

and its Session on Monday, May 1. On Saturday previous His Excellency communicated by Message to the Assembly a copy of the Queen's declaration of war against Russia, and other documents connected therewith, including an order to lay an embargo on Russian vessels. Nearly all the Members gave expression to their sentiments on the occasion, highly approving of the course taken by the Imperial Government; and on motion of Mr. Earle it was unanimously resolved that the whole of the Provincial Revenue be placed under the control of the Governor, in case of emergency.

A bill granting an increase of 25 per cent. on the Provincial allowance to male and female Teachers, was passed. The amounts payable by the Province will in future be, to first class male teachers, £37 10s. per annum; second class, £30; third, £22 10s.; and to female teachers, £27 10s., £22 10s., and £17 10s. respectively.

**RAILWAYS.**—It is very probable that our neighbours in Nova Scotia will be able to carry out their boast—that their railways will not cost more than one-half what ours do—if they go on on the same scale as they have begun. The sleepers advertised for by our Contractors were to be flatted on two sides and made to square 5 inches by 8½. The Nova Scotia sleepers advertised for by the Commissioners, according to the explanation of the *Chronicle*, are to be flatted out of precisely the same sized stock, split or used in two.—*S. John Courier*, May 6.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.  
No. 7.

HAVING left Yarmouth, I found that at Tusket and Burin little could be obtained for the College. Both congregations are feeble in numbers, and have very recently been heavily called upon to clear off local debts. Some of the leading members of each are, moreover, absent as I passed through; so that I could only commit the matter to the Rev. Mr. Stewart, our Missionary in that quarter, who will be able to gather a few pounds, as evidence of that kindly interest which is felt by the members of the Church, in our object.

I preached twice in Shelburne—on the 30th April, and again on the 3rd inst.—to good and interesting congregations. From the worthy Rector, the Rev. T. H. White, I received the utmost personal attention, and the warmest and most efficient assistance in reference to the College. I visited nearly every family in the place, as well as those at Jordan River, 7 miles distant, and I think there is reason to be satisfied with the result. On Monday evening a meeting was held in the school-house, which was respectably attended, and there (best of all) an excellent and harmonious spirit prevailed. The Rector occupied the Chair, and opened the business of the evening by a judicious and effective speech, breathing an ardent affection for the Institution at Windsor, and paying a warm and affecting tribute to the memory (ever dear to the writer) of his departed Instructor. He was followed, in the moving and recording of Resolutions in favor of the College, by Messrs. Snow, Smith, Bell, C. White, C. Bruce, and Dr. Snyder, some of whom entered fully, and with pleasingly, into the subject, adding much to the interest and efficiency of the meeting.

Towards £100 was subscribed on the spot, which under circumstances of Shelburne are considered, highly creditable to the zeal and liberality of the members of the Church in that Parish. They all seemed "ready to give and glad to distribute," and anxious to show the value of those religious ministrations, which, for many years they have enjoyed, thro' the instrumentality of the College, their late as well as their present pastor, having been educated there. Here, as in most other places which I have visited, it was the connection between the College and the Church, the necessity of the one to the efficiency, and indeed the very existence, of the other, that formed the prevailing argument for its support in its behalf. One old lady at the meeting, as she put down her donation, said "We must keep up the Church College." "Certainly," said another, "if the Church and Presbyterians support their Institutions, we must support ours." The first and many of the contributions at Shelburne were from the "widow and the orphan"—mites, and shillings, and dollars, gathered by the labor of the poor, and cast into our Treasury, in the true spirit of Christian self-denial, and generally with the expressed wish, that "the gift had been more." One widow, who walks miles to reach her church, and who never fails to give her humble share for its support, tho' her neighbours can scarce tell how she contrived to do so, gave her dollar, with gladness, and with

servent prayers for our success. Similar prayers have everywhere accompanied the donations I have received, and they are assuredly to be accounted of no small value, and as an earnest of the complete success of our undertaking. I must not here omit to acknowledge the kind sympathy of the Ladies of Shelburne in our effort. I received a pretty note from the "Ladies Sewing Society," enclosing a not less attractive one with "£5." on its face, as their gift on behalf of the College. May the fingers that earned that donation, long be able to perform their labours of love, and may the hearts to which they belong never be colder than they are now! I hope ere long to be able to acknowledge a similar obligation to the Ladies of a place previously visited, who spoke of a like donation. Not content with this expression of good will, our female friends at Shelburne went round the day after the meeting, and collected about Ten Pounds in aid of the funds—and so general was the good feeling, that even some female domestics, desired them to accept their offerings. Upon the whole then, I think the Committee will agree with me, that Shelburne has done well already, and I hope it will do a little more yet. It should be remembered that the contributors here and at Yarmouth, have little if any expectation of making use of the Educational advantages of the College for their families—and if they, at a distance of 200 miles from the Institution, have done so liberally, we may well believe that if they were living within a mile or two of it, their gifts would have been increased tenfold.

I am rejoiced to be able to add, that the prospects of Shelburne are brightening. There have been several improvements since my former visits—new houses have been erected, and business is more brisk. Shipbuilding, for which great facilities exist, is being carried on to a considerable extent, several large vessels being now on the stocks. With their splendid harbour, vicinity to the fishing grounds, and valuable timber lands on the Roseway, not to mention their excellent granite quarries, (specimens of which may be seen in the front of the Bank of Nova Scotia,) there seems to be nothing wanting, under the Divine blessing, but a few more men of such energy and capital as they now have, to raise Shelburne to a high degree of prosperity.

