

Province and a larger Church was erected. Most thought that one which would not cost more than £5000 would suffice. It was however, opposed this view; a much larger sum was raised by assessing our congregation, and a church capable of giving seats to 1800 and on occasions holding 3000 was erected. This was burnt down soon after it was built, and then he and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas raised another fund, some were assessed £100, some £50, and none less than £25, and in a single forenoon we got £3,500—(hear, hear.) We began to build and by Christmas were in it. We were again unfortunate, and a fire which would be remembered by most of those around him took place in 1849, and it was again burnt down. But the same religious spirit again prevailed—we were not long deliberating—there was no great difficulty in again getting up subscriptions, and one is now being built which when finished, would be the finest Church in North America, for he would not confine himself to British North America. (Hear, hear.) Trinity Church was also built at the other end of the town, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Turner, but the spirit which moved it was the late and lamented Rev. Mr. Ripley. This Church then followed. The site was given by a generous donor, and through the exertions of Mr. Boulton and Mr. Cayley this handsome edifice was erected. (Hear, hear.) The same spirit animated them also. We are fast increasing—our population is now over 30,000, it would soon be 60,000, and as it increased other Churches would be needed, and the same generous and christian feeling he had no doubt would provide them.

When we consider how rapidly this city had risen; in 1816 the population was but 1600, in 1839 12,000, and now 33,000, might we not reasonably expect that in ten years hence it could not be less than 60,000, might we not expect it would be able to assist others, and also to form a fund to send missionaries among the Indians and the poorer parishes where they were so much needed. But he must return to his resolution, which expressed our measure of thanks to Almighty God for the success which had otherwise crowned our efforts. In establishing missions they had many difficulties to encounter, and their efforts have ever been, and are even yet, retarded for the want of Clergymen, but he hoped by October next year we should have a full harvest—what should become of us but for Trinity College? If it had not been erected we should not have one for every ten we may in time hope for. This day he had heard of the death of one of their most vigorous missionaries, the Rev. Samuel Armour, a man of sterling mind and of talent, a rough diamond no doubt, but of sterling worth and untiring zeal. And after being at his Church discharging his duty, he was called on to attend a sick parishioner, after which he complained on his return, took some medicine, went to his bed, and was found in the morning a corpse. His mission can not be filled up for some time, and this shows that if it were not for the vigorous support he received throughout his whole diocese how sad would be the state of it. He therefore hoped the expression in this resolution of their thanks to Almighty God would be cheerfully responded to.

**Youths' Department.**

**A MOST EXTRAORDINARY SUFFERER.**—Rev. Joseph Vardon, well known to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, as well as through the connection generally, speaks thus in a private letter to a friend respecting his little daughter, now some nine years of age. Three years ago the child was merry-hearted and active as any of her fellows; now how changed! A case so extraordinary we have never before read. Will parents read the sketch and not be moved to tears?

She was, as you know, our pride and glory. A chosen bud, we shaded, sheltered and watched its unfolding loveliness. But untimely frosts have nipt its beauty. It is withering, wasting, and will surely die.

The symptoms were at first a slight and simple totter—then a stagger—then a stumbling—then a falling down. Now we led her by one hand—soon it required two—and, after a while totally disabled, she could neither sit nor stand.

At present the lower limbs have crossed each other, and are thus paralyzed, and generally are as stiff as steel. Her hands and arms are slightly under her control. But her body is so powerless that she can no more turn herself in her little bed, than she will be able to turn in her grave. The head has grown so large and heavy with the increasing water in the brain that she cannot hold it up.

With the commencement of these symptoms we dis-

covered that her sight was more or less affected. This steadily increased till the broad and blessed moon became hazy as evening twilight, and the twilight darkened into black and hopeless midnight—a little girl with no ray hours! a harmless face without smiles?

And now for twelve long months, though we are constantly by her side, she has never seen her parents. Not a single ray of light has her little spirit caught in us darksome prison. Look at her! Her eyes are bright and beautiful as ever—but she is blind; yes, alas! alas! she is stone blind!

Yet with all these accumulated ills—thank God!—she has her intellect! And then she is so patient, so lamb-like, so full of prayer, piety, and holy hope. O, it would surprise, move, and melt your heart to see her, and hear her sweet talk about heavenly things.

She expects to be an angel, and often smiles with pleasure at the thought. Sometimes when she thinks herself alone, you may find her lips in motion, and if you ask what she is doing, she will modestly reply, "O, I was only just praying a little." At other times she will lift her sightless eyes, and audibly exclaim, "O God, take me up to heaven!"

When letters from abroad, expressive of sympathy for us are read to her, she will gently say to her mother—who is every thing to her—"Ma, I am sure the friends need not be so sorry for me. I do not mind my affliction, for I know that when I get to heaven I shall see and walk as well as any body."

How, or when, this long and solemn tragedy will end we cannot say;

"But helpless, blind, and wan, and weakly,  
Heaving all her pains so meekly,  
To our heart she grows the dearer,  
As the trial-hour draws nearer."

This little narrative of personal affliction will commend itself to the sympathies of our readers. Our brother is so widely known that a large share of those who will meet this recital will offer a prayer that he may be sustained by the grace of the Lord Jesus.—Eternity alone will explain the mystery, and there is strong consolation in the assurance that "God shall wipe all tears from our eyes" in a brighter and better world.

**Correspondence.**

**SONGS OF THE CHURCH.**  
No. 33.

**EASTER DAY.**

"He is not here, but is risen."—ST. LUKE xxiv. 6.

AWAKE, awake the dawning ray  
Has shed its glories on the day;  
With gladden'd hearts arise and sing,  
The Matin anthem to our King.

