

appeal, will be most thankfully received by the Missionary at Millford, or at the Church Times Office, Halifax. RESIDENT.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.

- "Speak Lord for thy servant heareth."
I Samuel III. 9.
- "Speak Lord", Thy servant is aitent
And every thought is still;
Speak, for my secret heart is bent
To learn, and do Thy will.
- "Speak Lord", at the roscate dawn,
To guide me through the day;
And speak at eventide to warn
How soon it pass'd away.
- "Speak Lord", at night when balmy sleep
Has from mine eyelids fled
To fill my heart with rapture deep
While musing on my bed.
- "Speak Lord" amidst the din of earth,
The strife of heart and tongue,
When madness wears the garb of mirth,
And Folly's praise is sung.
- "Speak Lord" in ev'ry scene of bliss,
In ev'ry hour of pain;
When Pleasure wooes me with her kiss,
Or grief distracts the brain.
- "Speak Lord" when tempted from thy path,
With devious step to tread;
Speak sternly of Thy threaten'd wrath
That overhangs my head.
- "Speak Lord" when groaning for relief
Before Thy throne I kneel;
Speak gently and assuage my grief,
Thy pard'ning love reveal.
- "Speak Lord", when worn with fear and pain
My flesh and heart are press'd,
Thrice welcome then the soothing strain,
Come weary soul and rest."
- "Speak Lord" once more when death is nigh,
And at my setting Sun,
I'll answer tho' in agony
O Lord Thy will be done.
- Thy voice O Lord is vital breath,
Omnipotent to save,
It takes away the sting from death,
The triumph from the grave.
- * St. Matth. xi. 28.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 18.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Secy. of the Incorp. Alumni.

Since my last communication I spent about a week at Granville and Bridgetown, endeavouring to fulfil the intention therein expressed, of personally presenting the claims of the College to the general notice of Churchmen in this extensive, important and beautiful Parish. But with short days, wet weather, and bad roads, I could not accomplish as much as I wished. I was enabled, however, to visit pretty generally in the length of 25 miles, devoting part of two days, more especially to Bridgetown, now the residence of the Rector, the Rev. J. M. Campbell, while the lower part of the Parish is in charge of the Rev. W. R. Cochran. They both evinced a lively interest in the object of my mission, and afforded me every facility and assistance in their power. I am happy to say that the result of our effort, so far, has been the addition of upwards of £200 to the Endowment fund, a good part of which is made up of small donations, and therefore is likely the more to extend an interest in the Institution.

Granville, it will be remembered, has a rural population, to whom the encouragement of Common Schools is naturally a matter of prime interest, and the remoteness of the locality from Windsor, moreover, has a tendency to diminish their expectations of advantage from the College to themselves and their families. Local claims, besides, here as elsewhere, stand in our way. A noble effort was but lately made by the people of Lower Granville, to repair and almost rebuild their Church, at their own

cost, which they have done in a substantial and satisfactory manner. In addition to which a subscription list for the support of the ministry, has been literally filled up, in one portion of the Parish;—so that upon the whole there was a good deal to make us fear for the success of an appeal for the College, with which I brought up the rear in these various onsets upon the substance of this substantial region. Yet after all, we have reason to feel well pleased with the response which has been made to us; and Granville and Bridgetown may hold up their heads among these other Parishes of the Diocese whose good deeds in this behalf I have had the pleasure to record.

Of the sum I have mentioned, £100 has been made up in Bridgetown alone. And now at the close of my various journeys by land and water, I desire to record my humble thanks to the Giver of all good, for the blessing with which He has been pleased to favour the undertaking committed to my care,—crowning it with a success, beyond the expectations of our most sanguine friends. It only remains for me to express the humble hope, that the funds, thus generously contributed by the members of the Church, may, through the instrumentality of the Institution for which they have been made, produce large and lasting benefits to succeeding generations in this land.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Halifax, Nov. 23, 1854.

The farmers of Nova Scotia have never seen better times than the present. We heard of one in Cornwallis who has already sold £3000 worth of Potatoes, and has more than a thousand bushels yet in his cellar. They readily command 2s. 6d. a bushel at the water side, where vessels are daily arriving to transport them to various quarters. We have been told that 40,000 barrels of Apples have been exported from the County of Annapolis, during this autumn. One individual has sold 600 barrels, of good quality, from his orchard. As to Cheese, the dairies in that quarter have turned out respectable quantities, to the extent of a ton, and even of nearly two tons weight, for which large prices are readily given in St. John, N. B., in which direction the current of their trade mainly runs. No one can pass through these western and midland counties, without being struck by the unmistakeable signs of improvement which every where meet the eye. The old class of farm houses is almost extinct, and is replaced by neat, substantial, and in some cases, even elegant dwellings, with grounds tastefully laid out, and abounding comforts within.

