

ture that we take care of the heart, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Mere outward reformation is necessary and well, so far as it goes, but it must not be a substitute for that renewal of the heart which alone can be the basis of a decisive and correct religious character. A meteor will expire when the earthly matter that for a time supports the blaze is spent.—We must have those ethereal fires that never go out. First of all the heart must be set right. "To set outward actions right," says Leighton, "and not to regard and find out the inward disorder of the heart, from which external actions flow, is but to be still putting the index of a clock right with your finger, while it is out of order within.

Obviously, the heart must be renewed, and then protected and sanctified by the grace of God, or it can never be secure from fatal deception. Most significant and important are the words of that inspired prayer—"Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." The more constantly and honestly we aim at the divinely appointed standard of character, and seek and rely upon God's protecting, guiding, and sanctifying grace, the more secure shall we be from a "deceived heart," and the wanderings, delusions, ruin, and bitter disappointment to which a deceived heart would conduct us.—*American paper.*

### Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 21, 1863.

**PUBLIC LECTURES.**—We are having quite a harvest of these in Halifax and Dartmouth this winter.

On Monday evening, last week, the Hon. J. W. Johnston gave the opening lecture of the season at the Dartmouth Institute, which was received by the audience with much pleasure and satisfaction. P. Lynch, Esq., was to give the second, last evening.

The lecture of the Rev. G. W. Hill, on Wednesday evening, on *the Life and Times of the late Chief Justice Sir Brenton Haliburton*, attracted a large audience to Temperance Hall. It has been pretty fully reported in our tri-weekly papers. The following passages from our contemporaries, will be read with much interest.

"The subject of this memoir, the lecturer stated, was born on the eve of an eventful period in the world's history—the American Rebellion—at Newport, R. I. His parents were Loyalists, and in his name those of both branches of the family was represented. Although at the outbreak of the rebellion, young Haliburton then having seen but six summers, was at too tender an age to understand or appreciate the merits of the question which was exciting the public mind, his feelings, probably taking their tone from the discussions to which he had listened beneath the paternal roof, were strongly in favor of King George, and young as he was, the expression of his attachment to the Loyalist cause subjected him to a temporary deprivation of his liberty. When the news reached his native town of the surrender of Yorktown by Cornwallis, great excitement prevailed. The intelligence passed from lip to lip with cries of "good news," "good news." These words reaching the ears of the child returning from school, he enquired their meaning, and on being told that King George's troops had been defeated, he immediately raised a cry of "bad news," "bad news." An impetuous Quaker, "clothed with a little brief authority," ordered the diminutive offender off to jail under the custody of a guard of soldiers, but the jailor's wife took a more lenient view of the offence, and discharged the little prisoner with a cup of tea and a piece of cake. Old Mr. Haliburton, the father of Sir Brenton, was a doctor and arrived in Halifax in 1762, having had the important office of head of the medical Naval staff conferred on him as an acknowledgement of his loyalty. Desirous of affording his son the benefits of a sound education, and the educational institutions of the Colonies being then young, Brenton Haliburton was sent to a school at Enfield, England, where he remained for several years—returning to Halifax at the age of sixteen. Here he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. James Stewart, then a practising barrister; but shortly after his admission to the bar, a portion of the militia of the Province having been enrolled for its defence, he made a choice between "sword and gown," and for a time abandoned the latter for the former. Prince Edward was at this time in command of the troops in Nova Scotia, and from being a volunteer, Haliburton entered the regular service of His Majesty, in the Prince's own regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, and in this capacity he soon distinguished himself as an energetic, determined and intelligent officer. A mutiny having occurred at York Redoubt (a military station, situated as most of our readers are aware, on a promontory which forms a portion of the western entrance to this harbor), the command of the post was transferred to Lieut. Haliburton, and with the most satisfactory results. His determination and courage soon quelled the rebellious spirit of the mutineers; while his tact and good judgment, by removing the causes of dissatisfaction, restored order and

discipline where confusion had before prevailed.

