

country shall be robbed by Railways or not. My work will then be done." Again—"Let Nova Scotia be but covered with Railways, and he (Mr. W.) will be compelled to seek some other opponent with whom to measure his weapon; let this consummation be once achieved, and as for the office I hold, some other more profitable, more aspiring, more ambitious, is welcome to fill it as soon as he may." (According to present appearances, the Hon. Gentleman's tenure of office on these conditions will not be short.) Mr Howe declared his intention of taking the sense of the House by Resolution, at an early day, on the question of "combining the construction of that portion of the main trunk line, which will be common to all our roads."

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

We have been favoured with the Montreal Gazette of 18th January, containing an account of the first Annual Meeting of the Association for that Diocese, the Lord Bishop in the Chair, who opened the meeting with the following remarks:—

"After prayers, His Lordship expressed the satisfaction he felt at being present, to give his aid to the objects, which the Society desired to accomplish. His principal anxiety with respect to this, as to other Associations for the improvement of the diocese, had been that they should all work harmoniously together without clashing in their courses. The Society having adopted the plan of working in harmony with the local clergy, in using the parsons at its disposal, the clergy could not but give to it all the aid in their power, in carrying it out. The district was a great one, and the Clergy would be glad of any assistance afforded them, in cultivating so little occupied a field. One thing in particular, the Society had already done of a most important character, he alluded to the opening a Normal or Model School in this City. Nothing had given him so much anxiety as the providing of good schools for the young. The state of the country with respect to this most important subject was low in the extreme, and he felt satisfied that unless the position of the teacher was raised, few more well qualified would be expected to enter upon it as a profession. Without a proper expense being gone to, good teachers could not be had. He had, therefore, thought it a particularly fortunate thing, that the Society had succeeded in securing the services of a teacher so well recommended as Mr. Hicks, and so well qualified in all respects. His inquiries had made inquiries, when a lady, as to the capacity of that gentleman, was proposed well qualified to judge, and they considered most fully the testimonials the Society had received of him. There was only one expression used respecting him, and that was one of regret at leaving the Diocese at large, and especially to the members of the Church. He expressed again his hearty concurrence in the objects of the Society, and then called on the Secretary to read the Report."

The following account is given of the progress of the Normal and Training School, under Mr. Hicks, in this Institution there appears to be quite as much reason for the improvement of Teachers, as there exists in Nova Scotia. One of the Examiners of Public School teachers stated that the most of them could read their own language correctly.—

"It has now been in operation a little more than six months, and has fully answered—so far—the most sanguine anticipations of the Committee."

"Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Hicks, in December, a suitable building was sought, in which could be found a commodious school room, a residence for the head master, and rooms for the several students—but although members of the Committee had been for months examining localities and buildings, no suitable could be discovered at any price, and they were compelled to rent the house No. 9 St. Joseph Street, as a temporary substitute. They felt the inconvenience of a cramped space and the injury that would be done to the school, but they had no alternative, and on the 10th of October, a few friends having enabled in the school room, it was formally opened by reading a portion of the word of God, and prayer in the presence and teaching of His Holy Spirit. There were present 11 scholars."

It was an interesting sight—the master, Mr. Hicks, arrived from one of the most efficient English schools at Clapton, near London, with a few students of scriptural education, kneeling down with 11 children and some of the parents, to implore the blessing upon the work; and more than one felt that it was the realization of a long wish which they had long—almost against hope—cherished. God's blessing hath been vouchsafed, the numbers have been steadily increasing, and the order and discipline of the school have remarkably improved."

Mr. Hicks, (who has given entire satisfaction to the Committee,) brought with him from England a complete set of books, maps and apparatus; and the desks and forms were made under the direction of that gentleman, and, having been as well arranged as the ill-fitted school-room would admit of, the appearance was pleasing and creditable, and would favourably compare with any similar institution in the Province. The school-room was calculated to hold (allowing six square feet for every individual) 60 scholars. At the close of the Christmas vacation, there were 11 in the books, and your Committee will reluctantly

be compelled to reject applicants, from want of room. There were also 4 students training as teachers, and several other persons who were being prepared to assume duties as students.

