

the beauty of the quiet landscape, compared with the living beauty of those bright and happy faces there congregated. When assembled round their Pastor, during the examination, we thought of those beautiful lines of Keble's where he speaks of—

"Those bright and orient'd files,  
Like spring-flowers in their best array,  
As fallen and as smiling,  
Save that each little voice in turn  
Some glorious truth proclaims,  
What sage would have dared to learn,  
Now taught by cottage dainties."

Truly these little ones are being instructed in those things compared with which no instruction of this world is but foolishness. O, may they grow up into that fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom.

About two o'clock the examination commenced; the Rector previously praying that the Divine blessing might prevent and follow us in this as well as in every other undertaking. The result of the questioning was most satisfactory, proving that good seed had been sown; we trust that it may spring up and grow, making many of the Christian graces to bud and blossom in those youthful hearts. The number of scholars at present attending the school is one hundred and sixteen; among these many are indebted to the Sunday School for all the instruction they have ever received; who can tell the amount of benefit it may do them! How much they should prize their advantages! And let not their instructors "grow weary in well doing," for their labour shall "not be in vain in the Lord." The teachers number seventeen, the average number of pupils being seven to each class.

The examination over, the children were not slow in obeying the summons to the repast provided for them; they did ample justice to the fare, and I doubt not many a little fellow thought this not the least pleasant part of the day. But the attractions of the table could not last long, and having abundantly satisfied one sense if not more, they were soon dispersed and engaged in various sports. Some swinging, for they had two large swings suspended from the trees, others playing "fox and geese," a game which appeared to afford them much merriment; and all enjoying themselves to their hearts content.

But all good things must have an end, and so it proved in this case. They all again assembled around the Rector, and after an appropriate address from him, followed by Bishop Ken's Evening Hymn, in which many of the school united their voices, they were dismissed. In his address, the Pastor adverted to the changes made in the school during the past year, and reminded them of their cause for thankfulness to their Heavenly Guardian, that though many had since removed to other scenes who had met with them on their last Anniversary, none had yet been separated from them by death, urging upon them at the same time their duty of improving those advantages they were still allowed to enjoy. Among other changes worthy of notice was the removal of the school from the Church to a neat and commodious Schoolhouse lately erected near the Church, a subject of congratulation on many accounts, it being better arranged for the accommodation of the several classes, and there being more propriety in using it for purposes of instruction, than a building which had been consecrated for God's special worship.

After the blessing, the children, led by the Rev. Mr. Ambrose, (who has taken much pains in instructing them in singing,) joined in the National Anthem, which finished, they left under the guidance of their teachers for their respective homes. Z.  
Liverpool, Sept: 18.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1852.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ACCORDING to promise, *The Church Times*, which has been under its present Clerical management since the 27th July last, appears to-day in a new, enlarged, and we hope we may add, improved shape.

We avail ourselves of the occasion, to renew our appeals for a greatly increased support, rendered more than ever necessary by the heavy outlay for Press, and other materials, which has now fallen upon the Proprietor. Taking into consideration the extreme lukewarmness, (to give it no colder name,) which has been displayed in reference to this Paper in time past—the "matter of indifference," as it seemed to be regarded by the Church at large, in this Province, whether it lived or died, it must be admitted that the faith is strong, which has led the Proprietor to embark additional means in an undertaking whose "antecedents," (to use a cant term of the day,) have been far from encouraging. It remains to be proved whether that faith in the energy, the zeal, the Churchmanship of the members of our Communion has been misplaced; whether the *Thirty-six thousand* persons who call themselves of that number, will condescend themselves unable or unwilling to maintain, like other and smaller denominations, a Journal which may be the channel of interesting and important information on the affairs of their Church, and the means of religious improvement of themselves and their families. The experiment has not

to be tested, and it will soon be decided whether this publication shall continue, or whether it shall cease, to the lasting reproach of the Church. We do not like the idea of appealing in *forma pauperis*, and asking as a favour, that Churchmen shall subscribe to a Church-paper! We confidently aver that whoever does so does no more than his duty; and gets the full value of his money. And we as boldly advance the position, that the Churchman who refuses to take this paper, while he discourages those of other denominations, acts an unreasonable part; and gives us good reason to complain of his manifest inconsistency. We say this without knowing whether there are such "liberals" among us, or who they may be; but if there are such, we would just remind them of the old saying, that "charity begins at home"—and that whatever other papers there may be upon a Churchman's table, the *Paper of his Church* should certainly be of the number.

In order to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of general readers, we shall devote as much space as we can to the news of the day, the state of markets, shipping intelligence, &c., which the increased size of the paper will now enable us to do, and that without any increased subscription. If we can see any signs of corresponding encouragement on the part of the Church, it will be a stimulus to adopt larger improvements, and make the *Church Times* in every respect worthy of its position.

Finally with regard to the principles upon which the Editorial duties are to be performed, we have little to add to what we put forth in the number dated 17th July last. The Editor would avoid as far as possible all controversy, all party names, and a party cause, altho' in times like the present, this is no easy matter. But against those soul-destroying errors which called forth the "protesting" voices of our Reformers, and against all their cognate tendencies, however apparently remote, he will ever be found ready to offer the firm front of decided opposition.

If it be asked what are the principles and views of the Editor, in reference to the controverted topics of the day, and what the course he intends to pursue, he would humbly answer, that his principles are those of the Church on whose walls he has been a watchman for more than 28 years, as they are set forth in the Articles, Homilies, and Formularies of the Church.

