

of £400, a very pleasant and comfortable house. It has been purchased from a gentleman now residing in the neighbourhood of Sydney, who, when it was formerly his own residence, expended upon it much pains and taste. It is very pleasantly situated upon the highest part of the Esplanade, in a good neighbourhood, commanding a view of the Sydney River, and at a short distance from the Church. The ground around it is adorned with shrubs and flowers, some of a choice kind, and the whole appearance of the place bears no little resemblance to some of the pretty Rectories and Vicarages of England, partly concealed, as they often are, by shrubbery and evergreens. It is altogether a very suitable abode for a Clergyman, as well as creditable to the parish by whom it has been provided.

Sydney, July 24th, 1856.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1856.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Report of the Halifax Association in aid of the Colonial Church and School Society, has just been put into the hands of its Members and Subscribers in this Province. It affords satisfactory information of the progress of the Society during the past year 1855, and gives some account of the employment of the Clergy, Catechists and Teachers of the Branch, and extracts from their Journals. As a confirmation of the statement that the pecuniary support of the Society has not diminished, it is asserted that the Society's income amounted to £18,547 for the year 1854-5, being an increase of £1,824 18 9 above that of the preceding twelve months, and it appears that more than £1000 of the augmentation in the Society's funds has arisen through an increased amount of contributions from the Colonies. A few attached friends of the Society in this city contributed a special donation of £101 to its general funds.

The total number of the Society's agents is now about 180, forty of whom are missionary clergymen. Three chaplains had been furnished to the Crimean army, by the Society, who were paid, if we gather aright from the Report, by private contributions.

The balance sheet of the Society in Nova Scotia shows a sum of about £1800 for 1855; one half of that amount has been raised in the Province, and the other portion drawn from the funds of the parent institution. The expenditure has been about £1670, exclusive of the sum remitted to the Committee in London as a special donation in aid of the general income of the Society.

The number of Agents of the Society employed in Nova Scotia during the past year has been 20; five of whom are clergymen; eight catechists and schoolmasters, and seven female school teachers.

The Report gives the following information relative to the Training and Model Schools:—

"The number of pupils admitted to the Model School to the present date is 191, of whom 70 remain in daily attendance, whilst during the more favorable portions of the past year, for school attendance, the number amounted to about 90.

"There has been received £220 from all local sources towards the support of this Institution during 1855, including a grant of £50 from the legislature, and £45 from the Commissioners of Education for this city; thus showing that about £125 has been received for tuition fees alone in twelve months.

"In the Training department 50 candidates for schools have been received from the commencement; but this number does not include several teachers who have obtained leave to be present, to witness the operation of the system pursued, without entering themselves as regular students for training."

The Report notices the labors of Mr. Marriott and Mr. Stodd, (the former Principal, the latter Assistant teacher in the Model and Training School,) with well deserved commendation. Since its publication Mr. Stodd has retired from the School to fill an important office in one of the Banking Institutions of the City. Four of the female teachers have also left the Institution to take charge of Schools in various parts of the country.

After the reference to the Model and Training School, of which the foregoing sentences comprise the substance the Report enters at some length upon extracts from the Journals of the Clergymen and Catechists of the Society. We have not room for them in detail, and shall content us, by transcribing a few sentences from that of the Society's Agent, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, who takes care of some outlying stations of St. Paul's Parish, including Burn's Bay, Portuguese Cove, Spryfield, &c.—only remarking that we were not prepared for the unsatisfactory state of the Church as therein described, at such a short distance from a wealthy capital, and

to build which a large amount of money was subscribed. Surely some of our zealous Churchmen will enquire into this, with a view to a remedy.

