

American Fishermen has been productive of much evil to our people. In point of information, or a certain worldly wisdom, it has been a benefit; but for what has been gained in this respect, much has been lost in others still more important. The Americans who visit the shores are generally of the lower class—a people exceedingly immoral and profane. Far be it from me to say this of all who have visited us; I have had the pleasure of meeting some right hearted and virtuous Americans here, and have repeatedly witnessed with pleasure the serious attentiveness and devout behaviour of many, while attending our places of worship. I do not say of all, but I do say of the generality of Americans who visit us, that they are irreligious and immoral, and as such, must be bad counsellors and unworthy exemplars, and apt to lead our people into many evil ways, both of thinking and acting. Bad company is one of the most prolific sources of evil, and the force of example few indeed appear to be able to resist.

3. The Fisherman has many temptations to intemperance, which the farmer or the tradesman does not experience. The very exposures, by night and by day, to storms, and tempest, and cold,—the very hardships attending his occupations, afford a slow reason for the use of ardent spirits. Whatever be the amount of extenuation awarded by these facts, as to moderate use, of one thing we are certain—they can not justly intemperance and excess. But so generally is it the case, that the former grows into the latter, that we can not but regard intoxicating liquor as a great evil, and the more so when we consider it not merely a source of intemperance, but of irreligion of every kind. Here the facilities are indeed many, and the restraints but too few to the obtaining of it. There is reason to believe, that the quantity brought every year to this place and consumed is immense. I regret also to be obliged to add, that there is a number of disreputable establishments here, where this life-poison is constantly sold. But how men endowed with conscience and reason, can live by the sale of that which injures their fellow men in their nearest and dearest interests,—how they can consent thus to eat and drink the price of mortal bodies and immortal souls, it is difficult to imagine. The great bane of this community—the great preventive to its progress and prosperity, is alcohol, the mother of crime, and the enemy of all happiness to man. This chief of evils, it is the duty, the interest, and must be the desire, of every right-thinking man in the community, to do his utmost, by every justifiable means, to exterminate. But this evil does not exist merely here; it prevails more or less on every shore, in every hamlet and in every town throughout this Province; far and wide throughout the civilized (!) world its baneful influence is felt. What a boon to mankind would be its utter extermination! Illustrious would be that benefactor, rich and enduring the laurel Fame would wreath for him, who should solve the problem of effecting it.

3. The uneducated condition of a people is, generally, a very unfavorable one, either for their reception of the Gospel, or their immediate progress in religious improvement. This has been found to be the case at Melville, where the privileges and opportunities of education have been and indeed continue to be very few. The want of greater growth in spiritual knowledge is much owing no doubt to the want of education, which, under God, is able to open, and unfold, and prepare the mind, to receive and cherish the sacred seed of the Word. There seems to be a general apathy here, on the subject of schools, which discouragements both at home and abroad have tended much to promote. But we must have Schools—a spirit of inquiry, and a desire for information must be excited, if we hope ever to improve or prosper. It appears to me, however, that in this settlement, and in others similarly destitute, the best substitute for the former, and the best incentives to the latter, may be found in a wider circulation of our Church Paper. It is indeed matter of very serious regret, that the value and importance of this Paper, and the amount of benefit it is capable of conferring, do not appear to be, in any due measure, appreciated. The Church Times is full worthy the attentive perusal of every reader, but is thoroughly furnished for the edification of the Churchman. It affords enough of Politics, plenty of local varied information, elegant extracts and poetry for the tasteful, a word of instruction or admonition for the young, for a summary of Foreign news it is unsurpassed, it furnishes an interesting quota of Ecclesiastical and Religious knowledge, and it is the Record of the Nova Scotia Church; every Churchman should take it, if possible—it should be his *sine qua non*—his *rade mecum*—in an appropriate sense. He should not only take it, and read it himself, he should also strive to induce others to do so.

