

less will men be apt to remark that an act which may be so important a precedent ought to have been done with the advice and assent of ecclesiastical counsellors, and with that full exposition of its bearing and object which all great changes demand. Some will contrast the obstinate tenacity with which Sir George Grey resisted the Bishop of New Zealand's just and natural demand for a division of his vast diocese, with the secret and apparently ready consent of himself, or his colleague, to a less urgent claim on the part of a West Indian See.

Nor is it immaterial to ask what are the particulars of this new creation. Is the Coadjutor appointed *cum jure successione*? Might he have been appointed without the consent of the prelate whom he is to assist? Could a Bishop, as of right, demand such assistance? Is he bound to provide the stipend for his assistant? Does he resign any part of his ordinary jurisdiction, or does the Coadjutor simply perform such Episcopal acts as a commission in each case from his superior may authorise him to do? These and various other important questions may, perhaps, be settled by the terms of the Coadjutor's patent; otherwise, they can hardly fail to furnish a plentiful crop of difficulties, if not to the Bishop now concerned, to some future inheritors of the precedent.

To the general principle of appointing Coadjutor Bishops we need not repeat the assent which has been more than once expressed in our columns. There are circumstances, we believe, in the present relations between the Church and the colonial authorities in Jamaica, which would have rendered the simple resignation of the Bishopric a serious evil. It was far better, therefore, for the Bishop, under a sense of growing infirmities, to obtain the aid of an Episcopal Coadjutor, than to continue a partial and inadequate service, for the sake of those legal or material interests of his Church which were thought to be imperilled by his unconditional retirement. We sincerely trust that the working of this experimental creation—for such it must be regarded—will be such as to gratify the hopes of those thoughtful Churchmen who have long noticed the evil arising from the want of it in England.

Meanwhile it is an obvious question to ask, whether the Diocese of Durham—to name no other well-known case—is to fare worse than the Diocese of Jamaica. We do not wish to see a contest arise—such as a more exercise of the Royal prerogative would infallibly occasion in the case of an English See, but we do wish to see provision made with all legal securities, and with proper Episcopal advice, for the due administration of Episcopal authority and care at home. There is no real advantage in concealing the truth that some of our English dioceses have Episcopacy only in name. Even in such Sees as those of Oxford, Salisbury, and Lincoln, where Bishops in the prime of life, and in the full possession of their faculties, devote their time and energy to the work of their ministry, there are many parishes never visited by their chief spiritual pastor. Even there some overcrowded Confirmations are held to which the candidates are drawn together from a distance of eight or ten miles, too often to turn the holy rite into an occasion of riot and revelry at the market-town to which they are summoned. But if there and similar evils are yet to be found in our most favored dioceses, what must be the condition of those Sees which are filled by octogenarian prelates, to whom the necessary function of ordaining twice a year is too laborious an undertaking? Surely this is a matter on which Convocation might fitly express an opinion, and (if necessary) reiterate a claim. Now that a Coadjutor Bishop has been actually appointed to a Colonial See, it cannot be stigmatised, even by Whig lawyers, as an unreasonable demand that the same assistance be conceded to the denser masses of our own population, and the more various occupations of our own Episcopate.—*London Guardian*.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, from Boston.

NEW MOVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the Havana came news a day or two since that the British fleet had been ordered to concentrate itself upon the Central American station. San Juan is apparently the point indicated as a centre of operations. What is the motive of this new movement? Has the British government any real intention of using force to expel General Walker? Is the concentration of the fleet a menace to American interests?

Both of these questions are best answered in the negative. At the time the orders to the fleet left England the situation of Walker—his triumph over the native aristocratic party and the establishment of a nucleus of stable government in Nicaragua—were known in London. At the same moment the British government was much embarrassed by the position of the Central American dispute with this country—not

carrying, and indeed, not daring, in the face of the attitude of the British people, to embroil the two countries for the Mosquito myth, but yet seeing no honorable means of escape from the difficulty. Under these circumstances, the establishment of a new authority in Nicaragua offered a new resource. General Walker might be willing to accept the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, discharging the British government from the trust it held; if he did, the latter would avoid a collision with the United States, and at the same time be spared the sacrifice of dignity which a deliberate withdrawal—under American menace—would involve. That this idea was immediately embraced and acted on, and that the fleet is now ordered to the coast in order to support the British negotiators, appears to be the most plausible explanation of the movement.

It derives a fresh corroboration from the attitude of the British Consul and Vice-Consul at Realajo and Leon—Messrs. Manning and Genton—who have both made haste to acknowledge Walker, and profess the greatest friendship for his administration.

From the time Walker's decree relative to Kinney was made public, it was quite evident that he would settle the Mosquito question. It was also evident that he would settle it—whether intentionally or not, it matters not—agreeably to the views entertained by the people of the United States, and expressed by the administration of General Pierce. That is to say, it was clear that he would not suffer any British protectorate to be erected or maintained over any part of the dominions of the sovereign State of Nicaragua.

