

contains any apprehensions of the spread of the disease. The vessel is still detained at the Quarantine Station. It is said that the ravages of the disease were confined chiefly to the Norwegian and German passengers, of whom there are a large number. This is the first time any ship of the Line has been visited by this dreadful scourge of emigrant vessels. Last season, when the American Liners suffered so severely, they enjoyed a happy exemption—thanks to the provisions made for the comfort of the passengers and to the care and attention of the able commanders.—*Freeman.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 5.

AVEN my gratifying visit to Annapolis, the details of which I gave in my last, I proceeded to Clements (8 miles) on Monday afternoon, where I was kindly received by the Rev. W. Godfrey, who had arranged for a meeting in that vicinity in the evening. The weather was forbidding, the snow falling fast, and the night dark, but nevertheless we had a pleasant meeting, though not a very large one, in the comfortable Division Room of the Sons of Temperance.

I found here a more than usual want of information on the subject of the College, which it was my endeavour to supply to the fullest extent, inviting, as at other places, all present, to ask questions in reference to the College, and to state their objections, if any they had. My statements seemed to have a good effect, and a liberal subscription, in proportion to the number present, was made on the spot, accompanied by the expression of very proper feeling as to the importance of the object, and the reasonableness of the present Appeal. A Committee was formed to carry out the design of the meeting by a personal application to every member of the Church, at an early day, and I am persuaded that a vigorous effort will be made to secure one Certificate. Clements is a small parish, and has had considerable burdens to bear in the erection of a parsonage house, two churches, &c. It was here that the late Rev. Dr. Millidge of Annapolis, was struck by paralysis, while in the act of commencing the service, and in a few days afterwards he finished his course at the early age of 53, as appears by a neat tablet erected to his memory in St. Luke's Church, Annapolis.

The scenery about Clements is very striking and romantic, even now, when clothed in white. It is to be hoped that the iron works, owned by the Hon. Enos Collins, may be resumed at an early period, before the buildings tumble to decay.

I was conveyed very comfortably by Mr. Godfrey, on the 18th, in a sleigh to Bear River Ferry, from whence I proceeded at snail's pace, in a rickety wagon, (with harness to suit) to Digby, where my old associate, the Rev. A. Gray, gave me a cordial welcome, entering warmly into our object, and doing his utmost to promote it.

I made several calls the same afternoon, not forgetting Miss Totten, and Mrs. Henderson, the aged and tried friends of the Church, and its kindred institutions. It would be difficult to mention any project for the advancement of these, in which they have not borne a liberal part. It is well known that besides giving £100 towards the endowment of the Parish, the late and beautiful grounds now occupied by these ladies, will at a future day become the property of the Church. But late may that day arrive, when these "fellow labourers" in all good works, shall no longer be found in Digby, with ready hearts and open hands to assist in the cause "of Christ and his Church!"

Not are they alone in such a spirit and in such good faith. The female members of the Church in this parish are all doing much for these things. The Church is in beautiful order, much improved since my former visit, with a fine organ, and I was informed that the creditable change comes from the zeal of the female friends. Long may it burn in this and every other portion of the Vineyard.

I have been much encouraged by my visit to Digby, as I had been informed that I must expect little cheering for the College. I have learned however to be thus discouraged, but to wait the result of a trial. On the first morning I obtained £100, of which Mrs. Henderson gave £25, and Miss Totten £25. Towards another friend gave £25, and a second friend may be considered secure, with a fair prospect of taking some long steps into a third. When circumstances are considered this may be regarded as a very creditable to Digby, and the amount quite as good as where five times the sum has been raised.—Whoever knows this Parish, knows the sound Church which prevails; and it is that which has produced this creditable result—because they consider the Church and College identified with each other. A gentleman expressed his regret that the call had

not come at an earlier period, adding that he had long felt it a duty to contribute towards the support of an Institution to which the Church owes so much.

