

and Mrs. Selwyn, whilst the centre of the vessel is intended to serve as a school and home for the native boys. On the Bishop may descend from the islands of his diocese, to train as future ministers and schoolmasters among their brethren countrymen. She is commanded by Captain Hector Nelson, and is intended to sail from Southampton on the 10th inst. The Bishop of New Zealand and Mrs. Selwyn, A. B. Hope, Esq., the Rev. E. Coleridge, W. Richardson, Esq., and a numerous circle of friends were present on the occasion; and we understand that the *Southern Cross* left Blackwall the same night, with the Bishop on board, upon an experimental trip to Southampton. We will only add our heartfelt wishes and warmest prayers for a blessing on her voyage and on the noble object for which she has been built.—*Guardian Jan. 10.*

THE ADMIRALS AND THE CHURCH.—It appears that it was not Admiral Dundas who sent the *Stromboli* with the exchange for Lord Dunkerlin, to the Admiral at Sebastopol. The *Times* correspondent gives an improved version of the story:—"Sir Edmund Lyons took advantage of this opportunity to send as a present a church to the Russian Admiral, with which he had been acquainted in former days. On the 15th inst., the compliment was returned. A fourteen-oared boat came out from the town and brought a deer as a present back to the Admiral, together with a polite letter from the Russian Admiral, in which I hear the passage occurs, that 'The Russian Admiral remembers with pleasure the time of his acquaintance with Sir Edmund, and regrets not to have seen him for so long, except the other day, when he came in, rather close with the *Agamemnon*.'"

A SIGNAL MISTAKE.—"Admiral Dundas who had previously taken cordial farewell of the French officers and the captains of the fleet, left Kamoh, in the *Fury* steam-frigate. As the frigate steamed out, all the vessels of the combined fleets manned yards, waved hats, and cheered a farewell to the gallant Admiral. While passing the *Agamemnon*, the flag-ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas signalled, 'May success attend you'; and to this a reply of 'May happiness await you' was ordered to be hoisted. Unfortunately, however wide the difference in reality, in the signal code, 'hanging' and 'happiness' are very much alike; and in his haste to reply the signal officer hoisted the former instead of the latter. The mistake was rectified, though not before it had been read by the whole fleet, and the proper reply ran up. The most ridiculous errors constantly take place in signalling, and the only thing which makes this blunder remarkable is, that it should have occurred on board the flag-ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, and on such an occasion. However, like the signal which was forwarded the other day from Balaklava to Lord Raglan stating that '12 hungry Turks had come in,' instead of 1200 Turks landed, the whole thing has only been laughed at as one of those stupid errors which will occur occasionally."

THE LADIES.—"Of all the ladies that accompanied or joined the expeditionary army, only one remains, namely, Mrs. Duherley, wife of the paymaster of the 11th Hussars, who is quartered at Balaklava, and with whom she may be occasionally seen riding or walking. The aspect of the lady is now grave, though she was in England very fond of the gaieties of life. Many of the wives left at Malta, Therapia, Pera, &c., have been made widows by war and climate. This reminds me of an affecting anecdote that was related to me by a witness of it, concerning a youthful dragoon officer's death. He was fearfully wounded in the cavalry action, and lay unharmed and deeply groaning, when he requested some one near him not to conceive that he was groaning from any 'want of pluck,' but that the pain was so intense, he really could not help it—that he knew he was dying, and begged that a lock of his hair might be cut off, and sent, with his love, to his mother. This was done, and was the last that was seen of him alive."

RELIGION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—It is truly cheering to see how fast the infidelity which Mr. Jefferson and men of like character of his day did so much, secretly rather than avowedly, to diffuse through this State, is dying out. There is little or none of it, thank God, in this region at the present time. The University is pervaded by a most decidedly Christian spirit. Several of the Professors—a majority, I believe—are sincere and active Christians; and what is an interesting fact they are of almost all the great evangelical denominations. For several years

the professors and students have themselves supported a Chaplain, who is elected for two years from the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist branches of the one true church of Christ in this land. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. D. Haislop, a worthy and truly evangelical minister of the Episcopal Church.

