

at the same time within the means of all. There are no evidences of extravagance, and credit has not been pushed to dangerous limits. The commercial classes find debts due promptly paid, and all the ramifications of trade are in a sound and healthy condition.— With the increase in population and production, all works of internal improvement, judiciously located, must improve as investments, and those who were among the earliest purchasers will realize rich returns on cost. With the increase of capital we must look for lower rates and more moderate profits. It will be a long time before we have a plethora of capital; but we have no idea that interest will ever again rule as high in this country as in times past. We have, it is true, an immense country to develop; but our railroad system has been carried to a greater extent during the past ten years than will be realized within the next thirty. We shall not build as many miles of road, or spend as much money on these works, within the next forty years as we have during the past ten. The roads now in operation will therefore have a chance to strengthen themselves, and become established on a more permanent basis. The increase in railroads must for the future be very gradual, and those now in existence, well located, must, under proper management, prove productive investments. We have gone on so rapidly, creating railroads, building upon borrowed capital, and paying enormous prices for it, that it is time there was a pause, to let the actual business facilities of the country approach nearer existing facilities. With the exception, perhaps, of Wisconsin, every Northern and Western State this side of the Mississippi river has a system of railroads equal, in extent, to their natural wants for the next twenty years. At the expiration of that time there will be very little necessity for a new road in any direction, and the old roads will be in a much more prosperous condition than at present. We could not now well dispense with any railroad in existence; but we pushed on their construction too fast—we got far ahead of the country's wants, and now require time to equalize them. This fact must have an important influence upon our supply of capital. As money accumulates it must find employment. Railroads will not absorb it and other methods must be devised. The soil may call into active use more capital than heretofore. City improvements may employ large amounts of money. The manufacturing and mechanical arts may attract large investments, and business generally may take its full share, but even beyond all the ordinary means of consumption, there will be, without doubt, an accumulation, and the accumulation must tend to a reduction of its market value. All the productions of Australia and California will, under the benign influence of peace and prosperity, flow into and through natural channels, and thus form a basis for safe and legitimate credits, ten times in extent beyond the actual gold and silver put upon the market. We must look for lower rates of interest on this side of the Atlantic. As soon as the effects of the war in Europe have disappeared, and matters get settled down again into proper places, we shall begin to feel the effect of adding one hundred million of dollars annually to the specie basis of the currency of the world, and in a short time realize its immense influence upon financial affairs.

By a blunder of the department of the city government from which advertisements issue for contracts, a mistake occurred which resulted on Wednesday in a verdict of \$39,802.20 against the city of New York.

Our advices from Havana are to the 11th inst. The wretch who attempted to take the life of the Archbishop of Cuba is to be garotted. This affair is said to have arisen out of the denunciations of the Archbishop, from the pulpit, of certain Spanish hidalgos who are living in open concubinage with their own slaves. Since the importation of Asiatic labourers commenced, the aggregate number that has arrived has been 4,066. In addition to these, 390 of the unfortunate creatures have been lost by disease, accidental drowning and suicide before reaching Cuba.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Correspondence.

The Editors of "The Church Times" do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE BISHOP'S WEBER.

MR. EDITOR,
You cannot render a better service to the Church, nor an ill better to the name of your paper, than by giving your readers an exact and faithful account of the various questions, agitated, disputed, or discussed, within our borders. At this moment, more especially, it is very proper that you should allow the Clergy to defend themselves whenever they think they have need to do so. For a long time, among the most active, the most sincere, and the most conscientiously attached Clergymen of the Church, some have been constantly kept up, both in public and in private, as enemies within the fold, as wolves in sheep's clothing, as Papists in disguise, &c. There are a number of persons in this diocese who seem to have devoted themselves,

