

in our supply, which, if continued, must be most seriously felt. We have not an excess of capital, and have for years been obliged to look abroad for the means to construct our public works and for the extension of our internal improvements generally, and the government should aid and foster all our local interests, instead of extracting from them the means of development. The twenty-eight millions of gold locked up in the sub-treasury would, if scattered broadcast through the land, do much towards relieving the present pressure, and materially improve our circulating medium. If there is any financial talent in the treasury department, we trust it will be put in requisition to reduce at once the enormous surplus revenue, and give the people the benefit of that accumulation in some shape.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## CANADA.

**THE SYNOD.**—The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto held a session in this city on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. There was a very numerous attendance of clerical and lay representatives, and the whole proceedings were of a most satisfactory nature. We have now had time to test Synodical action from witnessing several sessions, and we feel happy to be able to assure our brethren in the other dioceses of British North America, that the result has fully borne out all that from time to time we have ventured to say in favour of Colonial Diocesan Synods. We perceive that much mischief is felt in several quarters on this subject. A dread is expressed lest Tractarianism should take advantage of this change or innovation in the existing state of things, and lest the power and influence of Synod be made use of to promote the views and advance the influence of those who are bitterly opposed to evangelical doctrine. We feel perfectly satisfied that the result will be found entirely different. For some reason or another, this Diocese is considered by many at a distance, as one that is wholly given to Tractarianism. And yet we can fully and gladly testify that in the preparation of a constitution and regulations for the Synod, in the discussion of the declaration, constitution and rules, and in their final adoption, the evangelical element has had its full and proper share, and been entirely uncontrolled, unfettered and uninfluenced in its action. Though there are many of our brother Churchmen in this Diocese, both clerical and lay, who are very far from approving of the doctrines and opinions of which this journal aims to be the organ, and though there are some whom we must, in deep sorrow for their delusion, believe to be strongly Tractarian in the tendency of their ideas and teaching, yet as our Diocese has been represented by its Synod in the sessions hitherto held, we rejoice in being able to assure our friends in the mother country and in the colonies, that if other Synods act like ours, they may dismiss all apprehension, and give their aid cheerfully and hopefully to the full and efficient organization of Colonial ecclesiastical self-government.

**THE VETO.**—After some private and public discussion this matter was arranged, as it appears in the constitution and rules of Synod, without a dissentient voice, and to the satisfaction of every member. The Synod is considered as composed of three separate and independent estates—the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity. No act is valid without the consent of the three estates; and each has a veto on the others. Every one is at liberty to bring before the Synod any matter consistent with its constitution and rules, which the Synod is willing to attend to. Full and free discussion is allowed; and though heavy legislation is prevented by the Bishop's power of veto, yet it is not contemplated that it will ever be exercised, in absolute or considered opposition to the united action of both clergy and laity in two successive sessions. We are quite content to leave the matter as it is in our present Bishop's hands; and from what we have already witnessed of Synodical action in this Diocese, we are entirely satisfied to wait for some unexpected contingency before calling for further restrictions on the Episcopal Prerogative.—*Echo.*

## CAPE BRETON.

The Cape Breton News has the following paragraph:—“We have been much gratified with the perusal of the *Editorials* which have appeared in several recent numbers of the *Halifax Church Times*, from the pen of the proprietor of that Journal, on the subject of Colonial Church Synods. The paper appears to us to be both sound and practical on the subject, and we doubt not that in sentiment Episcopalians generally are favorable to Synods, comprising the Bishop and other Clergy, with the Laity. The articles to which we refer might with profit be transferred to the columns of a secular newspaper, but as our space is too limited to admit this in our case, we must refer our readers to the columns of the *Times* for an acquaintance therewith.”

The annual meeting of the Society C. B. Branch British and Foreign Bible Society, was held in the Temperance Hall of that town, on Monday evening, 26th ult., when gratifying statements were made of the progress of the Society, and officers and boarders appointed for the ensuing year.