So far as I know, all of the Professors here are men of great ability, and some of them are pre-eminent. Drs. Harrison, Minor, Cahell and Bledsoe have an extensive reputation.

There are almost five hundred students here at this moment, of whom nearly a fifth part are hopelessly pious. Every Sabbath afternoon there is a prayer meeting, conducted by the students themselves, in Dr. McGuffey's lecture room, which is well attended. I saw nearly 100 there last Sabbath, and although it is not compulsory, the attendance of the students at public worship in the chapel, or at the churches, (Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal,) in the village of Charlottesville, is excellent. There are but few who do not attend somewhere.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Observer.*

Indulging in dangerous pleasure, is like licking honey from a knife, and getting cut with the edge.—*Burmese Proverb.*

To be meek towards others, we must renounce ourselves. He who thinks nothing due to him will not think himself neglected.—*Fenelon.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Extract from a letter by a N. S. Clergyman,

January 8, 1855.

"I regret that I have been unable to write you previous to this date. The truth is I am overpowered with work in this extensive and unwieldy parish, nevertheless I am not without much to encourage me."

"I returned late last evening from a journey on horseback of 70 miles. The roads at the best are not very good in this quarter, but, from the last three months incessant rain, and the absence of frost, they have been rendered almost impracticable; and to-day I am so stiff and sore I cannot sit in one position more than a few minutes. My Churchwardens ever since I have been here have kindly furnished me with a horse when required, but as my parochial duties are very much increasing, I shall have to provide myself with one in the spring, in order to visit scores of families whose doors have never been darkened by a Minister of the Gospel."

"On the 21st. ult. we held our Meeting of D. C. S. It was much more numerously attended than at any previous time. The sum of £18 was subscribed on the spot, and I learned yesterday from my chief collector that we shall send over £40 this year, being an increase of about £20 over last year's amount. This I think is highly creditable, considering we have actually not more than 25 Church families in the whole parish."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHURCH TIMES."

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the letter from Australia, in the last two numbers of the *Church Times*, received from the son of Colonel Butler, and sent by the Colonel for publication in your columns. I agree with you in thinking it one of the best accounts of the country we have seen. Since reading the letter I have done with a little work, entitled "Australia," published by the Religious Tract Society, of London, from which I extract a page or two in confirmation of the statements made in the letter referred to.

Yours, &c.

L.

"The holder of a run beyond the settled and proclaimed districts—the real boundaries of the colonies where the great pastoral grounds occur—is the 'squatter' of ordinary and official speech. This term is most properly applied to one who goes out into the unoccupied wild, and finding land suitable to his purpose, attaches himself to it on his own authority. In this way the pastoral regions of Australia were at first appropriated, the system of holding them on lease from the Crown being an after arrangement, which the necessity of the case originated. The barbarous appellation of 'squatter' has been adopted from the Americans, but it denotes a very different class from those so denominated in the Western world. The squatterocracy of the South includes no mean number of retired officers of the army and navy, of others withdrawn from the legal or medical professions, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, younger sons of good family, and even noble connexions in England, who have preferred seeking independence by active employment abroad, to a life of indolent lounging at home. Ruins were their fare at first, and rough their accommodations, while occasionally severe privations were not wanting. There was a journey to be performed to the location, often of 300 or 400 miles; the greater part through a wild country, intersected with heights, gullies and streams; and a barren tract with

horses, herds, retainers, and bullock-drays carrying stores—the whole resembling the migration of one of the old world patriarchs, or of an Arab sheikh. On reaching the scene of future operations, months might pass away before the semblance of a dwelling appeared, the care of the live stock being the first consideration. "Bow-yards," made of the branches of trees, in a circular form, hastily put up, enclosed the sheep at night. Gunys, or long pieces of bark placed together in a pyramidal form, sheltered the shepherds. The master reposed under canvas. But not unfrequently a violent thunder-storm basked the slumber. The wind brought down the tent upon the occupant, and upset the frail bark cabins, while the rain poured in tremendous showers, extinguishing the log fires, and drenching the entire encampment."