He is a Churchman, not merely because he was born within her pale, and imbibed her principles with his early nourishment; not merely from education and association; but because in his conscience he believes that the discipline, doctrine, and ordinances of the Church are in accordance with the word of God, "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone"—and because within her bosom he thinks he can enjoy higher privileges, and greater advantages for making his calling and election sure, than he can see in surrounding sects. Such being his deliberate and long cherished convictions, he can do nothing less, in the position in which he is now placed, than uphold the interests, and set forth the claims of that Church, to the very utmost of his power; believing that thus he will best sustain the great cause of Gospel truth, and advance the real prosperity of the Redeemer's Kingdom. But, in thus maintaining the Church to which he belongs, in all its integrity, and asserting her eminent sufficiency for the spiritual edification of all within her fold, he can see no necessity for a violation of that law of love which bids him say, "grace be with all them that love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity"—nor for a wanton denunciation of others, who "holding the Head," and clinging to the great fundamentals of the "truth as it is in Jesus," may yet differ from us in non-essentials. While, of course, it would be his ardent desire to see all walking with us, in what he believes "the more excellent way"—he yet remembers that to their own master they stand or fall, and that "in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision, but faith which worketh by love."

Expecting to receive from our Clerical friends full details of interesting services performed by the Bishop, subsequently to those mentioned in our last, we will only state now, that his Lordship was met at the Strait of Canso on Thursday week, by Rev. Messrs. Millidge and Morris, and was engaged on Friday and Saturday, in Episcopal duties between that place and Antigonish, where on Sunday the 19th he held an Ordination and Confirmation. Mr. William Rupert Cochran, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, and Mr. John Griffith, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, were then admitted Deacons. The candidates were presented by the Rev. J. C. Cochran (the father of one of them) and the sermon was preached by the Bi-

shop. His Lordship reached the Allion Mines on Monday evening, and consecrated the Church there next day, and also officiated at Pictou on Tuesday evening and Wednesday, intending thereafter to proceed via Pugwash to Amherst, &c., and not expecting to be in Halifax until the first week in October.

### CANADIAN COMMERCE.

A Board of Trade Convention has been recently held in Quebec, at which several Resolutions of a very positive nature, touching intercolonial trade, and reciprocity with the United States, were reported and passed. Their substance is as follows:—

Reciprocity in natural products with all the British Colonies, either entirely free, or with such modifications as circumstances will permit.

Throwing open the St. Lawrence to American vessels, on condition that the internal coasting trade of such country is thrown open to both nations.

All duties should be specific, whenever practicable. The admission of raw material, including coal and pig iron, at duties entirely nominal.

A reduction of the duties on raw sugar and molasses was also considered, and a Committee appointed to report as to what other alterations they consider advisable in the Tariff generally.

The Convention had not concluded its business when the foregoing were passed. W. G.

### PROVINCIAL PROSPERITY.

THE *Quebec Morning Chronicle* gives a graphic description of the departure from Quebec of Mr. Jackson, M. P. "representative of an Association of English capitalists, to whose skill and enterprise half the railways on the continent of Europe owe their existence." Mr. Jackson has since visited Fredericton and St. John, and is now in Halifax. It may be supposed that he will have a keen eye towards the facilities afforded by British America for the investment of capital in public undertakings, particularly with reference to the construction of Railroads; and the extension of his journey to this Province, warrants the inference, that the Halifax and Quebec line has engaged in no inconsiderable degree his attention. We dare say that Mr. Jackson has been highly pleased with Canada. It is a country of extraordinary agricultural and commercial resources, and its noble rivers give it a wonderful power of calling them into action. But these are not enough, and after all can only imperfectly develop them. Mr. Jackson has seen in that "glorious country," as he truly styles it, a wide field for that enterprise which affording means for speedy transit and travel, is of all others the best calculated to realize public prosperity, by stimulating every branch of public industry; and the golden visions of individual and national greatness, which the prospect must have inspired, will be fully realised by those who shall occupy it. We are not so far advanced as Canada in the development of the elements of public prosperity, but there is much to be admired in the disposition of the vast inert resources of this Province, placed by a bountiful Providence within a short reach of all those appliances of science, commerce and civilization, which can the readiest give them for the benefit of mankind. True, they have never been taken advantage of—they are "cribbed, confined and confined"—hampered by class interests—neglected by that country whose duty it should be to give them their widest range—and prohibited by our neighbours, from a policy that Great Britain seems willfully blind to, but which points to annexation as the only remedy. Let an interest be taken in us by the capitalists and statesmen of the Mother Country (for we need a little interference of the latter in our favour)—and a protection to our own industry, or a free interchange with our neighbours be secured—and we shall have gained that starting point, when the fault will be our own, if we are ever after distanced in the race. The great undertakings in which Mr. Jackson has been concerned are just the initiative that is required to expand our energies, and bring to light our hidden treasures, and such as he are the men upon whom depend our destinies. May we hope that they will give themselves to the mission of saving as to adorn the British sovereignty—to that mission so clearly pointed out by the finger of Providence in the natural resources of this fine Province, and which shall only be accomplished when they are brought into that activity which shall make them conducive to the welfare of the human family. W. G.

Messrs. Sykes & Brookfield, Civil Engineers, who came passengers in the last steamer from England, have been engaged to survey the line of Railway between Windsor and Victoria Beach, Co. of Annapolis.