Mr. Hill in the course of this portion of his lecture, gave a very graphic sketch of the sad wreck of the *Tribune* off Herring Cove with nearly three hundred men on board, in a terrible gale. In 1769, Sir Brenton married Margaret, daughter of Bishop Inglis, and went to live in the house now occupied by Mr. Esson, M. P. P. At the peace of Amiens he determined to resume the study of law. Having finished his studies he signed the roll on the 12th April, 1803, Blowers, being Chief Justice, and Monk and Brenton, Judges. On the occasion of the vacancy made by the death of Judge Brenton he was elevated to the bench at the early age of 33. In connection with his appointment Mr. Hill read an extract from the late Chief Justice's diary which showed the strong sense he had of his religious obligations. In those days, men influenced by strong religious opinions were too rarely found. License of conduct and open indifference of religion reigned in the community. The principles of the French Encyclopedists permeated all classes on the continent and in great Britain, and had their influence also in the Colonies. Nearly all the officers of government were appointed by the Crown, and most of them were merely chosen to give them a living and not in consequence of their superior qualities. Under such circumstances it is not strange that there was so large a mingling of the element of scepticism in Halifax. It was then thought fashionable to deny the truths of Christianity and to uphold infidelistic and dangerous theories. In social life as well, a miserable state of things prevailed. Eating, drinking, card-playing, and dissipation of every kind made up the staple of life.

Mr. Hill then went on to give other details of the character of the century, which gave much entertainment to the audience. There were then easy times in the public offices. Holidays were remarkably numerous, and levees without number were held at Government House. The newspapers revealed the fact that our ancestors dealt in the slave traffic. An advertisement in one of them stated that on a certain day would be sold on the beach "two hogheads of rum, etc., and two stout negroes." There was also a whipping post in the public place which was used not unfrequently.

Fresh troubles with the United States arose shortly after his elevation to the bench and on the questions which were at that time agitating the public mind, Haliburton thought, wrote and spoke forcibly and well. His letters over the signature of "Anglo American" on subjects affecting American interests, and his comments on the Governor General's instructions, both of which were published in the newspaper of the day, display a comprehensiveness of thought and vigor of expression which are rarely to be met with in the Colonial press. It is also a noteworthy fact, that even at this early period in the existence of the newly formed Confederacy, his keen intellect enabled him to foresee and predict the unhappy difficulties which are even now convulsing that great nation to its centre and which seem to point unmistakably to disunion and separation.

In 1816 Mr. Haliburton was appointed to a seat in the Council, which at that time consisted of twelve members. Here, too, his value was soon felt, and the frequency with which his name occurs in the minutes, shows that in the discussion of every measure of importance which came under the deliberations of that venerable assembly, he took a prominent and influential part.

After serving in the capacity of puisne Judge for twenty-six years, he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship in 1833, and became *ex officio* President of the Council, which latter position he continued to hold until the re-organization of that body in 1838.

In his leisure hours the Chief Justice was fond of writing humorous pieces. One of these, written about this time, which was read by the lecturer, excited much merriment. It was entitled "Death of the Council," in which, adopting the phraseology of an obituary notice, he described, with an amusing minuteness of detail, the lamented death of that venerable old lady, "M. S. Majesty's Council." "On the morning of her demise," the writer said, "she walked to Government House, as was her wont. She died of a dose administered by quacks, and brought about a sad change in her constitution. How the dose was compounded we profess not to understand, although many say they do know *How(e)*."

The Chief Justice proved himself a most able and painstaking Judge. He never trifled with a cause, but made himself thoroughly master of it. In advanced life he was a diligent student, and, as was remarked by the Hon. Mr. Johnston in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, "some of his decisions on abstruse legal questions are unsurpassed in ability by those of any jurist which British North America has produced."

