

"down with it, down with it!" To this cry the Editor of the *Guardian* has lent an echo rather louder than is seemly where a "Sister" Church is concerned.

OUR LEGISLATURE has been now six weeks in session, but does not appear to have made much progress in the public business. Much time was occupied in speeches upon the Dispatches from Lord Glenelg, and much that was said had better have been unsaid—especially all that tends to disturb the present contentment of the country. Let what is really worth seeking from the Imperial Government be sought in a calm and respectful way, and not place this little Province in the ridiculous attitude (to give it no worse name) of *threatening* the mother country, to which it is indebted for everything, and separate from which, it would be utterly insignificant.—The matter has issued in the appointment of a Delegation to proceed to England. We see that a Bill respecting School-lands has passed the House, with the provisions of which we are not acquainted; but we gather from the speeches of its opposers, that its aim is to take from the Church the control of lands granted to the Church! If so, we trust it will meet its quietus like its predecessor of last year. We have yet to learn what the grievance is with respect to School-lands, that demands this interference of the Legislature to change the trust. Have the Trustees in any one instance been proved guilty of mismanagement? Have the children of Dissenters been excluded from any School that is aided by the rents of these lands? We do not believe that any gentleman in either branch can bring forward a solitary instance to prove the affirmative in either respect. Then why introduce any change? Is there any reason but prejudice against the Church? And is that sufficient foundation for Legislative enactments?

LENIANTIC ASYLUM.—Among the useful objects to which the attention of our Legislature might properly be turned, we have seen no mention of that which stands at the head of this article, and yet there are few that commend themselves more entirely to the best feelings of humanity or would redound more to the honour of the country, than the establishment of such an institution for the benefit of those who are visited with the sorest affliction that can befall them here.—We believe there are very many of this unhappy class scattered throughout the Province, some of whom might perhaps be restored to usefulness and to their friends, if placed in an Asylum where judicious treatment could be applied. But the expense of sending them to the United States for such advantages is more than many can afford, besides being painful to the feelings of their relatives to consign them to a land of strangers where they cannot have the satisfaction of seeing and inquiring into their condition. All which would render it exceedingly desirable to have some place of refuge within our own borders, where these unfortunates might enjoy such advantages as skill and experience can supply, and the blessing of God perhaps render successful. We pretend to do no more than throw out the suggestion in the hope that some philanthropic individuals of our Legislature may take up the matter and, if possible, effect so praiseworthy an object. We remember seeing some discussion about it in N. Brunswick a few years ago, and perhaps if the undertaking were thought too great for Nova Scotia alone, the two Provinces might be brought to unite in accomplishing it.

Surely, such an appropriation of the public funds would be cordially approved by every friend to suffering humanity throughout the land, and would yield a rich interest in the happiness it might be the means of securing, and the blessing it would call down upon its supporters from those to whose "minds diseased" it might successfully "minister."

LENT.—We are again entered upon that solemn season which has been distinguished from the earliest ages

of the Church, as one for turning to the Lord in fasting, humiliation, and repentance, in commemoration of the Saviour's fast of 40 days and 40 nights for our sakes, and in order to prepare us for the due celebration on Good Friday and Easter of "all the mighty acts which He in our behalf has done." Let us not suffer the period to pass away without some profitable exercises of soul—examining with more than common care our spiritual condition, and seeking with fresh earnestness for pardon and peace through the blood of Jesus. To quicken and assist us in these holy duties we would recommend as closet companions the daily collect, and also the solemn service of the Communion, appointed for Ash-Wednesday, which stands in the Prayer Book next before the Psalms. In the exhortation, every argument that can be desired to lead us to Christ is arrayed in the strong language of Scripture; and in the 51 psalm and spiritual prayers which follow, the fittest words are supplied for conveying to a Throne of grace the feelings of a soul groaning under indwelling corruptions and accumulated sins, and earnestly desiring to be loosed from its burdens.—May God create in us all, new and contrite hearts, that worthily lamenting our sins and acknowledging our wretchedness, we may obtain of Him perfect remission and forgiveness through Jesus Christ.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—We hope our readers will bear in mind the 13th March as the day appointed for the general meeting of the Diocesan Church Society at Halifax, and that there will be a full attendance of Delegates and Clergy from the Country.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—We feel proud to be able to offer the following tribute to the worth of the present Governor of Upper Canada, which we extract from the "Church."—It is cause of thankfulness that such a man holds the reins of power there at such a time:—