4. Frequent absences from home are a great hindrance to the religious improvement of our people.—The good impression received, while at home, has not time to strengthen or expand, before it has to encounter the interruption of a change of scene, a bustling occupation, and perhaps the baneful influence of evil associates. All this it does not often survive. Consequently, at the close of each successive fishing season, when the members of his flock return to their homes, the Clergyman finds it necessary to begin *de novo* the great work of his sacred calling, to "teach again which be the first principle" of the oracles of God, and to lay again the foundation of repentance from dead works and faith toward God. Thus, the Clergyman, on the one hand, seldom feels the satisfaction of success, nor his people, on the other, the full benefit derivable from his Ministry,—and Religion is thereby kept constantly in an incipient state.

It must then, in conclusion, be admitted, that there are hindrances and temptations, peculiar to the Fisherman, by no means inconsiderable or unimportant. These, for the most part, must account for his comparatively unhappy condition, whether in an Educational or Religious point of view, and at the same time rebuttably the unjust reproach and bitter taunt of those, who perhaps owe their boasted superiority, more to outward circumstances, than inward virtues. Octr. 1854. RESIDENT.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

NEW CHURCH.

At a meeting of the people at the Nine Mile River, on the Chester Road, held in Mr. Cyrus C. Boutilier's house, on the 18th of October, attended by the Revd. J. Stannage and the Revd. J. Pearson, Mr. S., the rector, informed those assembled, that as they had long expressed a wish to have the visits of a clergyman, and a small chapel built upon their burial-ground—an acre of land a few years ago conveyed to the Bishop by Cyrus C. Boutilier,—and having now an active and willing Assistant who had promised to take an interest in visiting them, he would be happy to appropriate £20 of what his friends at home had given him to do what he pleased with, if they on their part would raise £80. Whereupon, it was resolved, that Messrs. Kerby, Boutilier, and Ansel, be authorized to collect funds, (each having a separate list,) among their friends and acquaintances, towards the object.

It is believed that £100 would finish the exterior of the small building very neatly, especially as a saw-mill is quite near. About £25 in money, work, and timber, was raised among the few present at the meeting. A school-house had been first thought of, but the very great difficulty of obtaining teachers and salaries for them, was considered, while the visits of God's minister in His own house, though it were but once a month, must have a beneficial effect both in a present and future point of view.

The Rev. J. Stannage will gratefully acknowledge whatever sums are forwarded to him, through the above named persons, for the said Chapel.

The sacred edifice will stand alongside the main road, about nine miles from Halifax, about three miles from the coloured settlement of Beach Hill, and in the midst of about ten families of white people.

St. Margaret's Bay Rectory, Nov. 14, 1854.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY. NOV. 18, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 17.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y. of the Incorp. Alumni.

Agreeably to the intention expressed in my last letter, I reached St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., on the 2d inst., where I was very kindly received by the Revd. Mr. Reid, who evinced a friendly disposition to the object of my journey, and has a young man now in training for the College. Altho' I had not time, as I had hoped, to canvas this District, I was encouraged to expect that something will soon be done in the way of contribution. After an uncomfortable voyage across the strait to Shediac, and an equally unpleasant journey of 112 miles by land, I reached St. John, N. B. at past midnight of Saturday the 4th. I officiated in Trinity Church the next day, and was treated during my stay with all possible kindness and attention by the Rev. Dr. Gray, and other friends. I found, however, as I anticipated before leaving Halifax, that a more unfavourable time could scarcely have been chosen for visiting New Brunswick, on such an errand. The awful visitation of Cholera paralyzed business for nearly two months of the past summer, and much depression remains from that cause alone. But in addition to this, a great commercial reverse is beginning to be felt, in consequence of the depreciation, at home, of the Timber and Shipping interest. I was informed, that the ships then in harbour, had suddenly decreased in value to the extent of £150,000, and a still more serious fall is apprehended. All this, of course, operates unfavourably against any attempt to raise money, even for objects more intimately connected with local interest, than that presented by me. Under these circumstances, I could not but acquiesce in the unanimous advice of Dr. Gray and all our other friends, to defer a general application, until another season, when it may be, that the difficulties I have mentioned will not stand so much in our way. I brought the case of the College to the notice of the community, by com-

