

20,000 square miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 100 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; elevation, 674 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles, and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation above the ocean, 262 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not consider themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Why are there so many obstacles to the increase of the number of English Bishops?

Mr. Editor,—

I said in my last article on this subject that it was well known that to increase the number of Bishops was to increase the efficiency of the Church; and the questions put in that article very naturally presented themselves, viz: why should there be three Roman Bishops where there is but one English? Why have we not three or four Bishops in Nova Scotia as well as the Church of Rome? Why does not the Queen, or the Archbishop, or some other source of power, see to have a remedy applied, not only in this country, but in every other colony where a similar state of things exists?

I am aware that I shall be answered, that the want of money is at the bottom of all this. It will be said that salaries must be provided before new Bishops can be appointed.

While I admit that money is necessary to carry on any work here below, I must take the liberty of expressing the many serious doubts which I have, respecting the system, or mode, adopted by our Church authorities for the procuring of Bishops.

In the first place, our Bishopsricks, especially in the colonies, are always too large. Only think of giving two or three thousand square miles to one single Bishop for his diocese! Was this the primitive mode?—Were the Bishops of the early Church placed over such vast tracts of country? Is it to be supposed that the five or six hundred Bishops who attended some of the very first Councils had each a diocese under him as large even as the present diocese of Nova Scotia? In such case they must have embraced the whole known world. But we know that very different was the case.

In the next place the salaries required for a Bishop have been generally in proportion to his immense labors, and therefore too large also. No one can say that £1000 a year is too much for the Bishop of such a diocese as this is. Neither would it be too high, nor ten times as much, if it could be easily obtained, for any, even the smallest diocese. But what I mean to say is this,—let us have a Bishop for every county in the province, so soon as a salary can be raised sufficient to keep him alive, and let more come afterwards, as charity shall give and men's minds shall become more enlightened. I know that some will smile at my proposal; but I am not the less in earnest. It is not money that makes a Bishop, but the necessity of the case. I should put down the minimum annual amount required at £300 sterling. Let it be once understood that as soon as any of our counties, eighteen in number, shall have raised the sum of £300 sterling a year, a Bishop shall be placed in charge of that county as his diocese, and you will soon see some stir in Nova Scotia about procuring more Bishops. It might be said, that, if I had confined myself to three, one at Halifax as Archbishop, and one at each of the two extremities, I would not have appeared so visionary. But I know what I am about. I want Episcopacy to be brought back to its primitive and natural state. I want the office and counsels of a Bishop to be more thought of than his wealth, his house, or his equipage. I want a Bishop to have neither more work nor more money than he knows well how to manage. I want every Bishop to be within easy reach of all his clergy. And I want to give a stimulus to the Church in each county which would establish it upon a firm and lasting basis, and put it at the head of all other bodies of Christians.

It may be objected that there is not wealth enough in our country counties. I reply: Only let the plan be put forward by authority, having the present bishop's consent, of course, and you will be surprised at the result. It may not be accomplished all at once, but it will in the end.

It may also be said that no man would take a Bishopsrick upon so small an income. I reply: I have

more confidence than that in the faith and simplicity of many of our clergy. Many of the present Rectors, with perhaps a little of their own, would think it a very great privilege and honor, to be Bishops of such a diocese, for example, as Lunenburg, at £300 a year sterling, which sum would doubtless be ever increasing.—A see-bonus would of course be added. There are many most wealthy men at home living upon their own resources and doing the work of the Church in very poor livings. Might not the same thing be done here in some cases until the full endowment of each See be completed? I hesitate not to say that until we return to this beautiful simplicity of manners and of Church government, we have no right to expect much prosperity. J. S.

News Department.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

POSTAL DERANGEMENT.—At the Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, to consider the irregularities of the postal arrangements between St. John and the Western part of Nova Scotia, it transpired from information collected by the members, that there were in the Post Office 1318 letters; besides newspapers, now waiting to be forwarded, and that the contract for their conveyance was not signed, and consequently not binding, leaving the contractors to act as they pleased.

It was proposed by Mr. Thomas, and resolved: That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of addressing the Government on the subject of the present irregularities in the carrying of the mails, to and from this City to the Western part of Nova Scotia.