If our surmise with regard to the real designs of the fleet be correct, this object may, perhaps, have been already gained. Every one will be glad if it has. The English may attempt, as they did in Texas, to establish a footing in Nicaragua, or at least to excite hostility between that State and this Union; but the attempt is not likely to be vigorous, and is sure to be unsuccessful. Now, who will come forward and settle the question of the Bay Islands, so as to put an end to all the wild talk about war and throat-cutting.—*New York Herald, Tuesday, 26th*.

We learn from Capt. Godney, of the steam-tug Achilles, that the Arctic, Capt. Hartstein, arrived off the Highlands on Thursday morning, and after making some inquiries and forwarding some letters to the city, kept off and proceeded to sea again.

She has been cruising between Sable Island—which was thoroughly examined for recent wrecks—and the latitude 37, along the edge of the Gulf, and has not seen any vestige of the Pacific or any other wreck.

The Arctic has been under canvas most of the time, her propeller being almost useless in the very heavy weather which she has experienced. Capt. H. intends to cruise until after the usual time of the line or equinoctial gale. She has been short of water, and on an allowance of it for some days, but has since made a sufficiency by steam and other ways. All well on board.

The Arctic was also spoken by Capt. Hazzard, of the steaming Leviathan, twenty-five miles E. S. E. of the Highlands. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. Captain Hartstein reported that all were well on board.

The Arctic would not have put into port were it not for the purpose of putting Van Rensselaer Hall, the boatswain, on shore, as his health was delicate and he feared a serious illness would ensue were he to remain on board. Mr. Hall, it is understood, brought despatches to the government and Mr. E. K. Collins respecting the result of his search for the Pacific, and also his opinion respecting the probability of her yet being afloat.

Captain Hartstein purposes to remain at sea until the 1st of April, as he has coal for twelve days' voyage and plenty of provisions on board. The Arctic will sail in the Gulf Stream until she returns to this port.—*N. Y. Herald, March 26*.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.—By way of England we have later advices from some of the West India Islands. At Antigua the weather was unfavorable for agricultural operations. News from Barbados states that the high winds had injured several mills. A letter addressed to the Hon. Francis Hincks, the Governor, by the Board of Trade at Quebec, on the subject of reciprocal trade with the West Indies, together with his Excellency's reply, had been published. The object of the letter is to urge on the attention of the Governor the benefits that would accrue to the trade via the river St. Lawrence and provincial canals from the reciprocal exchange free of duty, of the productions of Canada and those of the West India Islands, which measure the commercial intercourse between British Canadian colonies would be assimilated with that existing between the Northern and Southern States of the adjoining Union. In his answer Mr. Hincks promises that the subject shall receive his best consideration, but declines expressing any opinion as to an arrangement, until he has ascertained the views of the Canadian government, as well as the state of public opinion in the island with which he was about to be connected.

JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE—THIRTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS LOST—100,000 BUILDINGS DESTROYED, &c. &c.—The clipper schooner Page, Capt. Morehouse, at San Francisco, from Japan, brings news of a terrific earthquake, which occurred on the 11th November. A part of her freight consists of a portion of the cargo of the brig Greta, which vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the Allice last year.

On the 11th of November, at 16 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants.—Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page—December 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch Interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

Correspondence.

MODERN AND ANCIENT WISDOM.
MODERN MYTHS.

The Clergy are the hired servants of the Parishioners.

The Clergy are bound to support and carry out the well understood wishes of the People.

The Clergy if they think and act contrary to the will and judgment of the Parishioners ought to be dismissed.

The Clergy are paid by the laity, and are therefore to be under their control.

ANCIENT APHORISMS.

Let a man so account of us as the Ministers of Christ and Stewards of the Mysteries of God.—1 Cor. iv. 1.

Now then we are Ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us.—11 Cor. v. 20.

Reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine.—11 Tim. ix. 2.

Warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom.—Colos. i. 28.

Feed the Flock of Christ over whom the Holy Ghost hath made you overseer.—Acts xx. 28.

Be thou an example to the believers.—1 Tim. iv. 12.

Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves, for they watch for your souls.—Heb. xiii. 17.

And I beseech you brethren to know them that labour among you, and are over you in the Lord—and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their works sake.—1 Thess. v. 12.

Thou shalt not muzzle the Ox that treadeth out the corn.—1 Cor. ix. 9.

The laborer is worthy of his reward.—1 Tim. v 18

MR. EDITOR—

These sayings are thus placed in juxta position as a tract for the Times—that we may see how close is the agreement between the Tent-Maker of Tarsus, who although he laboured at a mean calling, that he might not be chargeable to others, yet maintained his dignity and right to be heard in matters of discipline, and duty—and the Churchwarden of the present day, who indulging in all the luxuries of ease and dress, and making money for himself, goes up to the Parish Meeting full of complacency to class his Clergyman with his manials, and assume the right to deprive them of their substance if they presume to have an opinion of a conscience of their own.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

D. C. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund: "Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned." The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

5th Rule. "Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and upon such terms as they shall direct."

The attention of the Local Committees is requested to the Rule directing that Subscription lists must be sent in before 31st. inst.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

NOTICE having been given of a Resolution to rescind the vote on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the House proceeded to the business on Thursday with closed doors—when several members having been prevailed upon, either to be absent, or to change sides, the motion to rescind was lost by a majority of one. So much for the moral firmness of the temperance advocates.—*Last Saturday's edition*.