Up to this time Mr. Hicks has been obliged to attend to all the classes, personally, during the day, and give instruction to the students during the evening.—This has been hard work, but it is in contemplation, to engage an assistant teacher, who will relieve the principal of some part of this labor. The course of instruction pursued included all the subjects, usually comprised in a sound English education, together with Algebra, the elements of English, Mechanics, Mineralogy, popular Astronomy, Drawing and vocal music.—Particular subjects connected with the Teacher's profession, such as organization of school, preparations of lessons, school reports &c. &c. also received strict attention. Instructions in the Holy Scriptures, evidence of Christianity and Church History, is given twice a week to the pupils and students by the Rev. W. Hood. Students training in the institution with the intention of working in the Diocese of Montreal and Quebec are received entirely free except board and stationery, and the pupils at a small weekly sum which is cheerfully paid.

The Society has Missionaries employed in various parts of the Diocese, and one especially among the French Canadians, who appear to receive his ministrations well, many having been converted to the Protestant faith. One lady (Mrs. Christie), gives £100 a year to this mission! There are 300 agents employed in the Diocese of Montreal, at a cost of £900 a year—besides £500 for the Training School and other objects, of which £300 comes from the Parent Society, and about £500 from local contributions. A building is about to be erected at the cost of £150, and the site of which cost £800, for the purposes of the Institution. Among the speakers on the occasion was an old friend, D. C. G. Robinson, who wherever his lot is cast, is always found lending his time, his influence and his cash, to promote every good work, and advance the Redeemer's Kingdom. Long life to him, for the promotion of works like these, and may his example induce laymen, here and everywhere, to tread in his steps of honourable usefulness. We give below Mr. Robinson's remarks:—

Deputy Commissary General Robinson being called upon to second the resolution, said he readily responded to his lordship's call, pleased with the opportunity thus afforded him of publicly expressing his gratification at seeing his lordship in that chair: for his lordship well knew that from the first formation of a committee of the C. C. & S. Society in this Diocese, it had been his earnest desire that its chair of direction should be occupied by his lordship. He would not detain the meeting with any lengthened remarks of his in support of the Resolution just read and moved by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, for it strongly commended itself to any member of the church. What greater benefit could they confer upon the community in which they lived, than an effective system of education? What more important than that such education however efficient in secular teaching, should be founded on right religious principles? And there the society stood upon strong ground? Who could object to the principles of their church based as they were on the holy scriptures, and requiring nothing as an article of faith—that is not read therein or may be proved thereby? These were the principles maintained by the Colonial Church & School Society—well then might they urge upon the members of the church and of all protestant denominations, (for their schools are open to and attended by all) the necessity for earnest prayer, that all the agents of the society might be faithful in the inculcation of its principles, and even more earnestly still, that those training in the normal institution with a view to the teaching of others, might receive those principles into obedient hearts, and thus be the means of conveying them to the succeeding generations. He found himself at the end of the resolution—having taken up this last point. Well it was surely the most important, and unless that were obtained they dared not require the others—unless the agents were faithful, better not to multiply the schools. But having himself had several years experience of the working of this society in a neighbouring province, and witnessed great good effected by its schoolmasters and catechists holding such principles; and knowing it to be the firm resolve of the committee to employ none other, he could confidently solicit the earliest prayers of all friends to scriptural education on behalf of the society—"that its resources may be increased and its schools multiplied. And he would even go a little beyond the resolution, and say to their assembled friends:—Set also an example to others in the way of accomplishing these desirable results. An old religious writer says—'prayer without watchfulness is mockery.' So here he should hardly be out of course if he should say—'your prayers without practical example will scarcely be deemed earnest.' Let them establish then by regular subscription, a right to keep them who were members of the committee to their task. All needed encouraging also,—and there was nothing so inspiring, as seeing others take an interest in that with which they themselves were occupied. They should look well at what they (the Committee)