## Editorial.

We take the following sensible letter of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Unard, from Tuesday's *Chronicle*, convinced that the publication of it must tend still more to increase the public confidence in that noble line of steamers which bears his name.—*To the Editor of the London Times.*

SIR:—A letter signed “R. D. Weld” appears in the *Times* this morning containing statements that may cause alarm and uneasiness to those who may have to travel by our steamships. I trust you will be so good as to insert my observations on this gentleman's statements.

Mr. Weld accuses the owners of indifference as to the safety of the lives of the passengers and crew; and calls upon parliament to interfere for their protection and to punish the owners. We are obliged by act of parliament to carry boats of a stipulated size; we have not only the number required by the act but one more in each ship, each boat has in her at all times the proper number of oars, a mast with a sail bent to it, some small water casks, an axe, and some other articles likely to be useful in cases of emergency. A crew is regularly appointed in each boat. The boats may not be exactly placed in the way that Mr. Weld would place them, but they are carried in the way which the judgment and experience of the captain think best for their safety and usefulness; they must be well secured to the ship, or they will be carried away in heavy weather, which occasionally is the case, with all the care we take of them; four of the boats are on davits, two are within and on the top of the deck houses, Mr. Weld says, “It would take three quarters of an hour in the tranquil waters of the Mersey, in broad daylight, to launch each of these boats.” I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Weld. He is evidently not a seaman himself, and has been misinformed. Every boat in the ship, under such circumstances, could be launched, equipped and manned in three minutes. The boats are quite sufficient to carry every person in the ship. We are not only bound by act of Parliament to have boats and other suitable equipment, but the lords of the admiralty order our ships to be rigidly inspected immediately before going to sea on each voyage. The public have therefore this additional security for their safety. Mr. Weld says, “we make the lives of the passengers and crew a very secondary consideration.” This is, indeed, a very grave charge, and is entirely without foundation. It is our first consideration. We have been so fortunate as to carry about 100,000 passengers across the Atlantic—a distance of about 3000 miles—without injury to one of them. I do not speak of this boastfully, for we know not when accidents may happen. Mr. Weld alludes to the unfortunate occurrence of the Arctic. The passengers who were saved say that the boats were sufficient to carry five hundred persons. There were only four hundred on board. Some of the boats were lost by the unskillful management of passengers, and one was not used at all. Additional boats would therefore have been useless. Capt. Luce is known to be a good seaman, and a firm and resolute man. He did his duty under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. If his crew had stood by him, all might have been saved.—*S. CUNARD.*

“Howchin's Hotel, St. James street, London, Oct. 28th, 1854.”

**SYNODS.**—We find in the *St. John Church Witness* the following remarks on the Declaration of the Toronto Synod—from which it would appear that the subject is viewed with less apprehension by our contemporary than before:—

“We must say, in reference to the declaration named above, that it lays down principles so sound and excellent, that some of the most formidable objections urged against the Gladstone Bill, and other attempts to introduce Synodical action into the Colonial Church, are thereby obviated. The union with the parent Church—the Holy Scriptures as the Rule of Faiths. The authority of the Articles and Book of Common Prayer, together with the Supremacy of the Crown, are so clearly recognised as intangible points, that come from what source innovations in regard to them may, we cannot in the present generation at all events expect them to emanate from Toronto.”

“Terrible losses have prevailed in various parts of New Brunswick during the latter part of November, causing the destruction of bridges, cattle, mills, and other valuable property, estimated at more than £100,000, and interrupting the communication between the capital and the interior.”

“Dunsmuir, but not to the same extent, has been done in our own Province, especially to the Eastward. The weather, with but little exception, has continued wonderfully mild up to the present time, much to the comfort and advantage of the poor.”

“We observe by a late No. of our Toronto contemporary, the *Echo*, that its affairs are in a prosperous condition. It is backed by liberal pecuniary aid from zealous friends, and can therefore be put at the low price of 6s. a year.”