The Committee appointed were Messrs. Wm. Parks, G. Thomas, and T. W. Daniel.—*St. John, N. B. Leader.*

THE LATE REV. DR. MUSSON.—The sad tidings have reached these Island from Jamaica, of the sudden and melancholy death of the Rev. Samuel P. Musson, D.D., for many years Rector of St. Catherine's, in that Island, which occurred at the Bishop's Office in Spanish Town, on the 9th ult., while engaged in the transaction of business appertaining to the Diocese.—The Rev. Gentleman had, it seems, for a long time, been in a poor state of health.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

CHOLERA AT DEMERARA.—It is now our painful duty to announce for the information of our Home Readers, the existence of Cholera in this City. Although the disease has visited neighbouring countries on the Continent and the Islands, British Guiana has hitherto escaped. Various speculative reasons were assigned for this immunity from cholera. By some it was attributed to the universal use of rainwater as a beverage, and by others it was considered that it was owing to its peculiar geographical position. Both these opinions are now at fault; and the cholera by appearing on our shores has shown that it is no respecter of countries, and that British Guiana, although it has heretofore escaped, is now doomed to suffer its ravages in common with the rest of the world. It is supposed that the disease was brought here in the Venelia, a cattle schooner from the Orinoco. The first person attacked was a seaman on board the ship Parker, who was removed to the hospital and died. This was followed by another case on board the Johnstone, where a promising young seaman was seized with it, removed to the hospital and died in a few hours. After this a few other cases occurred in different parts of the city; but up to the present time its spread has by no means been rapid. The mortality of the city during the last fortnight, has not exceeded that of the corresponding period last year.—*Dem. Royal Gazette.*

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.

There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kosuth visited the United States he was designated by one of our clergy as the "providential man." Surely, Professor Holloway, who has come to our country on a noble errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fount source of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From

Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of diseases. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York—send out annually more than ten millions of dollars worth of his medicines. The statistics of the cures effected by their means, cannot, of course, be ascertained, but judging of the facts within our own limited sphere of observation, we could say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results, may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—*Chicago Times.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 14, 1857

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THIS is an Institution connected with the Church, has a Theological Chair, and a Board of Governors, all of whom are Churchmen, and yet very little ever appears in public of its progress. It ought to be better known. The advantages which Nova Scotia possesses of affording a superior education to youth, should be promulgated abroad. It would draw many to our shores who seek in other lands, and at great expence, those endowments, which make the gentleman and the scholar. Here the natives of southern climes, enervated by their sickly heat, would find that renovation so necessary to restore energy of mind and of body. The fact is undoubted that the lean and cadaverous Southerner, from whatever equatorial region, becomes fat and rosy, under the bracing air and the green fields and forests of this healthful land. Here then is one great consideration for a bilious invalid. The question, however, would naturally occur—what shall I do with my family? and it may be fairly asked in connection with a desire to visit a country so little known, It is easily solved. There is no part of the world where the necessaries of life are in greater profusion, or can be purchased at a more reasonable rate. Nova Scotia can hardly be surpassed in this respect. But food for the mind is as necessary as that for the body. Well there is no part of the world better supplied with that also. Does the Churchman who seeks our shores desire to reside in Halifax—there is the Halifax Grammar School, where his youth can acquire a good classical education and be well prepared for college, or for any of the liberal professions. Does he wish to reside in the country? Let him go to Windsor. He will find himself in the midst of scenery that will remind him of Old England, if he has ever been there, while around him still he will have all the means and appliances of a superior education for his children. King's College is in this vicinity—the Academy is next door.—both institutions connected with the Church he loves, yet wisely exclusive in their character. The land that can bestow a superior collegiate education for about £60 per annum, board included, cannot be very far behind the age in social advancement. Nor will it be found so by those who chuse to test it. We venture to affirm without fear of contradiction, that on no part of this continent is there more refinement in society, than in this Province. The most fastidious in this respect need not fear for any vulgar contamination—the accurate observer will probably be astonished at this feature in the character of our people, and yet nothing is more true. In truth this Province would be a Paradise, were it not that the thermometer does sometimes fall to 17 degrees below zero. This with many, however, will seem to be nothing more than a charming variety in winter weather. It may be said even of this extreme, that there is health and vigor in the keen air inspired—and the severity is soon forgotten in the laughing summer, and splendid autumn weather. It may however be asked—what has all this to do with the subject of education? Much, every way, as an inducement to gentlemen of small means, within their limits, to bestow a good education upon their children. Much, as a recommendation in behalf of King's College, Windsor, and the educational institutions of the Church—and something also, as it helps us to an Editorial upon a theme on which we know that all our readers will pardon a little prolixity.