were doing and they were not doing, and at the same time place sufficient means in the hands of the Committee, and with God's blessing, he did not doubt the schools under faithful teachers would be multiplied. They did not so much seek large contributions (as they had no objections to the most liberal, and could find employment for all their bounty) as they desired to see all join cheerfully with the Committee and take a lively interest in the promotion of sound Scriptural education. Thus the principles inculcated by the Society and the efficiency of its teachers would become better known, and their financial operations would be widely extended through the Diocese. It was needless for him to say more in support of the Resolution; it spoke for itself, and would he trusted, find a ready response in any heart. He most cordially seconded the motion for its adoption.

LATEST BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(Arrival of "Asia" at New York.)

A telegraphic despatch, dated New York, Feb. 1, at the Merchant's Exchange Room, announces the arrival at that port the evening previous, of the S. M. S. Asia, with Liverpool dates to Jan. 14.

Flour—On the week's operation an advance had occurred of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bbl. Wheat—advanced 1s. to 2s. per bushel. Corn—advanced 2d. Cotton—Moderate business doing, at steady prices. Sugar—Large business doing at fine full prices. Tea and Coffee—A fair business doing at firm prices. Pork—has slightly advanced. Consols—advanced 1 per cent. Rumors prevailed that the news from St. Petersburg will be pacific.

The news is interesting. The allied fleets, to the 21st inst., could not enter the Black Sea, owing to the storms; but on the 28th ult. they all proceeded into the Black Sea, except six ships left at Bayros Bay to guard the Bosphorus.

The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanies the allies. The second division remains anchored at Thracian.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol.

On Jan. 4th the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube, having stormed and captured the Russian entrenched camp at Citale, near Kalafat, and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Citale, and after a sharp encounter, compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from the position by which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in battle was 15,000 men and fifteen guns.

It is admitted that Omar Pasha has brilliantly outmaneuvered the Russian commander. Other advances on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan on the 1st inst., to the ambassadors of the four powers. Details are not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes of less moment.

In Asia, the defeat of the Turks, under the weak generalship of Abdi Pasha, is confirmed; but Gen. Guyon has gone to the army with full powers, and the spirit of the Turks has revived, not that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea, with reinforcements which can be sent into Asia with safety.

Gen. Schanly had sent a message to the Porte, announcing that he was now prepared to act energetically against the Russians. Turkish prospects in Asia are consequently brighter.

The Sultan's proclamation is published, approving of the decision of the Grand Council to open negotiations on the footing proposed by the powers, Turkey to send a representative to a conference in a neutral city.

VIENNA, Thursday eve.—Rumours of fresh successes by the Turkish army in Wallachia have alarmed Vienna to day. It is rumoured that the Emperor of Austria will leave for Warsaw this evening, in order to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

It is confirmed that Persia has resumed negotiations with Great Britain, and will not at present attack the Turks. The ostensible cause of the difficulty with Great Britain was a claim of Abdol Keerim, a British subject, against the Persian government. The infant princess of Spain had died suddenly.

The Rev. James C. Richmond complains that he is detained a prisoner by the Austrian police, at Koehenet, Hungary, and calls on the United States for redress.

China news is at hand. Amoy has been captured by the Imperialists, who massacred one thousand inhabitants.

From Persia we learn that the Afghan envoy left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian plenipotentiary, with a threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Russia the Afghans would invade the Persian territory.

We understand that the Revd. Mr. Cooper, who is mentioned as being a passenger in the ill-fated San Francisco, and as comforting the sufferers by religious exercises, is the gentleman who lately removed from P. E. Island to the U. States. We are happy to find that he and his family were among the saved.