soul and body, to blacken the clerical character of the Clergy of their own Church. They make use of every means to attain their aim. The most absurd slanders are caught hold of and turned to their best account; and the secular press resorted to as if the *Church Times* were too holy ground for such doings. But the strongest argument they are very apt to use, is the influence of the purse-strings, or the ignorance of uninformed Churchmen, who have not discernment enough to see through their schemes. For a long time I had, myself, been led to hope that all this spirit of dispute and argument was only what might be expected in this world, and particularly in a Church where the greatest amount of liberty of conscience was allowed, and I had indulged the pleasant dream, that all this would pass away as parties became better acquainted with each other, and above all, when Churchmen in Nova Scotia had studied their Prayer-books a little more, and had read more and considered more maturely the great and fundamental doctrines or principles upon which an Episcopal Church can alone be consistently erected and manfully supported. Much to my grief and sorrow, however, these charitable anticipations seem to be frustrated. It is no longer the revival, or the restoration, of the rubrics in all their integrity which is the absorbing topic and the bone of contention. We now have a party in the Church calling themselves Churchmen, and yet openly declaring that they will not rest until they have taken away the power of the Bishop! The Bishop has no power but such as Bishops always had, and which the Queen legalizes, but these people will destroy all.— Bishops are the successors of the Apostles, and the consent of the Apostles was ever necessary to make a law of the Church; but this is called Popery, Puseyism, &c. &c. The Bishop cannot now, with all his great powers, force a law upon the Church without its consent, but the Halifax Churchmen want to force a law upon the Bishop, without his consent! The Bishop is kind enough to offer to rule the Church with the advice and consent of the lawful Synod, but Halifax Churchmen say no: we will not help you at all to rule the Church— unless you first of all give up all your power to us. I ask all sensible men in Nova Scotia whether such Churchmen have a proper claim to the name of Episcopalians? Are they better Churchmen than those whom they call Puseyites and Papists?
RUSTICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Rev. Dr. Shreve, desires, through the columns of your useful paper, to acknowledge, with his sincere thanks, and with feelings of affectionate gratitude to the donor, the receipt of a handsome silver Pocket Communion Service, for administering the Holy Sacrament of the Supper of the Lord in the chambers of the sick and infirm, from a lady residing in the city of Halifax; one who is warmly and consistently attached to the Church of her fathers. The acceptable present was accompanied with expressions of kindness towards himself, personally, and of good wishes and prayers for abundant blessings upon his labors, as a humble Minister of Christ; and likewise, for the increase, the prosperity and peace of the Church of our affections, not only in our own Diocese, but throughout the world.

Dartmouth, April 29th, 1856.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Vestry held in Rosway Church, Digby, when Mr. Robt. Timpany and Mr. James Timpany were appointed Church Wardens, and Messrs. Robt. McKay, Isaac Burns, Benjamin Wade, Clark Timpany, were appointed Sidesmen for the ensuing year. After which, a second meeting having been called, the Rev. H. J. Clare, called again to the chair, Mr. Robt. Timpany was elected a Delegate to represent the District in the Diocesan Assembly, Halifax.

FOR THE "CHURCH TIMES."

SEBASTOPOL.

A voice of woe, in Russia's halls,
Sebastopol, thy doom is o'er,
In vain her soldiers Russia calls,
For many a voice is heard no more.

All silent as when ocean's roar,
Sinks at the close of some bright day,
When waves that beat upon the shore
In echo faintly die away.

England and France, be thine the fame,
Thy soldiers well have earned the crown;
To them alone belongs the name,
And at their feet we lay it down.

Oh! may the present union be,
An emblem of our future peace,
And feelings of true amity
Between thy nations o'er increase.

Editorial Miscellany.

With reference to the remarks in the *Literary Churchman*, alluded to by our Windsor correspondent, the *London Times*, contains a corroboration of the statements relative to the concession of Synodal action, which we publish below, and which ought to be a sufficient answer to all who think so meanly of their religious liberty, as to pronounce Episcopal Synods "illegal!"

