

ters of His word, to issue laws in His name, and virtually to dethrone the Everlasting.

(Conclusion next week.)

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 57.

And ye shall be sorrowful, but, your sorrow shall be turned into joy."—St John, xvi. 20.

DARK are the clouds that o'er me roll,
Charged with avenging ire;
And sin within my burden'd soul,
Is like a burning fire.

Through all the hours of day and night,
My heart is fill'd with grief;
In vain I look around for light,
In vain I seek relief.

In vain for friendly help I crave,
In vain for pity cry,
No arm is stretched out to save,
No comforter is nigh.

But when all earthly help is stay'd,
And earthy friendships fail,
O Lord, thy grace shall bring me aid,
And mercy shall prevail.

As with the golden rays of morn,
Thy saving health display,
And all my grief shall soon be gone;
The clouds shall pass away.

My countless sins to Thee I bring,
O nail them to the tree;
And with recover'd health I'll sing
"The truth has made me free."

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A VISIT TO COW BAY, C. B.

COW BAY is another of those numerous harbours and bays, that indent the eastern and north-eastern shores of Cape Breton. It has much to recommend it as far as scenery goes, and has many advantages, which make it a desirable settlement both for the farmer and the fisherman. The land is not remarkably high about it, but slopes down gently to the water's edge. The bay is about 5 miles long, and opens towards the North East. The scenery is of a soft and pleasing kind, although cultivation has not done a great deal yet to smooth the roughness of some of its shores and hills. There is some very good marsh and meadow land at the head of the Bay, where the land is prettily broken into hills and valleys, and covered in places with fine groves of hard wood trees. The head lands of the bay, which are rather high and prominent, with Flint Island appearing between them, give some boldness to the distant view. A bar runs nearly across the Bay, and separates the farming from the fishing portion of the settlement. Below the Bar, where the Bay widens and the water is deep, were to be seen about 14 or 15 fishing vessels, moored in a long line, near the wharfs and mercantile establishment belonging to a resident of Sydney. At low tide the upper part of the Bay is incommoded with long coarse grass, which makes it difficult to cross with any speed in a boat, and necessary to follow as much as possible the windings of the current. Many flats appear in the water above the Bar, which are often almost whitened with clouds of sea gulls resting upon them, and which give them a peculiar and not unpleasing appearance.

The road to Cow Bay, which is 17 miles from Sydney, is far from being good; and but very few houses are to be met with upon the journey. Myself and a companion, who kindly accompanied me as guide, were received and entertained with the utmost friendliness at the house of Mrs. Spencer, a widow, whose numerous family, all communicants in the Church, gladly welcome the visits of their Ministers. The farm house stands upon the elevation of a green and sloping meadow, with a garden in front, and has an air of cleanliness and comfort.

The Church stands on the opposite side of the upper part of the Bay, about a quarter of a mile distant, upon a rising ground which slopes down to the beach. The land upon which it is built, together with a right of way through his property, was given by Mr. Geo. Spencer, a steady and faithful member of the Church. On Sunday morning we crossed the water in a boat, well filled with the members of the family. Instead of a bell, a flag is used here, as it is in many places on the sea coast, to give notice that Divine service would be performed there that morning. This is seen at some distance in different quarters of the settlement. As the houses are scattered, and hidden by the trees, at first you are perplexed to know whence the congregation can come: but a little before 11 o'clock boats were seen advancing from different directions, until

soon the little church was well filled with worshippers. About 70 were then present. The Church is plain outside, but in many respects neatly fitted up within. It is well plastered, with an arched ceiling. This, however, although it improves the appearance, is a disadvantage in a small Church, as the arch confuses the sound, and increases the labour of the preacher. The church floor is neatly carpeted, and the communion table and lecterns or desks, ornamented with hangings; and the whole has a cheerful appearance.