We had a large and interesting Meeting in the fine Sunday Schoolhouse, on Wednesday evening, with good singing, and harmony in every shape. The Rev. Mr. Gray delivered an energetic speech in behalf of the College, expressive of heartfelt interest in its welfare, and of gratitude for the benefits he had personally enjoyed, when within its walls. We had also an exceedingly neat and pertinent address from Mr. Donison, Barrister at Law, who enlarged on the importance of the Institution to the very existence of the Church in this Diocese.

Digby can number many alumni among her sons, from the earliest days of the College, and I hope many more will still be found, resorting to the same fountains of knowledge, of which their fathers have tasted before them.

I left Digby on Thursday afternoon, for Weymouth (20 miles), where a meeting had been appointed for that evening. I called on the way at the house of Mr. Savary, father of the young gentleman who recently completed a creditable course at College,—but unfortunately found him absent. His interesting family however, assured me that he intends to contribute to an Institution to which his son owes so much. I was here met by Rev. Mr. Fillet, who accompanied me the rest of the way. I was most agreeably surprised, when the hour of meeting arrived, to find the School-house well filled by a numerous, attentive, and intelligent audience. Much interest was evinced in the object for which we met together, and that, "not in word only, but also in deeds." "You will not get much in Weymouth," was the not very encouraging address of some, but it was happily contradicted that evening. After a suitable address from the Rev. Chairman, preceded, of course, by singing (very good) and prayer for the Divine blessing; and after a full detail of our case, by myself, and an urgent appeal for aid, several subscriptions came in of a very pleasing shape, such as £10, £5, £2, &c., to which, since writing the foregoing, Mr. Savary has added his £25—bringing the contributions of Weymouth to the handsome amount of £100, which mark certainly, is highly honourable to a Parish numbering only about fifty families. But there are whole-hearted people here, both male and female, who are ready for every good work, and there are also some, not less esteemed, who expressed deep regret that they could only give, with their smaller donations, just which makes them large, namely, warm wishes and earnest prayers. We had Divine Service on Friday evening, when a large congregation attended. The next morning I left Weymouth, with feelings of gratitude for personal kindness, and for the success of my mission.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Yarmouth, April 22.

P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y of the Incorporated Alumni.

The trial of Murphy and Gordon for the murder of the sailor Allen, came to a sudden termination on Saturday last, in consequence of conflicting evidence—the Attorney General abandoning the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and the Judges recommending the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal, which was done accordingly, without the latter leaving the box. Public opinion has since been very much divided on the propriety of this course, and to the strong excitement in the minds of the people, may be attributed the fire which took place on Thursday night at the Waterloo tavern, the scene of the alleged murder, which was consumed, with other buildings adjoining.

On Sunday morning last a fire took place in a house near the Gas works, owned by a Mr. Hogan, which spread to several of the houses adjoining, four of which were totally destroyed by the devouring element, the occupants having had barely time to save their household effects. A partial insurance was effected on the premises.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, April 26, 1854.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen having reluctantly declared war against the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has thought fit to appoint Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of May next, to be set apart for general observance throughout this Province as a day for humiliation and for prayer to Almighty God, that, in the impending apparently inevitable contest, Her Majesty's fleets and forces may be preserved from danger, and crowned with success.

As the Form of Prayer used in England on the Fast-day has not been forwarded to this country, and there will not be time after the arrival of the next mail, to print and circulate it before the day appointed by His Excellency to be observed in this Province, we understand that one of the Forms used in the last war will be adopted for the Service of May 17th.

