

Correspondence.

Amherst, Dec. 1856.

MR. EDITOR,

Oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following Correspondence :

Amherst, Christmas, 1856.

My dear Miss Ratchford,

It affords me unfeigned pleasure to be again the medium of communicating to you on behalf of the congregation, a small acknowledgment of your un-
mitting attention to the musical services of our Church. In sending you this trifling gift, I embrace the opportunity of expressing my own sense of your faithful perseverance in sustaining that beautiful part of Divine Worship, and with warmest wishes and prayers that God may grant you many happy returns of this holy season, I remain, my dear Miss Ratchford,

Your affectionate Pastor,
GEO. TOWNSHEND.

Amherst, Dec. 26, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,

Permit me through you to convey to the congregation of Christ Church, my daughter's and my own best acknowledgments for the very handsome testimonial which accompanied your note of yesterday. Although a sense of duty rather than a desire of reward has prompted my daughter to continue her services at the Organ, it is highly gratifying to her to receive from the congregation this additional proof of their approbation. With best wishes,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

C. G. RATCHFORD.

Rev. Geo. Townshend,

Rector of Amherst.

In connection with the above, I may mention that Miss Ratchford's musical talent was very successfully brought out in the Christmas services, which included one of the beautiful Anthems composed by the Bishop of Fredericton, and which a late lecturer in Halifax stated had not yet reached this Diocese, and truly so, with one exception.

VESTRY CLERK.

Halifax, Jan. 1st. 1857.

The Revd. R. Arnold returns his sincere thanks to his friends in Halifax, for their generous aid towards the Church objects of his Mission. In every instance his appeal has been responded to in the most cheerful manner, while not a few have desired him to repeat the visit, if the necessity should arise for so doing. The following contributions have been received :

Rev. F. Uniacke,	£1 5 0	Charles Allison,	£1 0 0
Miss Cogswell,	1 5 0	P. Lynch,	0 10 0
A. M. Uniacke,	0 10 0	Hon. M. B. Almon,	2 0 0
Hon. S. B. Robie,	2 0 0	J. Stairs,	0 5 0
W. H. Silver,	1 0 0	W. H. Symonds,	0 5 0
Dr. Almon,	0 10 0	Henry Harvey,	1 0 0
Henry Pryor,	0 10 0	Wm. Cunard,	1 0 0
Wm. H. Tully,	1 0 0	T. Wamwright,	0 10 0
W. Wiswell,	1 0 0	Wm. Lawson,	0 10 0
Robt. Noble & Sons,	5 0 0	Edwd. Albro,	1 10 0
J. Robinson,	0 10 0	H. H.	0 6 3
J. H. Anderson,	1 0 0	W. N. Silver,	0 10 0
Thos. Fenerty,	0 12 6	T. Boggs, Jr.	0 10 0
Alex. McLeod,	1 0 0	S. S. Clarke,	1 0 0
Rev. J. Stannage,	0 10 0	Mrs. Nor. Uniacke,	1 0 0
J. G. A. Crighton,	1 0 0	T. C. Kinnear,	1 0 0
Nepcan Clarke,	0 12 6	J. B. Fay,	1 0 0
Hon. W. A. Black,	1 0 0	Edward Binney,	1 0 0
Jos. Wier,	1 0 0	Joseph Bennett,	1 0 0
Hon. Benj. Wier,	1 0 0	Hon. Judge of Admi- ralty,	0 10 0
Fredk. Charman,	1 0 0	E. M. Archibald,	0 10 0
John Halliburton,	1 0 0	Duffus, Tupper & Co.	1 0 0
Mrs. Bliss,	1 5 0	James Pryor,	1 0 0
Miss Miller,	1 0 0	A. Friend,	1 0 0
Hon. A. Keith,	1 0 0	John H. Braine,	0 5 0
Mrs. Grove,	0 10 0	C. Murdoch,	0 10 0
W. A. Keating,	0 10 0	Thos. J. Jost,	0 12 6
T. B. Aikins,	1 0 0	Hon. E. Collins (don.),	2 0 0
A. Woodgate,	0 5 0	John Smith,	2 0 0
M. G. Black,	0 10 0	Dr. Van Buskirk,	0 7 6
Jas. A. Moren,	1 0 0	J. W. Ritchie,	2 0 0
Hon. Attorney Gen.	1 0 0	Wm. Metzler,	0 10 0
J. W. Merkel,	1 0 0	Lorily & Stimpson,	0 15 2
J. S.	1 0 0	S. A. White,	0 10 0
William Hare,	1 0 0	T. A. Brown,	0 10 0
W. Rennels & family,	2 0 0	Mrs. Binney,	0 5 0
Wm. Gossip,	0 5 0	Bessonet & Brown,	0 5 0
Dr. Snelling,	0 5 0	box of glass.	
Mrs. M. Heald,	0 12 6	Other small sums,	0 3 9
J. C. Allison,	1 0 0		

