

the wool, so my memory does not retain the words I hear, but as they pass through my heart, by God's grace they cleanse it. Now I no longer live sin, and every day I entreat my Saviour to wash me in his own blood, and to cleanse me from all sin." Truly a practical memory is the best memory.

**AN ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.**—A traveller in Syria says at the close of the day the roads are filled with wandering herds and flocks and droves of shepherds, with one attendant herdsman, all returning home for the night, after pasture on the neighboring hill-tops. As soon as they get to the outskirts of the village, each separates from the other, and unattended pursues his way to his master's door. "The ox knoweth its owner, and the ass his master's crib."

**HOW TO BE HAPPY.**—Said a venerable farmer some eighty years of age, to a relative who lately visited him, "I have lived on this farm for more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have no desire to be any richer than I now am. I have worshipped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost but one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago, that if I wished to be any happier I must have more religion."

**CIGARS.**—It is an indisputable fact, that taking the whole United States together, much more money is expended for the single article of cigars, than for all the Common Schools in the Union.

It is said that there are in the United States 2,263,000 farmers; 100,000 merchants; 40,000 physicians; 24,000 lawyers; 80,000 teachers; 27,000 clergymen; 70,000 mariners; 10,000 fishermen; and 10,000 state and federal officers.

### Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

### COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

No. 5.

In my last I endeavoured to point out the necessity of establishing Colonial Archbishoprics, or metropolitan Sees as an absolutely requisite antecedent to any enactment, which should confer on us the privilege of meeting in legal assemblies for the purpose of self-government; and I argued that until some decided step had been taken in this direction synodical action is not only premature but also fraught with the elements of strife, division, and confusion. Let us pursue this branch of the subject somewhat further in detail.

It is well known to those who are conversant with the mysteries of the Colonial Office in Downing-street, that a case of precedence, similar in every respect to that which is supposed as possible in my last letter, in reference to the appearance on state occasions of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Protestant Bishop of this Province, has actually occurred in Australia in the City of Sydney. The late amiable and zealous Dr. Broughton was then Bishop of New South Wales. Doubtless the authoritative mandates of Lord Grey took him in common with others by surprise. He remonstrated with the Colonial Office; he protested publicly against this unjust and uncalled for encroachment on his privileges; and he convened his Clergy to join him in a solemn and impressive renunciation of every pretension which had been advanced and maintained by the Church of Rome in his Diocese. But the more he remonstrated and protested and renounced, the more earnest and determined seemed the R. C. Archbishop to insist upon all the privileges and pre-eminence, which were supposed to be conceded to him by the missive from the Colonial Office. He appeared on all state occasions and claimed his stated position, which in point of precedence placed him above all Bishops, whether of his own church or of ours. But the good and consistent Bishop Broughton avoided the humiliation, to which any collision with the Roman potentate would have inevitably subjected him, by eschewing with much tenacity all appearance on public or state occasions. He very prudently withdrew himself from attendance at levees, dinners, public meetings, and all state occasions, where his just place of precedence could be either disputed or usurped. Meanwhile strong representations were constantly made to the office in Downing Street as to the scandal and humiliation, which the new order of things had entailed on all protestant denominations in general and on the Church of England in particular. At length these representations, increased in their repetition and cogency in their reasoning, prevailed so far as to extort from the competent authority an order for erecting the Diocese of New South Wales into a Metropolitan See. Thus Bishop Broughton was at once placed in his proper position; and all constitutionally occurring and enjoying that precedence, of which in a protestant country he ought not and could momentarily have been deprived.

Here then is an example which is open for us to follow. North America as well as Australia needs a

Metropolitan for the purpose of both forming a living and active principle of union and harmony, and of maintaining protestant ascendancy in all the American Colonies of this Protestant Empire. Depend upon it my fellow Churchmen, this is the first step, in any imperial legislation, that may be conducive to the real welfare of the Colonial Church.

But here again a most important question presents itself—a question which no doubt will at the proper time, be keenly and closely canvassed. Which of the North American Dioceses shall have the high honour of being selected for the future Archbishopric? Shall Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia? Doubtless on every principle of historical justice and local convenience the choice ought to fall on Nova Scotia. The first Bishopric that ever was erected in any British colony is here. On this ground it has the same claim to priority and precedence in the colonies, that Canterbury enjoys in the Mother country. As Augustine was the first Bishop, who occupied that renowned see, and it became in consequence metropolitan, so was Dr. Charles Inglis the first Bishop who was set apart for Nova Scotia, which on the same grounds and for the same reason ought now to become the Metropolitan See of all British North America.

Instead therefore of expressing a grave and decided opinion with regard to the expediency of Synodical action, the Churchmen of Nova Scotia would find much more profitable and promising employment in devising some practical means for giving effect to their just claim to the metropolitanship. Without any loss of time, by which the success of their application might be rendered problematical, they ought immediately to beset themselves, and by memorial, petition or otherwise, endeavour to obtain from the Imperial Parliament, or if that be impossible, from the Queen in Council, a recognition of the precedence and importance to which the early erection of this Diocese justly entitles it. And even should their efforts fail of securing success they will at all events have the satisfaction of knowing that they made an earnest and vigorous attempt to obtain what they believe to be their right. If on the other hand their united endeavours should be crowned with success they will enjoy the still greater satisfaction of having been instrumental in securing permanently to this Diocese, that position in the Colonial Church of North America which they are convinced is its proper portion.

(To be Continued.)

### FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

### MELFORD—ITS PROSPECTS.

No. VI.

**MR. EDITOR.**—It is not from any intercal symptoms or indications merely, though these very considerably exist, that I venture to assert that Melford's prospects are beginning to brighten, but from all that may reasonably be anticipated from the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, now soon to be established. I hesitate not to say, no nobler boon, humanly speaking, could be conferred upon our fishermen, and the Province at large, than the ratification of this Treaty by our Legislature. That this ratification will be speedily awarded, there is scarcely room to doubt. Calculated to open up a wide and varied field for usefulness, abundant in richest fruits, this Treaty will be hailed as the bright harbinger of yet prosperous and happy days. And deeply is it to be hoped, it will prove to be one of reciprocity, not only of Commerce and Trade, but also of good will, friendship, and brotherly love.

The utmost value of a gift is to be estimated by the necessities it will supply, as well as by the profits it will afford. So may the value of the proposed Treaty, as a great boon, be estimated and conceived: the condition of the majority of our fishermen is one of grave necessities; sanctioned, it would tend in the first place to supply these necessities, and then, to confer abundance, wealth and capital. The condition of Nova Scotia fishermen, while in possession of the so called exclusive rights of fishing in their neighbouring waters, ought surely, by this time, to be thoroughly understood. But as there are some, happily not many, who can imagine nothing to result from the adoption of this Treaty but misery and ruin before unknown, it may not be out of place here, to sketch it faintly. To draw the merest outlines of the Fisherman's experience for a single year—let us suppose the privations and miseries of a winter spent on a bleak and barren shore, survived; the heart of the Fisherman swells with hope, as he anxiously looks forward to the issues of the coming year. Spring opens—the season for exertion begins. Being utterly destitute of means, he appeals to his merchant, to whom he is already largely indebted, for the supply of the necessary outfit. This, the merchant, on the principle of self preservation quite commendable, to secure the old debt, feels constrained to grant. