

their great Deliverer. It is a "day greatly to be remembered by all the christian Israel in their generations."—May we have grace to die daily unto that sin for which Christ died, and to rise unto righteousness!

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Rev. Mr. MOODY avails himself of the Colonial Churchman to return sincere thanks to the Ladies of his congregation for their very acceptable present, and assures them that he will take an early opportunity of procuring a handsome Gown with the sum of money enclosed to him. At the same time he hopes he will not be considered unreasonable in soliciting another favour from them, viz.—that when engaged in supplicating the throne of Grace for themselves and all dear to them, they will not forget their Pastor, but pray for him also; that he may ever testify his gratitude to Almighty God, who has repeatedly disposed the hearts of a beloved people to acts of liberality—by faithfully preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and by watching over the flock committed to his charge, as one who must hereafter render an account.

Liverpool, N. S. March 7, 1839.

GEOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have to acknowledge the politeness of Dr. Gesner in sending us a copy of the first Report of his Geological survey of the adjoining Province. We take from it the following items, shewing that the Doctor has not been unmindful of something "higher than the earth." We congratulate New Brunswick on their gain by our loss of his services, which perhaps, might have been as valuable to us as those of the Delegation to England, which is to cost the Province £1000, and after all perhaps may effect nothing that could not have been done without it: while for £300 a-year, Dr. Gesner might have opened up inexhaustible sources of provincial prosperity.

Diluvial Collections.—In every part of the Province, so far as it has been examined, there are numerous boulders, or blocks of rock, scattered over the surface, and buried in all the superficial deposits of sand and gravel. Sometimes these detached masses are of enormous magnitude, and will weigh some thousands of tons. That many of them have been transported from a distance, there can be no doubt, as their sharp angles have been worn off, and they are scattered at distances of a few yards, to many miles from the formation where they belong, and where they have been conveyed. In every instance, the nearer the parent rock is approached, the larger they become, which is strong evidence of their having been drifted by a current of water, which, by the friction produced, lessened their dimensions, and rendered them globular, according to the distance of transportation.

Admitting that these boulders have been transported by a current of water, that has passed over the country, the course of that current in general must have been from the north, towards the south. But it sometimes happens, that such blocks, are found in other directions. This circumstance can be fairly explained, by the fact, that the course of running water is always powerfully influenced by the surface over which it passes; and if the whole country has been submersed, (a fact not admitting of a doubt,) during the subsidence of the water, or the elevation of the land, the current would be liable to many changes, and the effects produced by those changes, would be, as they still are, manifest.

Besides these evidences of a general deluge, there are others not less important. In general, the summits of mountains and hills are uncovered, and frequently destitute of vegetation. The surface of the rocks is smooth, and appears to have been worn down. In the deep valleys, there are numerous collections of broken rocks, sand, and pebbles, that are found to have been derived from higher situations. These collections of large rocks could not have been made through the influence of any other cause than the violent rush of water, which rolled the loose fragments from the mountain's top downwards to the valleys beneath. Again, in the rocks of every part of the country explored, there are grooves and scratches, from one to several inches in depth, extending from the north towards the south. These

grooves were evidently cut by heavy masses moved over them, by a powerful force; and are such as would result from a powerful flood. It is true these diluvial marks do no point out the course of the current, by which they were produced; but that fact is established by the testimony already adduced.—Sometimes they are seen to cross each other at different angles, and this affords evidence that the course of the current was not always uniform.

There is still one more fact displayed in the Province which accords with those just stated. It is the *talus** collected on the southern sides of mountains, hills, and islands. Almost all the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and along the coast, present to the north, steep or perpendicular cliffs, while on the southern sides, they descend by a gradual slope down to the sea. This circumstance has arisen from the collections of diluvial debris formed in the caddies made by these prominences, and is exactly similar to those occurring daily in rivers, upon a much smaller scale.

Under the concurrent testimony of so many facts, it appears impossible that even the most sceptical should disbelieve that a deluge has swept over this continent: but should any doubt an event that has left so many witnesses of its existence, they should receive the advice of Demarest, who when attacked by the Neptunists for his belief in similar facts, replied, "Go and see."

CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—We understand from a friend, that apparent prosperity is stamped on Church affairs in that quarter—the congregations large, and liberal to their ministers in a praiseworthy degree. The Rev. J. A. Clark, who was obliged to travel for more than a year for his health, was paid his usual salary during that time, and received a handsome present besides. This is usually done, we believe, where it is necessary for a clergyman to travel for his health; and so it ought, as with few exceptions on this side the Atlantic, a clergyman's salary is not more than sufficient for the ordinary expenses of his family; and consequently when sickness attacks him he must stay at home and sink under it, if his parish are not considerate to sacrifice a little for his benefit. "To give you an idea of the way the churches are filled," our friend adds, "I was rather late one day at Mr. Clark's, and found here was not a seat vacant but one, and that being near the pulpit, I preferred standing, with many others; and during the sermon sat on the steps near the organ.—This was not from any selfish feelings on the part of the congregation, (many of whom have paid an exceedingly large sum for their pews,) for it is considered no intrusion for the sexton to shew a stranger into any pew where there is room." A complaint is sometimes brought against pewholders in our churches for want of such courtesy to strangers.