It is expected that the maximum charges fixed for the transmission of messages by the Atlantic Telegraph will be four shillings sterling, or one dollar per word. "Golden words," indeed, will be those of the messages sent at this price, under the sea, from continent to continent. A despatch of the ordinary length at present transmitted to the Boston press, from Halifax, will cost \$2400.—*Chron.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1857.

There is at the present moment a dearth of news of a religious nature, which leaves the journalist but little to record that may be deemed of great moment. It is perhaps as well for this Province that it is so, as it affords time for the mind to make itself up, on various questions of a prospective nature, which the country will perhaps before long be called upon seriously to consider. One of these to which recent events have given some prominence, is the question of union or combination amongst all who hold the Reformed faith, not upon doctrinal points, for that were impossible, but that the whole, as forming the great majority of the body politic, may be able to hold their position sacred, as the conservators in a British dependency of that faith, for which their forefathers were martyred, and whose political privileges depending upon it, for which they bled and died. There would be in such a position, no attitude of defiance or of oppression. The genius of the reformation is liberty—freedom of religious opinion—the right of every individual to think, and speak his own thoughts, upon all subjects of a religious nature, either in love or reproof, so long as he does not do so intemperately, without fear of maltreatment or persecution—doing in this way with others, as he would that others should do unto him. Enough has appeared embracing all these topics within the past few weeks more fully to illustrate our meaning. The law has been violated in these respects, and the violators have escaped. The meeting of the Legislature will soon take place, and it is not to be expected, with its present materials, but that some notice will be taken of the railway riots and their results. It would perhaps be well then that our legislators should be prepared for the turn which may be given to such a discussion, and the grave considerations which it may involve.

The London Times of Dec. 18 contains some notice of a Lecture by Judge Haliburton, before a numerous and influential audience assembled in the Manchester Athenaeum, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16—and copious notes of the Lecture itself. The principal feature of the Lecture is its humour, which appears to have kept the audience in a roar of laughter. There is however interspersed throughout, a good deal of sound information relative to the British Colonies, and to Nova Scotia in particular, which must have had considerable influence upon his hearers. He touched upon the manner in which the Provinces were neglected by the Home Administration—their wonderful increase in population—their large consumption of British merchandise—their vast facilities of water communication—their mineral resources—and the intelligence of their people—and then returned to the question—What was to become of that country?

His familiarity with the subject enabled him to predict three alternatives, which would have to be decided sooner than we expected. First, were the British North Americans to be amalgamated with the United States? (No, no.) He believed that was not desired on either side at present, but it was "on the cards," and there was no saying what angry men would do. (Hear, hear.) Or were they to be left powerless where they were, or be taken into a confederacy, with a congress and a president? The third alternative—his own favorite—was to make their part and parcel of England. There were difficulties in the way but none that were insurmountable. Certainly the colonists would never consent to any other union with England than one with perfect equality. They had been degraded and treated like serfs, and would bear it no more. Every petty German prince who came over here had his place assigned him, but the colonists had no place whatever in any public arrangements. In the colonies there was now no political strife or ferment, but a dead calm—a very dangerous state for any country to be in, because it usually preceded a storm. The colonists must have fair representation in Parliament; however, it was not much better than a mob now, and perhaps if it were more of a mob the colonial members might kick out some fellows who had better never had been let in. As things were, the intelligent Canadian was dissatisfied, because, if he had been born on the other side of the St. Lawrence, he would have had a fair chance of rising to any of the public offices, or even that of President. There was, however, no Canadian to be found in our house of Peers. (Hear, hear.) He honoured and respected the House of Lords, but that, like other human institutions, must submit to necessary modifications. He would conclude by expressing a hope that some individual of rank or station and political influence in this country would take up the subject of the colonies; and if Lord Stanley possessed the excellent abilities he was reputed to have he might immortalize his name by making this question his own, and calling into existence a new and happy England on the other side of the water, as well as infusing new blood into the old country, making it as young and vigorous as ever it was. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Judge Haliburton and the chairman.