In private life Sir Brenton was one of the most amiable and congenial of companions. His mind was stored with anecdotes of prominent men in England who he had met in Nova Scotia and abroad, and, in latter years, of his own contemporaries and early companions, many of whom were men of talent and ability. He was uniformly cheerful, courteous and affable to all. For human misery and affliction in every shape, he possessed a sympathizing heart, and for the destitute an open hand.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston truly said, in proposing a vote of thanks, the Rev. gentleman has placed the community under a lasting obligation for having placed in a permanent form so interesting a record of the life of a remarkable man, who has left behind him a name of unsullied brightness and which will long continue "familiar as a household word in Nova Scotia." The resolution was seconded in a few appropriate remarks by the Chief Justice, and passed by acclamation.

**DR. FORRESTER'S ADDRESS TO THE CITY COUNCIL.**—According to arrangement, Dr. Forrester appeared before our City Fathers on Friday last, and brought before them the state of education in the City, shewing them that it is any thing but what they should be willing to let it remain. He considered that as it was the duty of the Civic authorities to punish crime, it was no less their duty to endeavour to prevent its commission, and believed that for this to be done efficiently there should be more attention to the education of the children in the city. He considered that the proportion of children attending schools was far below even the poorest and worst educated of the counties of Nova Scotia. He believed that not more than one in ten of the population were at School—there being one in eight over the Province. The large number of free pupils he considered disreputable to the city—out of 1938 children attending the schools receiving aid from the Province, 787 were educated entirely free from any payment for their tuition. Not only was the quantity—the number of children at school—very deficient, but the quality he deemed equally defective. The revelations of the last Census were not to be wondered at when so little public attention was given to educational matters. The miserable school-houses he denounced entirely,—not five of the buildings used for the purpose, he affirmed, were at all worthy the name. He believed from the inefficient ventilation, the seeds of disease were sown, which, in many cases, resulted in the destruction of the children's health and constitution. He believed the remedy was to erect a large school-house in each of the Wards of the City, consisting of three departments,—for Primary, Intermediate, and High Schools,—to cost about \$4000, each, and then with well qualified teachers, he thought, 1500 more children might be educated for less money than that now expended for the purpose.

Dr. Forrester said he considered that the city had been greatly benefited by the introduction of a plentiful supply of water, but he thought the welfare of the city depended far more on the early training of the citizens, and believed that the representatives would be conferring a vast benefit on the community by taking hold of this matter, and leading their constituents to such action as would result in securing an enlightened intelligence and high-toned christian morality.

At the close of the address, Aldermen Roche moved that the thanks of the Council be presented to Dr. Forrester, for the information and instruction afforded the Council by his address. This was seconded by Alderman Jennings and agreed to unanimously. Aldermen Aekhurst, Dunbar and McCulloch, spoke briefly on the subject, after which Dr. Forrester retired, and the routine business of the Council was proceeded with.

The Editor of the *Witness* does not seem pleased at the publicity we gave last week to his love for "our Episcopalian friends." In return he tells his readers about some very naughty people, which description he says "does not apply to the Editor of the *Christian Messenger*," but after making a quotation from our columns, he waxes warm, and only cools off by his old trick of throwing water at us, and as usual calling out bigot! Baptist! He glories in being one of the *broad church*, which acknowledges "the sacraments and ordinances of all." He might have spared himself the trouble of giving his readers that piece of information, as they might remember that baptism into the Roman Catholic Church is by some of his fraternity made equivalent to Presbyterian baptism.

### New Work.

**STATISTICS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF ITS GOLD FIELDS. "Ships, Commerce, and Colonies."** By Alexander Munro, Esq., Author of a Treatise on Land Surveying; and History, Geography, and Productions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, &c., &c. pp. 225. Printed by E. M. McDonald, 1862. For sale by A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax.

This is a very handy and valuable compilation of statistical information concerning British America, and includes a mass of information on all matters of public interest in which numbers are concerned.