"The out-stations of Halifax, including the above named places, with some others, have been committed to the pastoral care of the Rev. T. Dunn, the Society's General Agent for this Province, who has always felt anxious to have specific ministerial duty in connection with his other engagements, in behalf of the Society. The mission now entrusted to him is one of no easy description, whether it relates to the distances to be travelled, and the nature of the roads; or the moral and educational wants of the people residing in the places of which it is composed. Whilst the places comprising this mission are situated at distances from Halifax, varying from 20 to 14, and 6, miles, the residences of the people are few and far between, widely scattered, and in many cases almost inaccessible. It is generally understood that a few years since most of the inhabitants of those places were nominally members of the Church of England; but from the lack of pastoral superintendence, a large number have become Papists, whilst others have joined the first denomination that opportunity placed in their way. At the present time the Church of Rome is particularly active among these poor people; and but for the establishment of this mission many more might have been led into the meshes of that false and pernicious system.

"In one portion of this mission a Church has been erected, but is still wholly unfinished in the interior; and consequently cannot be used in the winter season for Divine Worship, owing to the exposure to cold. The exterior will also soon decay, if left in its present state, as it has never yet been painted.

"Mr. Dunn reports the general desire of the people living in the different localities he visits to hear the Word of God, and to attend Divine Worship, and that the congregations vary from 15 to 80; that in every case there is the utmost attention and proper behavior, although to most of them the services of our Church would at times appear tedious, from the fact that scarcely any can join in the services, as they cannot read."

The Steamship *Niagara* arrived yesterday morning. Civil war has broken out in various parts of the Union, and is imminent on the Pacific side of the continent. The Californians have a chance before them of becoming an independent country, disjoined as they are by nature from the Atlantic side of the United States. Indeed, it would be much to their advantage to form a Pacific republic, and no better opportunity than the present will be afforded during the next hundred years. The day must come, however, sooner or later.

Our telegraphic despatch from Washington represents the Secretary of War as busily engaged in seeking for authority to put down the San Francisco Vigilance committee. Should he ascertain that he is clothed with the necessary power, he will, it is stated, transmit orders to Gen. Wool by the next steamer, to concentrate his whole available force upon San Francisco. Doubtless a portion of the naval force in the Pacific will be ordered to co-operate with the army, and we may possibly have another demonstration, *a la* Greytown, in this attempt of the administration to crush out the vigilants.—*N. York Herald*.

As far as we can learn, the yellow fever has died out at Staten Island. There are no fever patients inside of the Marine Hospital, and no new cases reported outside the walls. There were yesterday 108 vessels doing quarantine, classified as follows:—Steamer 1; ships 7; barks 37; brigs 51; schooners 12. Seven deaths are reported as having occurred at Fort Hamilton between noon of Friday and noon of Monday, and seven new cases are also reported. The disease, however, is rapidly declining in these last named localities, and with the continuance of the remarkably fine weather prevailing at present we shall doubtless in a few days announce the total disappearance of that unwelcome visitor—Yellow Jack.—*Id.*

Our despatches from Kansas are highly important. The pro-slavery forces have succeeded in turning the tables on their free State opponents, and much blood has been spilled and property destroyed, if the accounts that have reached us are reliable. At Osawatomie, on the 30th ult., the bel-ligerents, to the number of three hundred on each side, fought for an hour, when the free State men were routed, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. Brown, the leader of the defeated party, and his son, are reported among the killed. On the 2d inst., the pro-slavery men attacked the free soldiers in Leavenworth, drove every one of them out of the town at the point of the bayonet and destroyed or confiscated their property. It is also stated that parties of Missourians have possession of the Iowa road, thus cutting off the retreat of the free-state men. In connection with this intelligence we publish the substance of the correspondence which has passed between the authorities of Kansas and the general government with reference to the troubles in the Territory, together with the instructions to Col. Geary, the newly appointed Governor, who was at St. Louis on the 4th inst., en route for the scene of the disturbance. The force of regular troops being inadequate to the exigencies of the case, the Governor is ordered to enroll and organize the militia of the Territory. One division under General Richardson, is already in the field. Requisitions have also been made upon the Govern-

ment of Kentucky and Illinois for two regiments of infantry, to be placed under the enrolment of Gen. Smith, to aid in suppressing insurrectionary combinations against the consolidated government of Kansas.