I was particularly struck in this Church with the great decorum of the congregation during service; and the very general and hearty character of the responding. In few churches, whether of town or country, have I ever officiated where this important part of our service has been better attended to. How much of the beauty and intention of our services is thus lost by the neglect of this point! How little do we see of the spirit in our modern Churches which in early days awakened the general voice of the congregation in the responses of the Liturgy, and filled the Sanctuary with the united sound of prayer and praise; when the "Amen" came so full from the heart and lips, as to sound in large churches, like the distant thunder! Whilst we are careful to "worship God in spirit and in truth," how much would the solemnity of our worship be increased, and the spirit of devotion diffused around, were all our members and faculties employed in doing homage to the Creator and Redeemer! When such is more frequently the case than it is, the spirituality and fervent nature of our beautiful Liturgy, will become apparent, and be more generally confessed. In this little Church I felt as if we were all addressing the throne of Grace.

I preached from Isaiah xxv. 9th, and again in the evening at 3 o'clock from Revelations iii. 5th. Before evening service I catechised the children, but owing to the rain and the unfavourable appearance of the evening, but few attended. On Monday morning I crossed the harbour again, and officiated in the Church at 10 o'clock, preaching from 1. John iii. 8th. There were 27 present. The names both of the Rev. Mr. Ingles and Porter, are affectionately remembered by the members of the congregation; and their labors amongst them appears to have been attended with success. There are 14 families connected with the Church settled on the shores of this Bay. In the afternoon we set out for Sydney, well pleased with this little branch of the Church in this Parish.

Sydney, Sept. 30th, 1853.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Oct. 1.

ENGLAND.

PUBLIC PRAYER.—An order in council will forthwith issue a form of prayer, to be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, against the prevalence of the cholera, to be speedily offered in all churches.

THE CHOLERA.—Friday's *Gazette* contained a proclamation ordering that the Provisions of the Act of Parliament passed on the 11th and 12th years of her present Majesty "for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances and the prevention of contagious diseases," shall be put in force throughout the whole of Great Britain immediately from and after the date thereof; and that such order shall continue in force for six months.

LONDON CHOLERA.—Three cases of supposed Asiatic cholera, have occurred in York Court, Earl-street, Marylebone, in an Irish lodging-house. In only one case the attack proved fatal. A medical gentleman reports the cases were "sporadic," not Asiatic cholera, but pertinently adds—"Nor is it necessary to go to Asia for causes sufficient to produce such terrible results, when in our own streets, there exist causes of disease as intense as can be fostered in the jungles or the Black Hole of Calcutta."

MORE RAVAGES.—The Ravages of cholera have been most fearful. On Sunday prayer was offered up in all the churches at Newcastle. The annual sermon of the Colonial Church and School Society had been announced for that day; and the Secretary, Rev. M. Thomas, arrived on Saturday, as the deputation. Finding the state of the town he was constrained in the evening to plead for the bereaved poor instead of the Society, and upwards of £52 was collected for their relief. The solemnity of the service was increased by the absence of the organist, the clerk, and the beadle, all attacked, but not fatally. In every direction the garments of mourning and expressions of distress were obvious. On Monday a prayer-meeting was held in the school-room. The room was crowded and the scene most solemn. The Rev. Messrs. Parry, Halstead, and Thomas engaged in devotional exercises suitable to the occasion. To their surprise upwards of £26 was brought to the table and voluntarily offered to the poor. To estimate the fatality of the pestilence it needs only to be stated that a proportionate mortality in London, would give 12,000 deaths weekly.

GATESHEAD, Sept. 21.—Deaths—Cholera, twelve;

Diarrhœa, three. The total of deaths from cholera in Gateshead for the first fifteen days of the attack of 1831-2 was one hundred and twenty-five; for the same period of the attack of 1853, two hundred and twenty-seven. Many persons have left the town and overcrowded parts of the town. A portion are encamped on the moor.