The Prayer for the "time of War and Tumult" is used in all the Churches in England.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—Agreeably to announcement the Anniversary of St. George's Day was celebrated on Monday last, by the St. Geor-

ge's Charitable Society of the City. The Members met at 10 a. m. at the Masonic Hall. Soon afterwards they formed outside, in front of the Hall, when the Marshal presented to the President for the use of the Society, a splendid silken Flag, the Royal Standard, a gift of several of its members, to complete the insignia of the Society. The President acknowledged the gift in an eloquent and patriotic speech, and assigned the Royal Flag to the care of John Yoomans, Esq. who bore it throughout the Procession. The Society then proceeded to Government-house, and in a few moments were joined by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, one of their Patrons, and his Aides, when they marched to St. Paul's, the fine band of the 72nd Regt. at their head playing popular English music. An excellent Sermon, inculcating the principle that true Christianity is always loyal to the Governments under which it exists, and pointing out the duty of Englishmen to defend their faith and their country, as applicable more especially to the present time, was preached by their Patron the Lord Bishop, from Matt. xxii, 21—"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." The choir was most efficient, the organ responded with its noblest strains to the masterly touch of Mr. Cassiere—the gentleman to whom the assembled congregation were indebted for the musical composition of the beautiful anthem sung by the choir, which he has dedicated to the President. A collection taken at the close, in aid of the Charitable fund of the Society, amounted to £16 17 11. After the benediction "God save the Queen" was sung, the large congregation swelling the chorus of this sublime national hymn.

The religious services being ended, the Society again formed in procession outside of the church, and with banners and flags displayed, marched through several of the principal streets. The Lord Bishop complimented the Procession by standing in front of his residence while it passed, wearing the badge of the Society. They then proceeded onward, and returning passed Government-house through the western avenue, and thence back to the Masonic Hall.

The celebration closed within the Hall by three cheers being given for the Queen, which were prolonged to three times three. Three cheers were then given for the Patrons of the Society, and three cheers for the President. The thanks of the Society were also voted by acclamation—to the Marshal, for his effective services—and to Mr. Cassiere, and the Choir of St. Paul's, for their talented assistance upon this interesting occasion.

R. M. S. ARABIA.

THE News per R. M. Steamship Arabia, is progressive towards events to which the public mind has been recently directed with eager expectation. The next mail will probably bring intelligence of active hostilities in the Baltic and Black Sea by the British and French Fleets upon the Russian coasts or navy. Several English vessels, laden with grain, have been fired upon while proceeding down the Danube, in violation of the arrangements for their peaceable departure.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Raglan, and a numerous suite, arrived at Calais from England on Tuesday the 11th inst., and left for Paris, where they arrived at 9 o'clock same morning. A grand review was given on Wednesday by the Emperor in honor of their arrival. Their reception by the French people, of all classes, was highly flattering.

The news from Burmah was of an unfavorable character—a good deal of fighting was going on—and the loss on the British side is reported as considerable.—The enemy had, however, made no impression on the conquered territory.

Two pairs of Marine steam engines had been seized at the manufactory of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, which had been engaged previous to the war, for the Emperor of Russia.

Wednesday the 26th April, had been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be observed as a day of national prayer for the success of the British Arms in the present war.

Prussia has signed a protocol adopting on behalf of the German powers, the principles for which England and France have declared war. Prussia has also recalled Her Ambassador, the Chevalier Bunsen, from England.

All Greeks were ordered to leave Constantinople.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 10.—Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Savage to be Col., v R. Jones, dec.; Capt. T. H. Rimington to be Lieut.-Col., vice Savage; Sec. Capt. G. C. Baillie to be Capt., v Rimington; First Lieut. H. W. Tyler to be Sec. Capt., v Baillie; Sec. Lieut. H. W. H. D. Dumaresq, to be First Lieut., vice Tyler.

We notice by the English papers that vessels leaving Great Britain with emigrants, will be required to carry four men for every 100 tons O. M. Should this be carried out, it will create a surplus of men on this side of the Atlantic and consequently would prove a service to the shipowners of this port, who have always great difficulty in procuring sailors, owing to the large number of hands required to take home the new ships. The suggestion originated with the Government Inspector, who was directed to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the Emigrant "ship Tayleur," which was supposed to have been lost partly for the want of a sufficient crew.—*St. John Curr.*