The free State fugitives from Kansas who have reached St. Louis corroborate the reports recently received relative to the proceedings of the pro-slavery forces. The latter, it is asserted, not only persist in driving out the free settlers, but have ordered all the non-combatants to leave the Territory.—*N. Y. Herald*.

President Pierce has issued an address to the people of Costa Rica, enforcing upon them and the citizens of the other Central American Republics, the necessity of an obliteration of their past differences, and of a united and energetic resistance to the aggressions of Walker and his filibusters. This document is remarkable for the lucid exposition which it gives of the causes which have enervated and retarded the people of Central America in the path of progress, and it points out the means by which they may raise themselves to the level of those who now presume upon their weakness to spoliate them of the magnificent heritage which Providence has bestowed upon them.

We have news from Honduras. The dates are, Omoa, July 30, and Truxillo, Aug. 12. The inauguration of Walker's administration in Nicaragua has excited much uneasiness, and Honduras was busily engaged in raising troops to join the league formed by Guatemala, Costa Rica and San Salvador against him. All Americans were suspected, and a governmental decree had been issued ordering none of them to land in the republic. The United States Consul had protested against the execution of this decree, and forwarded a copy of the paper to the cabinet in Washington.

The Bishop intends to hold his Ordination on 21st inst. at Rawdon, of which Parish one of the Candidates is the resident Minister. The examination will be held at Windsor, commencing Wednesday 17th, under the superintendence of the Rev. Professor Hill.

His Excellency Gen. Eyre, Commander of the Forces in British North America, arrived here on Wednesday last. He was received at the Railway Depot by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and suite, and escorted to Government House, where a Guard of honor was in waiting, the band striking up "God save the Queen" on his approach. On Thursday, His Excellency General Eyre reviewed the troops in Garrison on the Common. The Lieut. Governor and Staff were also present. The brigade manoeuvres appeared to give much satisfaction to the General, and great delight to the numerous spectators who were present.

We regret to learn that this brilliant display did not pass off without accident. Mr. Geo. McLean, late of the Bank of Nova Scotia, received a wound in the leg by a wad from one of the soldiers muskets.

The following Address was presented to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Eyre, by the inhabitants of Windsor, on his arrival at that place on Wednesday last from St. John, on his way to Halifax:

To Lieutenant General Sir WILLIAM EYRE, K. C. B., Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in North America:

SIR,—We, the Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the Township of Windsor, beg leave to welcome you to the Province of Nova Scotia.

Though far removed from the theatre of war, and happily exempted from its burthen, we have not been indifferent spectators of the arduous struggles by which the honor of our country has been maintained in the Crimea, and we rejoice that the defence of British America has been entrusted to a soldier so distinguished, and whose valor and conduct have been conspicuously displayed in presence of the Allied Armies.

We sincerely trust that on this continent peace may be preserved, and that the warriors who have defended our national flag in the east, may, in the west, repose on their laurels amidst the enjoyments of social life. But, sir, of this be assured, that you may rely upon the yeomanry of Nova Scotia should their services at any time be required, to aid the gallant troops under your command in the defence of this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

(Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON, High Sheriff.

And a large number of others.

Windsor, 10th Sept. 1856.

REPLY:

Gentlemen,—I feel very much obliged to the Clergy, Magistrate, and the inhabitants of the Township of Windsor, for their kindness and attention in welcoming me on my arrival in Nova Scotia. It is a source of much satisfaction to me, and I am sure must be to all who served with the army in the East, to find their services appreciated as they have been by their countrymen. Nothing cheers and animates a soldier in the performance of his duties—duties which in war are inseparable from much hardship and suffering—more than the sympathy of a generous public.

In no part of Her Majesty's Dominions was this sympathy more conspicuous than in Nova Scotia, and the liberal subscription which was entered into by all classes to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers fighting for their country in the cause of justice and in defence of the oppressed, will be long remembered by the British Army and by the country at large. Cordially do I respond to your sentiment in hoping that Peace which now blesses the nation will long be