“We give in a previous column several interesting extracts from the *Colonial Church Chronicle* for October. In that number the Circular of our Bishop, calling the Clergy and laity together, is given at length, and is noticed with approbation.”

“The opening Lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association, is to be delivered by the Revd. Dr. Twining, on Tuesday evening next the 5th Decr. at the Temperance Hall. Subject—“The age, and its demands on Christian young men.”

“We have to thank Mr. W. M. Brown, for the *New England Farmer* for October and November.—It is an excellent work, replete with information on a variety of subjects besides that to which it is specially devoted.”

“The Session of the Mechanics' Institute opened on Wednesday evening last, with an address from the Hon. L. M. Wilkins. There was a respectable, tho' not a full attendance, and the Lecturer was frequently applauded. We hope this useful Institution will be generally encouraged the coming winter—and that the youth of the City, especially, will avail themselves of the means of improvement which are thus placed within their reach.”

“We sincerely sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Vail, of Weymouth, under the affliction, by scalding, of their fine little girl. “Not lost, however, but gone before.”

“A cargo of lumber has been purchased, in Liverpool, N. S., for the new barque *Lord Raglan*, at \$12 per M. feet. The *Transcript* reports most encouragingly of the mill operations in that quarter. Shippers can now be supplied at fair prices and reasonable terms.—*Chron.*”

“The Wharf property formerly owned by the Messrs. Lecain, has been purchased by Messrs. W. B. Hamilton & Co., for the sum of £3,210. The front property extending in rear 70 feet is not included in the transfer.—A few years ago the whole of the premises were bought for about £1,500. The double lot fronting on Hollis and Granville Street, at present occupied by Mr. George McKenzie, confectioner, has been sold to Messrs. Frost and John Stairs for £4,000. It is understood that fine substantial stone or brick buildings will be erected on the premises.—*Ibid.*”

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The following Despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room on Tuesday last.—The steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst.

The news from the seat of war reports incessant and severe fighting. A pitched battle with Menschikoff's whole forces on the 6th. Russians retired—both sides claim the advantage. Allies have sent urgent demands for reinforcements. Fifty thousand French instantly despatched. Steamships Europa, Alps, Indians, with many others, taken up by the British Government for the conveyance of troops. Generals Brown, Bentinck, Buller, and Torrens, dangerously wounded.

Flour Market dull: sales quoted at sixpence to a shilling lower; wheat one penny to two-pence per bushel; corn six-pence per quarter.

Received on Wednesday afternoon at the Exchange Reading Room.

On the 4th there was a sanguinary engagement between the Russians and Allies. On the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general attack, by Menschikoff's whole army. The battle lasted from day break until 4 p. m., when the Russians retired—both sides claim the victory. The Allies took several hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed batteries and silenced the guns. The loss on both sides was very severe. The Czar's two sons were in the battle. On the 6th the battle was resumed, and lasted for some hours—particulars not yet received. The garrison of Sebastopol, it is said, numbered 65,000. The siege is continued with desperate valour.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at New York on Wednesday evening. Liverpool dates to the 16th November. Consols quoted at 91½. Nothing important from Sebastopol since last advice, further than that the siege was progressing. Steamship *Niagara* taken by Government for conveyance of troops. There will be no steamer for Halifax next week. Flour market unchanged since last advice—decline for the week 6d per barrel.

## D. C. S.

Received, Nov. 25. Malone Bay, W & O 22 12 6  
30. St. Paul's, Halifax, 52 5 10½  
Edwin Gilpin, Jr., Sec'y.

The Bishop thanks those persons who have kindly sent some of the Reports of the S. P. C. K. required to complete the Set for the Diocesan Library, and at the same time repeats his request to the Clergy and others throughout the Diocese, to endeavour to procure and to forward to Mr. Goupier the numbers and numbers for the years 1780, and all of earlier date, 1783, 1787, 1792, 1797, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1837-8.