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—Copies of extracts of recent correspondence on Colonial Church affairs, in the

diocese of Canada and Victoria, have been published on the motion of the Right Hon. W. S. Gladstone, M. P. We gather from this correspondence that a determined effort has been made by the Church party in Canada to acquire and exercise the right of synodical action, since the passing of the Clergy Reserves Act, by which, as the Bishop of Toronto asserts, the Church has been deprived of all her property, her clergy merely retaining their stipends and allowances during their natural lives and incumbencies. The subdivision of the diocese of Toronto was also urged upon the attention of the Home Government. Sir E. Head transmitted to the Colonial-office on the 31st of March, 1855, a humble address to the Queen (adopted in the Legislative Council of Canada *nem. die*, and in the Legislative Assembly by 70 to 30 voices), praying for the repeal of such English statutes as impeded the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in Synod, and that the choice of the Bishops might be left to the choice of the clergy and laity of each diocese. The address was duly laid before Her Majesty, and the subject received the earnest and attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The result of the deliberations of the Cabinet was at length communicated to Sir E. Head by Mr. Labouchere on the 15th of February last. Her Majesty's Government suggested, on grounds assigned, that the Government of Canada should recommend the Canadian Legislature to enable the members of the Church of England in the Province to enjoy the freedom sought (so far as the powers of the said Legislature extended), by empowering them to meet and to form representative bodies, and by giving to the rules thereby framed for the control of Church temporalities and the enforcement of discipline so much of legal force as might be absolutely requisite. At the same time the Colonial Secretary carefully disclaimed, on the part of the Home Government, any intention or desire of placing the Church of England in a privileged or exclusive position in Canada. As regards Victoria, the suggestion of the Government has been already acted on, and a bill of the Victoria Legislature, "to enable the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," has been confirmed by the Government at home.

We are called on to notice, that another of our young countrymen abroad, has taken honours in the University of New York.

At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, on the 8th April, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Mr. Henry A. Jacobs, son of Dr. Jacobs, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

The Thesis read and submitted on that occasion by Dr. Jacobs, elicited very favorable remark. The subject was "Specific animal contagion" as manifested in that direful disease the "Small Pox," a disorder which was shown to be very much on the increase in all densely populated districts; to the great destruction of human life and happiness; but which it was contended might be easily and entirely eradicated, if proper legal enactments, judiciously brought to bear, in aid of the Prophylactic measures of vaccination, were rigidly enforced under penalty, by every civilized State or Government.—*Communicated.*

D. C. S.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|-----------|--|----------|
| March 27. | Newport | £9 6 11 |
| | Stewiacke | 3 9 0 |
| | Rawdon | 10 6 1 |
| | Sackville | 11 10 0 |
| | Pugwash | 19 15 0 |
| | Albion Mines | 12 10 0 |
| | Tusket | 9 13 3 |
| 28. | Manchester (J. J. M.) | 1 0 0 |
| 29. | Dartmouth | 38 14 4 |
| | Manchester | 5 0 0 |
| | Antigonish | 12 6 11 |
| | Digby | 22 0 0 |
| | Annapolis | 34 0 0 |
| | Clements | 2 18 3 |
| | Mishone Bay | 10 0 0 |
| | Shelburne and Church over | 7 0 0 |
| 31. | Reaver Harbor | 30 12 7 |
| | Westport | 12 0 0 |
| | Melford | 6 0 0 |
| | Truro | 7 0 0 |
| April 1. | Guyboro' W. & O. | 1 6 2 |
| | Do. | 0 2 6 |
| 2. | Liverpool (S. P. F., Esq.) W. & O. | 1 0 0 |
| 3. | Prem. from Clerk, W. & O. | 1 16 8 |
| 4. | Cornwallis, in trust | 45 0 0 |
| 5. | Prem. from Clerk, W. & O. | 2 9 1 |
| 7. | Mahone Bay, do. | 2 0 0 |
| | Prem. from Clerk Georgetown, P. E. Island, for W. & O. | 2 2 3 |
| 10. | Bridgetown, cum Bellisle | 19 0 9 |
| | Middle and Lower Greenville | 13 9 3 |
| 11. | Prem. from Clerks, W. & O. | 4 5 6 |
| | Stewiacke | 0 14 5 |
| 14. | Shelburne and Church over | 10 16 0 |
| 15. | Ship Harbor, Eastern Shore | 18 18 10 |
| | Liverpool | 65 0 0 |
| | Chester W. & O. | 2 0 0 |
| 16. | Yarborough | 33 0 8 |
| | Lunenburg | 25 16 8 |
| 21. | Interest on Railway Bonds | 30 18 0 |
| 25. | New-Dublin | 27 2 5 |

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.