Should these lines meet the eye of Mr. Butler in his Australian encampment, they may induce him to publish more of his graphic "text," to be followed perhaps by a longer comment. Good success, I say, to Nova Scotian youth in Australia.

Jan'y 29, 1855.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Annual Meeting of the Weymouth Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held at Weymouth on the evening of Thursday, the 11th Jan'y. The Rector of the Parish opened the meeting by offering up the appointed prayers for the blessing of God upon the operations of the Society. The Rev. W. M. Godfrey responded to an invitation to attend, and by his useful and practical remarks contributed much to the interest of the Meeting. The unavoidable absence of the Rev. Messrs. Gray and Clark, was much regretted. The 1st. Resolution was moved by C. P. Jones, Esq. and seconded by Mr. James Payson:

Resolved,—That while we thankfully acknowledge the liberality with which many have contributed to the funds of the Society, yet its present responsibilities and the great and increasing applications for aid, call for redoubled exertions on the part of every one of its members.

The 2nd. Resolution was moved by Mr. Jas. Journey, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Vail:

Resolved,—That we gladly embrace the present opportunity to acknowledge the great and lasting debt of gratitude which we owe the Venerable Societies, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and Promoting Christian Knowledge, for past benefits and support; and we believe that we cannot afford stronger evidence of the value which we attach to such benefits than by vigorously exerting ourselves in behalf of the Church in this Province.

The 3rd. Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. M. Godfrey, and seconded by Colin Campbell, Esq.:

Resolved,—That we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without recording our deep thankfulness for the liberal manner in which our people, generally, have contributed to the College Endowment Fund; and we are satisfied that the addition recently made to the staff of its professors, cannot fail of proving beneficial to the cause of religion and sound learning.

The several speakers bore testimony to the great amount of good done by the D. C. S. since its formation, and strongly urged its claims upon its members in order to render it more and more efficient, as well as to prepare us for the withdrawal of the aid that has been so long and so liberally afforded by the Parent Society.

The all-absorbing topic of the war in the East was naturally dwelt upon. Much sympathy was expressed for those brave men who have gone forth to defend the liberties of Europe and preserve the peace of the world; and who, amid hardships and dangers the most appalling, have so heroically upheld the honor of the British arms. It was a most consoling thought under all the horrors that follow in the train of war, that the present one would in all probability be employed as an instrument for the subverting of the Moslem faith and the planting of true religion upon its ruins. Extracts were read showing how groups of men met together and held religious exercises among themselves. In these they committed themselves, their families, their Queen and country, and in a most feeling manner, their enemies, to the care and protection of Almighty God. "Surely," it was added, "this was an earnest of ultimate success; men armed with weapons such as these must be invincible—the God of battles himself will lead them forth to victory." The deep interest which has of late years been manifested in the spiritual welfare of the soldier and the sailor, was a most cheering evidence of the progress which the principles of the Bible have made, and ought to encourage all Christians in giving the sacred volume enlarged circulation, more especially in their immediate sphere.

The office of Secretary being vacant, Mr. W. Vail was unanimously appointed thereto. The ladies, who have hitherto so zealously aided in collecting for the Society, were requested to continue their services.

We are thankful that the interest in the truly Christian work which the Society seeks to promote is not diminishing among us; and although owing to the pressure of local claims we can hardly hope to make any material addition to last year's remittance, yet we trust that it shall not be less. And while we use the utmost diligence in setting before our people the duty, the privilege of giving of their substance to the Lord's cause, I trust we shall ever have an abiding conviction that it is He alone who has the hearts of men at his disposal, that can effectually incline them to come forward and assist the Society in relieving the spiritual necessities of their brethren.

Weymo. Feb. 1, 1855.