Mr. Howe has written another letter relative to the outrages on the Railroad. It is a racy document, but is rather a reply to writers who have

assailed his last production, than important for any new matter that it contains. It is chiefly to be noticed as an exposure of the disloyal aspirations of the Halifax Catholic.

The Wesleyan of Thursday, repudiates the inference drawn from its silence of the previous week by the Halifax Catholic, "that it passed over in contemptuous silence the vile attack of Mr. Howe on the Catholics of this Province. The Wesleyan evidently does not agree with the Halifax Catholic, that Mr. Howe has made a "vile" attack—sets the Halifax Catholic right in his too confiding estimate of the Wesleyan's neutrality—and concludes with a lengthy extract from the letter itself, as an example of the neutrality it intends to observe. No question if the Halifax Catholic will find neutrality anywhere upon the subject matter of the letter, which we trust will be deemed important enough to undergo a parliamentary investigation.

Subscriptions have been opened on behalf of several of the sufferers by the fire, and a public meeting is to be called with the view of raising a sum for general relief. A handsome sum has, we understand, been presented to Mrs. Carman. The St. George's Society at its last Quarterly Meeting contributed a sum of money to relieve the distress of an old lady who had suffered both inconvenience and loss upon the occasion.

The New Brunswick Observer of Jan. 3, has the following paragraph with reference to the Railroad works in that Province:—

"It is truly gratifying to be able to assert, that our railroad works are now actually in vigorous operation; and that those who now have them in charge evince a determination to prosecute them effectually and without delay. At this end of the line, some two hundred laborers are energetically working on the line across the Marsh; the line is staked out all the way to Perland bridge, and men and materials are daily conveyed from thence to the rock cuttings and other advancing works towards the nine-mile house. By a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Light to the Hon. Attorney General, it will be seen that seventeen miles of Railroad, from Humphroy's mill near the Bend, to Shediac, have been successfully opened, and the distance passed over in thirty minutes in going and thirty-five minutes in returning. These symptoms are encouraging."

D. C. S.

W. J. Almon, Esq. M. D. having given to the Diocesan Church Society Five Pounds "to be placed to the credit of that Parish which should raise the largest sum for its permanent endowment during the year 1856." The Secretary requests the Clergy to send to the Society before the 1st of Feb'y next, statements of the amounts raised by their parishes from any source toward their endowment during the past year. Also an account of the manner in which it has been raised and the mode of its investment.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Secretary begs leave respectfully to remind the Clergy, that the premiums on the W. & O. Certificates cannot be received after the 9th of Feb'y. Halifax, Jan'y 6, 1857.

MOOR RIOTING—WORKS SUSPENDED NEAR ST. CROIX.—On Tuesday morning, a report was made to the Government that the Contractor on the St. Croix Section of the Windsor Branch, had been compelled to dismiss all his men and to temporarily suspend operations. It appears that there had been a fight between six Scotchmen and seven Irishmen, somewhere near to Martin's. The latter having got the worst of it, raised a gang of 50, and were only prevented from imitating the good example set them nearer the Capital, by a promise of somebody in authority that the Scotchmen should be discharged. On hearing of the state of things Mr. Cameron, however, with great good sense and firmness, discharged all hands—suspended operations, and reported the facts to the Government.—*Chron.*

At a meeting of the Congregation of St. Matthew's Church, held on Tuesday evening last, nearly £4000 was subscribed towards the rebuilding of that edifice.—*Ibid.*

Hazard's P. E. Island Gazette has changed hands and is henceforth to be published by Messrs. T. & S. Burris. Mr H. in his valedictory, complains loudly of the obstacles in the way of success to Printers, by heavy duties on all articles in their line.—*Journal.*

RIMMEL'S ALMANAC.—We have received a copy of this little Almanac for 1857. It is very neatly got up, highly perfumed, and richly embellished, and should be in the hands of every lady. It can be purchased at the Drug Store of Mr. G. E. Morton.—*Id.*