We understand that there has been an increase in the number of Students at King's College of late, and that more are expected in the next term. We are glad also to hear that the Academy is filling up. Some pupils have come from P. E. Island, and it is to be supposed that Churchmen, in all parts of the Diocese, wishing to send their sons from home for their education, will now encourage the Seminary in connexion with their Church, which can be confidently recommended as worthy of their support, both as regards its educational and domestic arrangements.

Bermuda papers received by the last mail, contain little of importance, except the following paragraph:

"There is another matter it seems, in addition to the Greytown affair, which required Admiral Fanshawe's early presence in the southern portion of his extensive command, and which in the opinion of some is likely to prove quite as difficult a question to settle as the other. We allude to the surrendering of a portion of Hayti to the United States Government by the Dominicans. The strip of territory ceded is, it seems, claimed by the Emperor Solorque and his Government, and comprises the port of Samana on the south side of the Island, and a district of country extending several miles along the coast. The English, French and Spanish governments, it is said, have protested against the United States taking possession of any portion of Hayti whatever."

The New York Herald, received by R. M. S. America, yesterday morning, has the following paragraph on the same topic:—

"We have received highly important intelligence from Washington respecting the complications of our foreign relations. It may be found under the telegraphic head: and in an editorial article is given such comments as it has suggested. Important news from San Domingo has also come to hand by way of Nassau, N. P. The Guardian, published at Nassau, states that it is informed, "on authority entitled to the fullest confidence," that the cession of the port of Samana, with some adjacent territory, to the United States, was formally demanded by the officers of the frigate Columbia,

backed by a smaller war steamer and a corvette. On the demand being made, the British and French consuls immediately despatched special messengers to Port au Prince.

The same paper states, with reference to the British squadron in the West Indies:—

"A despatch from Washington states that the increase of the British squadron in the West Indies has no reference to Cuba. As near as can be ascertained the English fleet in the American waters, has lately been increased by the following vessels:—Hannibal, 91 screw ship; Columbus, 81 screw ship; Doscawen, 70 sailing ship; Curacoa, 81 screw frigate; Termagant, 24 screw frigate; Vestal, 20, sailing frigate; Calypso, 12, sailing corvette. With smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c. It is denied that this large addition has any thing to do with Cuba. We suppose that the first object of the augmentation of the squadron on the part of England, was in reference to the bombardment of Greytown; but the English, French and Spanish journals all agree in the statement that both England and France had promised Spain to increase the number of vessels of the North American fleet, and the French Admiral, when in Havana, openly boasted that they had force sufficient to repel any attack that might be made on Cuba.

The R. M. Steamer Canada made her way through the darkness and storm of Wednesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, bringing English dates to the 11th instant. We refer our readers to the extracts in other columns.

Notice was given some weeks ago that the College Certificates were ready for delivery at the residence of the Secretary of the Governors, Maynard Place. It is requested that parties interested will please send for them, without delay.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—We publish on our first page the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, giving effect, so far as this Province is concerned, to the Treaty for Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies.

We also give insertion to a circular issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, for the admission into the United States of Canadian and New Brunswick produce on the same terms as Colonial fish. It will be observed that the duties on Colonial fish paid on and after 16th October are to be refunded, and on New Brunswick produce on and after the 4th November. The New Brunswick Act affirming the Treaty only passed on the 3rd, and thanks to the exertions of M. H. Perley, Esq., of this City, who was at Washington at the time, not a day was lost in securing its benefits as far as possible.

We understand that the Collector at New-York issues certificates for return duties upon fish and produce from 16th Oct. and 4th Nov. respectively. The merchants view these certificates as second only to Government debentures, and raise money on them accordingly. The subject of these return duties will probably be brought before Congress in the President's annual message now preparing.

The moment Prince Edward Island sends the necessary official information, its produce will be admitted into the United States on the same terms as that of Canada and New Brunswick. It is now probable that something will be done in Nova Scotia: that Province being fairly corneted, a disposition is evinced in some of the government journals in Halifax in favour of meeting of the Legislature.

If the Treaty does not go into full effect before the imperial Parliament meets, the amount of the return duties will be very large.—St. John Courier, Nov. 18.

THE MISSING BOATS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—

The following is a copy of a letter received from a correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange Room in Boston:

"St. John's, N. F. Oct. 26.—The schooner Lily Dale, which arrived at St. John's, N. F. Oct. 23, from Tabmagouche, N. S., picked up one of the life boats of the steamer Arctic, about fifty miles south of Cape D'Orléans, east coast of Newfoundland. No person was in the boat. Those on board the Lily Dale, thought they saw another boat in the distance, but did not proceed to it."

The Rev. Thomas Wellesley Rowe, has been appointed Chaplain to the Convict Establishment at Brazz Island, Bermuda.

The Editor, and Publisher's name, which should not have been omitted from the Title of the Paper, will be resumed next week.