STAUNTON'S DICTIONARY OF THE CHURCH.—A work under this title has been lately published in the United States, which we think from the extracts we have seen, must be a valuable one for churchmen whether lay or clerical. We take the following notice of it from the Banner of the Cross:—

This is the title of a work by the Rev Mr. Staunton, which cannot fail to be an acceptable offering to every Episcopalian—for it supplies him in a convenient form with information which he could not otherwise obtain without much trouble and expense.—Books like this, of easy reference and popular character, have long been wanted, and never more than at the present time. The Church is increasing with a rapidity unknown before, and thousands are pressing into her ranks, unacquainted with her genius and customs, and ignorant of all, except that she preserves in their early purity and healthfulness the great truths of Christianity, as planted by the Apostles, and watered by the blood of the martyrs of the Reformation. Her conservative tendency, her moderation, her charity, and her reverential piety, are becoming known unto all; Holiness unto the Lord, is seen inscribed upon her portals; obloquy and misrepresentation having spent their force; the power of godliness is acknowledged to animate her bosom, the form thereof to regulate her conduct; and glad to find a refuge from the confusion and error which

* When fragments are broken off by the action of the weather from the face of a steep rock, as they accumulate at its foot, they form a sloping heap, called a talus.

reign without, men enter in, and dwell there, too happy to be at rest, to think of investigating the exquisite but unobtrusive beauties of their new abode. There are questions also respecting her external order and usages on which even her own children are divided among themselves, because they have not been at the trouble, or perhaps have not had the opportunity, to examine the foundation upon which they stand; for few that have done this, have failed to be convinced of the usefulness and propriety of what they may have previously considered indifferent or exceptionable. To supply this information in a manner accessible to all, and thereby to remove prejudice and confirm attachment, is the design of the work which is now before us. It does not profess to be a Theological and Bible Dictionary in the ordinary sense of the term, and is occupied chiefly in a familiar explanation of the order, customs, and language of the Church, but so closely are these connected with the life-giving doctrines with which she is entrusted, "that nothing but violence could sunder what God had so joined; and thus occasions have been offered for spiritual improvement too frequent not to relieve the dreaded apprehensions of technical wearisomeness."

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.—The General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society is further postponed to Wednesday 22d May next, being the next Wednesday to the Anniversary of the Society—then to take place (D.V.) at the National School house in Halifax, at 7 o'clock P.M.

DIED.

At Guysborough, on the 19th ult. Agnes A. Shreve, infant daughter of the Rev. Charles J. Shreve.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MISSES WISWALL, will reopen their School on the first of May, 1839. They teach as formerly, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition; Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, and other branches of useful knowledge, with plain and ornamental Needlework.

They will receive Boarders not exceeding twelve in number, either for the year or single quarter, commencing at the beginning of either of the summer months, upon their former terms, which are—

Board, - - - - £7 per quarter.
Tuition, - - - - 15s.

A quarter's notice before the removal of a pupil, or the quarter paid. For further particulars inquire by letters addressed (post paid) to Miss Wiswall.

Wilmot, N. S. March, 1839. 4 no's. 8s9d.

AFFECTIONATE PREACHING.

No employment awakens and calls into action all the generous emotions of the mind more than that of the preacher. He comes to his fellow-men with a message infinitely more interesting, and more useful than any other. He is sent on an errand, more expressive of tenderness and good will. He comes to disclose the boundless mercy of God to mankind, as manifested in the condescension, life, and death, of the Redeemer, in the forgiveness of sin, and the renovation of the soul; in its safe conveyance through the dangers of this world, and its final admission into heaven. This message he brings to his fellow-men, guilty and ruined in themselves, exposed to infinite danger, and hopeless suffering. What subjects can be equally affecting? What employment can equally awaken all the tenderness of virtue?

An affectionate manner is in itself amiable and engaging. Men naturally love those, who appear benevolent and tender-hearted; and, most of all, require, and love, this character in a minister of the gospel. This character, or its opposite, can hardly fail to appear in his discourses. There are so many things in the subjects of his preaching, which naturally call forth tenderness and affection, that, if he possess this disposition, it cannot fail to appear in his sentiments, in his language, and in his manner of utterance. Wherever it appears, it will be acknowledged, and loved; and the words of a beloved preacher will always come to his flock with a peculiar power of persuasion.—*Dwight.*