HEXHAM, Sept. 21.—The medical officer reports that not less than five hundred cases of diarrhœa have been treated, of which several have passed into cholera. During the last five days seven deaths from cholera have occurred, making eleven deaths since the first appearance of the epidemic. There are at present one hundred and sixty cases of diarrhœa and eleven of cholera under treatment. One of the surgeons who signed the last report has been attacked. Four medical practitioners have been sent from London, at the request of the local authorities, to act under the superintending inspectors, and two more will start this evening.

MANCHESTER.—It becomes a very difficult matter to say whether the cholera is in Manchester or not, considering the statements made on the subject. The faculty speak unmistakably about it, and mention numerous cases which have come under their cognizance.

BELFAST.—The Belfast papers state that on Tuesday the first case of this scourge manifested itself in that town in the person of a girl fifteen years of age who was seized when going to her employment at one of the mills. She was considered to be going on pretty favourably. In Dublin, as yet, nothing approaching to a case of true Asiatic cholera has come under the cognizance of medical men.

NEWCASTLE.—The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Newcastle, during the present outbreak, has been 1,062.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Gateshead to the present date, has been 277.

PRAYERS FOR DELIVERANCE FROM THE CHOLERA.—On Sunday solemn prayers for deliverance from the threatened visitation of the cholera, were offered up in the several places of worship of the various denominations of dissenters, and in the Roman Catholic chapels in the metropolis. In the parish churches and chapels of the established religion the ordinary prayer for deliverance from sickness was read and fervently repeated. The Congregations at morning and afternoon services were extremely numerous.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY.—The Duke of Newcastle has offered this valuable appointment, which has been vacant since last February, to the Rev. T. H. Davies, M. A., Archdeacon of Melbourne, who is present in England. The Rev. gentleman has declined it.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, who is at present in England, has obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's government to the sub-division of his diocese, and to the creation of a bishopric at Perth, Western Australia. Miss Burde-Goutts has promised a large sum of money towards the creation and endowment of the new see.

THE HARVEST.—The grain crops in Ireland are nearly all been saved in tolerably good condition in some counties in excellent condition. The yield in some instances described as an average—in others light. The appearance of the green crops is very promising, and flax is likely to turn out well. As potatoes, the loss will be heavier than was at first anticipated; probably about one-third of the crop will be a complete loss; but the supply is abundant and cheap, and the wages of labour continue fairly remunerative.

ESCAPE OF THE EXILE JOHN MITCHELL.—The *Melbourne Argus*, of June 18, gives an account of the escape of John Mitchell, from Van Dieman's Land:—"Information has reached Hobart Town of the escape of Mr. John Mitchell, the Irish state prisoner, who was residing, upon ticket-of-leave parole, at Bothwell."

A RIGHT HONORABLE SUPERCARGO.—The Wyvern schooner yacht, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, has sailed from Portsmouth for Melbourne with a general cargo, consisting of sheet lead, shot, nails, clothing, boots and shoes, brandy, wine, oil, cider, &c. The value of the whole is about £50,000. The duke's second son, Lord Alfred Churchill, goes out in her, acting as supercargo. It is his intention to sell the yacht on arrival at Australia, should a favorable opportunity offer.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We learn, by advices from Constantinople of the 15th inst., that the ulemas had not insisted upon requiring the Sultan to adopt the alternative of a war with Russia or an abdication. The feast of Bairam passed over with the usual ceremonies. The Sultan accompanied the procession, and appeared to be much dejected. Constantinople was perfectly tranquil.

The startling announcement that the British and French fleets had left Besika Bay for the Dardanelles was made on Saturday, under circumstances calculated to excite alarm. But beyond the fact that, at the Sultan's wish, two ships had been sent from each fleet to Constantinople, nothing seems certainly known. We are not informed that any British or French subject has been injured, or so much as menaced. At the latest date of which we have certain intelligence, no danger to the persons or property of French or English was apprehended. A strong feeling was prevalent, and much disappointment was expressed, at the seeming abandonment of the Porte by the two western powers, but no attack on their subjects was thought of. The despatch before mentioned concludes:—"It is expected