munications in the public papers, and I also addressed letters and printed appeals, to persons in various parts of the Province, either immediately connected with our Institution, or supposed to be friendly to it. It is to be hoped that these efforts may not be altogether in vain. I also requested a meeting of the Alumni, and friends resident in St. John, which afforded me an opportunity for further counsel and advice, the amount of which was, that it was best to wait for a more auspicious time. The generous spirit of the Churchmen of St. John has been so often and so nobly displayed, in matters connected with the welfare of their Church, and I hear of such praiseworthy exercises of individual charity, even to the amount of thousands per annum, that I cannot doubt the ultimate success of our appeal, in behalf of an Institution which has already done so much for the Church, and for Society, in both Provinces. At this present time, the good which King's College has done, may be seen at St. John, in the Pulpit, on the Bench of Justice, at the Bar, in the Medical Profession, and in Commercial life.—Able, more enlightened, conscientious and influential men, in these various departments, than those whom our College has furnished to St. John, and to other parts of New Brunswick, cannot easily be found in any society of similar extent in the Queen's dominions. It is not to be supposed that such men, and the community over which their influence is so beneficially shed, will allow the Institution which gave them that influence, and fitted their intellectual powers for the high duties which they now so well discharge, to fall into decay, for lack of any help which they can afford. Judge Parker and R. L. Hazen, Esq., have each contributed £50, and I obtained about £100 besides from four individuals, whose names will be given in due time.

I am now at Granville, the visitation of which parish I was unable to accomplish last April. It is my intention, D. V., to endeavour to awaken an interest in the College by a personal appeal to as many as possible, from which, whether the contributions are large or small, good may be expected.

I omitted to mention, in connexion with P. E. Island, that before I left that quarter, a long and able article in favour of the College, appeared in Hazard's Gazette, with a report of our meeting, for which we are indebted to the pen of John Lawson, Esq., the Editor of that paper.

I am, yours, &c.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Granville, Nov. 13, 1854.

The *Hazard's Gazette*, P. E. I., rejoices in the prospect of Charlotte Town being soon incorporated—a commendable unanimity on the measure being evinced by all parties and shades of opinion. We are paying just now, in the shape of taxation, pretty dear for our whittle.

The Cape Breton News comes to us half sheet size, owing to the scarcity of paper, a new supply of which is however daily expected. The News mentions the departure of Fort Major Sutherland, from Sydney, recalled, and passes a high compliment on his character while a resident in that place.

Hazard's Gazette advocates free seats in Churches, and recommends that the practice be adopted in St. Paul's in Charlotte Town, quoting the example of St. Paul's in Halifax. We know that our P. E. I. brethren will find the practice attended with good results. St. Paul's in Halifax is always well filled of a Sunday evening, sometimes to overflowing, and that by persons of all denominations, and it is rare indeed that any behaviour, unbecoming the House of God, is detected, that requires comment or exposure.

The Legislature is summoned for despatch of business, on Saturday the 2nd of December. Considerations connected with the Reciprocity Treaty have made this step necessary. The Members must be satisfied to spend their Christmas Holidays in Halifax—unless they adjourn for a week or fortnight.

According to advices from San Francisco, which seem plausible enough, but are not yet sufficiently authenticated, the British and French squadrons have met with a reverse at Petropaulowski, a Russian fortress in the Northern Pacific. It is said that two Russian batteries were destroyed, and two others crippled. The British admiral, Price, is reported dead, although not of wounds received at the siege. Total of English and French killed and wounded, stated at 208, of whom 111 were English. Some Russian vessels were captured, and sent to Vancouver's Island. It is supposed that the squadron would be reinforced at San Francisco, when they would again proceed north. In the meantime winter is on, when it will be impossible to keep that sea. This action is said to have taken place on the 1st and 4th of September.