The author states that he has "quoted liberally from the Census Reports of 1851 and 1861, and from all other sources within his reach." If he had indicated in all the tabular statements the date and authority of the information given in them, as he has in some, it would be a far more valuable book than it is. Some of these tables evidently refer to a period considerably anterior to the date of publication. The "tabular statement of Colleges in Nova Scotia, 1861," should not

have given 5 professors to Dalhousie, seeing that it has been closed for several years. The \$1000 opposite to Acadia College should have been opposite Horton Academy. If the number of students in these and Kings, St. Mary's and the Normal School, as well as in the Presbyterian Colleges, had been given it would have increased the value of that table.

This book will be a very useful companion of the desk and counting-house. The description of countries comprised in the North American Provinces, their products and mineral resources, will doubtless tend in a great measure to correct the erroneous impressions which have prevailed in England on these subjects. Those who desire information concerning this part of the British Empire, may secure it by a perusal of these pages.

An extract or two will be interesting to some of our readers.

**Progressive Population of Nova Scotia:**

1838,	199028	1851,	276117	1861,	330857
Increase,			77089		54740

**Progressive Population of the City of Halifax:**

In 1790 it contained	4,000 inhabitants.
" 1827	" 14,439 "
" 1851	" 19,949 "
" 1861	" 25,026 "

**Progressive Population of New Brunswick:**

1840,	154000	1851,	193800	1861,	252047
Increase,			39800		58247

**Aggregate of the Salaries and Contingencies of office for Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:**

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
Salaries,	\$78921	\$29800	\$29046
Contingencies,	281809	13735	35847
Printing,	50000	6483	12942
Totals,	\$410230	\$50018	\$77835

**Number of Newspapers and Periodicals published in British North America:**

Country.	Number.	Proportion to Inhabitants.
Canada { West... 153 } Total, 203.1 paper to 12222		
Nova Scotia, .....	28.1	" 11815
New Brunswick, .....	25.1	" 10682
Newfoundland, .....	12.1	" 10189
Prince Edward Island, .....	6.1	" 13476
British Columbia, .....	4. ....	.....

**Tabular Statement of the number of Indians in B. N. America:**

	1851.	1861.
British Columbia, Labrador, and Hudson's Bay Territory, estimated at.....		125,000
Canada, by census, .....	20,000	12,717
New Brunswick, .....	1,116	625
Nova Scotia, .....	1,056	1,407
Prince Edward Island, .....	300	305
Newfoundland, by estimation, .....		200
Total, .....		140,264

**Aggregate Population,**

Canada West, .....	1861.....	1395252
Nova Scotia, .....	" .....	330857
New Brunswick, .....	" .....	25047
Prince Edward Island, .....	" .....	80857
Newfoundland, .....	1857.....	122252

### News Summary.

FROM whatever cause it may arise, the fortunes of the Federal armies have of late been any thing but prosperous. As regards the main Army, that of the Potomac, from the period of the retreat from Richmond until now, its history has been one of almost continued disaster. The battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg have both been occasions of immense loss of life and ruinous disorganization, while the loss and destruction of material, and vast expenditure attending the support and the discomfiture of so numerous a host, must be almost beyond calculation. With the amount of troops at their disposal, and after so long a period as eighteen months to drill and organize them, it seems almost impossible to account for such results, in any other way than in a large deficiency on the part of the North, in the essential matter of generalship. This we believe to be the chief cause of their ill success, but there has also undoubtedly been great want of able management in the army department at Washington. Military occurrences in the West, although marked with partial successes, have, on the whole, been for some time past unpropitious to the Northern cause. The late battle of Murfreesboro, on whichever side the final success may have rested, for it is still uncertain, has been a bloody and disastrous one to the North. As regards the President's Emancipation Manifesto, it does not seem likely to produce much, if any effect. It is, however, scarcely time to form any judgment of its probable result. From the entire indifference of the slave population hitherto, to the contest, and their general submission to their masters, except in a few instances on the coasts and in the immediate vicinity of the Northern armies, we do not look forward to any general uprising of the blacks to achieve their liberty.

Great discontent is expressed in many of the Union papers with the management of the War, while financial difficulties begin to press heavily on the administration and the public. There is also diversity of interest