Fortunately for Upper Canada, our excellent and respected Governor, Sir GEORGE ARTHUR has never forgotten, in all his actions, that he is accountable to a higher and more awful jurisdiction than that of an earthly sovereign. Through the various obstacles which he has had to encounter since his assumption of the government of this Province, he has uniformly manifested a recognition of an overruling Providence, and afforded evidence that he is one who can say, "Thy servant feareth the Lord." Throughout his peculiar trials he has maintained a Christian equanimity, and he has surmounted difficulties which nothing but a combination of prudence and temper,—a scriptural admixture of the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove,—could have enabled him to overcome. He has happily succeeded, too, in allaying the stormy waters of religious strife; and if the untameable passions of a few will not permit the arrival of a perfect calm, his judicious appeal to the good sense and good feeling of a generous people has prevented at least a repetition of that suicidal dis-sension which distracted the infatuated and devoted Jews while even the battering-rams of their were shaking their city's walls! And though called upon by events which demanded the interposition of Justice in her severest form, to inflict capital punishment in almost twenty instances within a twelvemonth, he has exhibited a clemency which Mercy, in her mildest mood, would scarcely have ventured to explore. His measures, throughout our recent trials, have been well poised, deliberately planned, and promptly executed. He has unravelled a deep-laid and sanguinary conspiracy: and by his defensive and timely precautions, has rendered the country invulnerable to its diabolical machinations. Wherever our enemies have attempted to touch our shores, they have either been repulsed with slaughter and disgrace, or captured and reserved for ignominious punishment. His whole policy,—with much to embarrass and make it fall short of its end—has been successful in restoring unity and confidence to the Province, and in discomfiting its ungodly and murderous invaders.

To the exalted motives and the Christian measures of her Majesty's present Representatives in the two Provinces,—for to omit our well-tried Christian warrior Sir John Colborne in this tribute of honest praise,

were a dereliction of patriotic duty,—we have no hesitation in ascribing, under Providence, much of the success that has crowned their respective administrations; and while our cause is so just, and while they who are the principal instruments in maintaining it act so conformably to the Law of Laws, we see much to incite us as a people, and as individuals, not merely to a religious confidence as to the issue of the present struggle, but to the more careful practice of that "righteousness which exalteth a nation."

We take the following from the *Christian Witness*: *Cheering Intelligence from England*.—A clergyman of the Church of England, who for the last forty years has been zealously and successfully laboring in building up the kingdom of Christ in the West Riding of Yorkshire, writes us under the date of Nov. 27, 1838. Among many other interesting matters he says,—

'You will perhaps be surprised to hear that curates are very scarce now in England. There are two societies for providing salaries to curates. "The Church Pastoral Aid Society," and the "Society for employing additional curates in populous places;" these, with the new churches lately erected, have taken up all the spare clergy.

'Many dissenting chapels in London and elsewhere have been brought over to the Church. The bishops are much more accessible, and ready to countenance the clergy in all acts of Christian benevolence. Many school-rooms are licensed in distant hamlets, so that the design of our parochial system is carried out every where.

'In the town where I live, Mr. John Wood has built a beautiful Church, a parsonage house and school, and endowed it at an expense of 20,000*l.*, solely out of his own pocket. It will be consecrated in a few weeks. Mr. Bull is the incumbent.

'A gentleman from the Isle of Wight is about to build one at his charge in another part of the town, while a third is in contemplation by subscription in another direction. Mr. Hardy, M. P. is building one about four miles from here. So you see we have an awakening in this place which is truly refreshing.'

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.—In several of our recent numbers we called on some of the subscribers to the *Colonial Churchman*, to pay up their dues to the end of the 3d Vol., and we would now request them generally to fulfil their engagements in respect of the terms on behalf of the *fourth* Volume. Our Agents are requested to renew their exertions; and those who have funds in their possession, would oblige us by forwarding them as speedily as possible. We confidently hope that no further appeal will be necessary during the present year.

SUMMARY.

Sir James Allan Parke, one of the English Judges, is dead. He was distinguished by a life of consistent and devoted piety, as well as by his ability, uprightness, and independence as a Judge. A foul murder was perpetrated in Ireland on the 1st January on Lord Norbury, who is described as an amiable nobleman and kind landlord.—Storms of unexampled severity had been experienced in England and Ireland in the month of January, by which many lives and a large amount of property were destroyed. At Liverpool alone, the number of persons who perished was said to be 90. Much damage was also done in the United States, as well as in this province, by the freshets of the latter end of January.—The harbour of Halifax has been frozen for some days, so as to bear loaded teams—a circumstance not known for several years.—At Fredericton, N. B. the thermometer has been as low as 26° below zero.

DIED.

At Grenada lately, Rev. Mr. Heath.
— Bermuda, 15th Jan. Rev. Mr. Lough.
— Windsor, Eleanor, wife of John Otis King, Esq.
— Liverpool, N. S. on Friday last, of croup, Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward C. Barrs.
At Sydney, C. B. on the 15th ult., Mrs. Mary Wollenhaupt, in the 80th year of her age, widow of the late Casper Wollenhaupt, Esq. formerly merchant of Lunenburg.