By man betray'd, alone He trod  
"The wine-press of the wrath of God;"  
Alone, he wrought the world to save,  
And went unpitied to the grave.

Awake, awake, no more the gloom  
Hangs o'er a Saviour's guarded tomb;  
"He is not here, but risen" on high,  
From death revived, no more to die.

Hail Jesus! once by man ignored,  
By saints and angels now adored;  
Once marr'd and weak, now clothed in might,  
Once crown'd with thorns, now crown'd in light.

Wake tenants of the dust and sing,  
Your buried Saviour now is King;  
Arise, and with the Angels cry,  
O grave where is thy victory?

W. B.

\* Isaiah lxviii. 3. Rev. xix. 15. † Romans vi. 9.

**Editorial Miscellanies.**

The Rev. R. F. Uniacke, will preach in St. Paul's on Raster Eve, on St. Luke, xxiii. 46.

The Bishop will preach on the evening of Easter Sunday.

The Evening Services at St. Paul's, during Passion Week have been well attended, especially that of last night, when the Church was crowded.

We regret to record the unexpected death of the Bishop of Sydney, whose name has of late frequently appeared on our pages as actively engaged in the affairs of the Colonial Church. He died on the 20th Feb. in London, where he had arrived only a few weeks before. The Bishop of Quebec, who was consecrated on the same day with him 17 years ago, was one of the pall-bearers.

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.**—The Church has sustained a loss which for the present seems irreparable, in the decease of the venerable Bishop of Sydney, which took place at the residence of Lady Gipps, in Chester-street, Belgrave Square, on Sunday morning, Feb. 20th. A severe attack of bronchitis, and the subsequent exhaustion, proved too much for the strength of the Bishop, already weakened by a long sea voyage, and by the inclemency of an English winter. His Lordship was in his sixty-fifth year, and was born in Canterbury. In 1818 he became B. A. of Pembroke

College, Cambridge; and in 1829 he was selected by the Duke of Wellington to fill the office of Archdeacon of Australia. His consecration as Bishop of Australia, took place at Lambeth, on Feb. 14th, 1836, on the same day with that of the Bishop of Quebec; and in 1847 his episcopal jurisdiction was limited to the present Diocese of Sydney, while authority was given to him as Metropolitan over the whole of Australasia.

We have received the "British North American," published at Halifax, in which we find a notice of a meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, in which our friend, Major B. H. Norton, American consul, made quite a good speech in behalf of the Societies in the United States. We like the speech and wish we had room for it. This is a reciprocity of feeling, and much good comes from these interchanges of cordial sentiments, and our consul is very happy in creating this good will with our British neighbors.—*Woburn Journal.*

**DISTRESSING CASUALTY AT LALLAVE.**—We are sincerely sorry to record the following calamity detailed in the *Sun*. We know the poor fellows well, as they often attended our ministry, and we heartily sympathise with their afflicted friends.

"On Monday night, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire took place on board the schooner, Hero, owned by Mr. James Parks and his brother, loaded with hay for Halifax. Mr. P. having been aroused by a noise on deck, went up from the cabin and found the hay on fire. He immediately called his brother Mr. Danl. Parks, and another person who was sleeping below, but alas! the former perished in the flames. Mr. Jas. Parks and his companion (whose name is not given) were so severely burned in attempting to save the life of the deceased, that they are not expected to live. They were clever men. The deceased has left an affectionate mother and a large circle of friends to mourn his irreparable loss. The melancholy accident is much regretted at Lallave. It is supposed a spark from the stove pipe fell amongst the hay and ignited it. Before any assistance could be rendered the schooner burned almost to the water's edge, when she was scuttled."—*Sun.*

A Joint Stock Company has been formed in London, called "The Nova Scotia Mining and Copper smelting Company."—Capital £500,000, in £10 shares—scene of operation "Indian Point a Promontory in the Bay of Fundy," where "20,000 acres rich in metal" are said to have been "conditionally purchased." Shares were in great demand at 3 per cent premium. Some of the Directors, with scientific explorers, were about to proceed to the spot.

Mr. Crane, late Speaker of the N. B. Assembly, has resigned, and Mr. Hannington (of Shediac, we believe), has been elected in his place.

**LEGISLATIVE.**

ON Saturday the attack on King's College Endowment, which commenced so many years ago, was revived by Mr. Annand, in the shape of a Bill to repeal the Act, by which £444. was settled upon the College forever. Unjust and unwarrantable as such a measure is, we yet believe that we speak the language of many staunch friends of the Institution, thus proposed to be stripped of its pledged support, when we say, that if the government of the College can be secured to its friends, i. e., vested in the Bishop and alumni, instead of being as now, in official persons who are at heart indifferent, or even positively hostile to its interests—if we can be relieved from such an anomalous "protection" as this, then let the Act be repealed, only giving us the same share of Provincial support that is given to other denominations. It is to be hoped that the Legislature would not object to an arrangement so reasonable as this, which would merely place King's College on the same footing as other seminaries, and leaving the management to its friends alone. We say this however without authority.

The Railway Bill has been the chief topic of discussion during the rest of the week.—The clause for the appointment of Directors, called forth much debate, but was finally passed, allowing six to the Government and six to the company.

The Railway-Bills finally passed in Committee on Wednesday evening. Mr. Johnston reported from Temperance Committee in FAVOR OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

A report has been presented recommending £100 to be granted Mr. Andrew Downs, for the importation of an improved breed of Fowls and the sale of the eggs through the country.

The House of Assembly have been sitting at night as well as in the day—to expedite the public business. It is thought the Legislature will be prorogued about this day week.

The Railroad Bills finally passed the House of Assembly on Thursday.