoroughfares, wasting their time to no purpose, and also it is too much to be feared, acquiring habits the mischief and danger of which it would be impossible, perhaps, to overrate. Could the career of many young persons be traced from its commencement, it would be found that it was in the street they learned to cheat—in the street that they acquired the habit of using bad language—in the street that they learnt to gamble. Surely a deep moral responsibility rests upon those parents, who imagine that the business of Education is to be conducted entirely in the School, and not in connection with the training of the domestic circle and the family roof. The proper aim and end of education is not only to train the youthful mind in different branches of learning, and to elicit its capabilities, but also to give proper value and ideas of things around them, and to enable them to distinguish between right and wrong, and the evil consequences of bad habits. If the attention of parents could be aroused to all of the negligence on their part, it would be of infinite service to the sound education and moral training of their children.