The days were, when 10,000 inhabitants thronged its streets, when, as I have just read in one of the three newspapers printed there in 1785, they had their splendid stores, their goldsmiths and silversmiths and jewellers, their long advertisements of goods imported from all parts of the world, their garrison of a thousand men, (the officers' quarters still standing,) with ships of war floating on their beautiful waters. But all that was a "mushroom" prosperity, without a right foundation; and although the present population may be counted by hundreds instead of thousands as then, and tho' I walked over cultivated fields which were once covered with inhabited houses, yet still the place is now in a better position than at that time—its prosperity is on a right basis, and I trust is likely to advance yet more.

At Liverpool I had little to do except to close up the liberal subscriptions already made, amounting to about £800. Therefore, after passing Sunday the 7th there, and preaching to our highly esteemed flock, I passed on to Lunenburg; but, finding our friends in that quarter all busily engaged in their various Spring occupations, I at their request deferred all applications on behalf of the College until a less busy season,—hoping that from so numerous a body of Churchmen as that in the County of Lunenburg, we shall derive a liberal contribution.

In closing this, the last report of my first tour in behalf of the College, as at present organised,—I cannot omit a repetition of my personal thanks to all those warm friends, who cheered me in my progress, by their attentions, and by their successful exertions in behalf of the object committed to my care. And above all, I would thankfully acknowledge the goodness of HIM, whose hand has been over me from day to day, and whose blessing has, I trust, been vouchsafed to my undertaking.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Halifax, May 12th, 1854.

The Bishop wishes to obtain for the Diocesan Library, a complete set of the Reports of the S. P. G. from the time of the arrival of its first Missionary in Nova Scotia. It is probable that the families of the earlier Missionaries and Schoolmasters employed by the Society, may have some of the Numbers required; and those who are willing to give them to the Library will confer a favour by communicating with the Archdeacon, or forwarding them to Mr. Gossip's Store, at Halifax. The Reports required are all previous to and including the year 1780; those for 1782; 1784-7; 1789-90; 1792-3; 1797; 1800; 1804; 1806-8; 1837-9.

THE FAST DAY.

As announced in a previous number, Wednesday next, the 17th inst. has been most properly set apart by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, as a day of solemn Fasting and Humiliation before Almighty God, in reference to the existing War, and for imploring the Divine protection for our fleets and armies engaged in this righteous cause. We trust that all classes and denominations of Christians, in this Province, will unite, heartily and devoutly, in this becoming recognition of the power and authority of Him who is "the Governor among the nations," and by whom alone victory can be ours.

It is pleasing to observe that the day appointed, for a similar purpose, in the United Kingdom, has been observed in a solemn and impressive manner. In London and other cities and towns, there was an almost universal cessation of business. The Churches were well attended, and appropriate Sermons were preached throughout the land. Collections were also taken in behalf of the wives and children of those soldiers who have gone forth to the battle, but were obliged to leave their families behind them. It is intended to make similar collections in the Churches and Chapels of this Province, for the benefit of those of our own country women and their children, whose husbands and fathers are attached to the British forces now abroad; and it is to be hoped that this will be done in all Dissenting Congregations, as well as in our own. We believe that the sums, thus collected, are to be placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor, for the good of those concerned. An appropriate appeal on this subject, appeared in our last number, to which it is unnecessary for us to add more than the expression of our best wishes for its complete success. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia is to preach the sermon in St. Paul's Church, on the morning of the Fast Day.

It is worthy of remark that in London even the Jews united very earnestly in the general humiliation, as noticed in the following item from the *Church & State Gazette*:—"The most spirited of all the discourses out of the Church—and perhaps we might go much further—was that of the Chief Rabbi of the Jews, Dr. Adlor. His text was in itself a sermon:—"Woe to thee that spoilest and thou wast not spoiled, and dealest treacherously and they dealt not treacherously with thee; when thou shalt cease to spoil, thou shalt be spoiled; when thou shalt make men to deal treacherously, they shall deal treacherously with thee." Not only was this appropriate, but the comment thereupon was not less so. It was full of fire, and stern unpromising patriotism. The Rabbi recognised no sacred instrument of heaven in the Czar; but rather an enemy working under other influences, and therefore to be opposed with heart and hand. The preacher did, indeed, identify himself and people with the interests of England. A more hearty national utterance scarcely had expression given to it on that eventful day."

We understand that the Lord Bishop intends (D. V.) to leave Town on Thursday next, the 18th instant, on a Visitation of a portion of the Eastern part of the Province, and also of Prince Edward Island. His Lordship expects to be at the Church at Albion Mines, on Sunday morning the 21st and at Pictou on the evening of the same day, holding Confirmations at each place.

The Facenia of King's College, Windsor, has been fixed for the 29th of June.

R. M. S. CANADA.

By R. M. Steamship *Canada*, we have British dates to the 29th ult. The intelligence from the seat of war is of a very uncertain nature—what looks positive is, that the Turks are so straitened that they will have to retire from their positions on the Danube, if not speedily reinforced by the advance of the French and English armies. Various partial engagements are reported as having taken place between the Turks and Russians in favour of the former. A number of Russian merchantmen had been captured in the Baltic, by British men-of-war, and several in the Channel.

Part of the fleet is blockading the Gulf of Finland, and part the Gulf of Bothnia. The French fleet has entered Kioga Bay.

The 26th April, the appointed day of humiliation and prayer, was devoutly observed throughout Great Britain—business of all kinds being suspended; and religious services appropriate to the occasion, (with collections for the wives and families of the absent soldiery,) were held in the various churches and chapels.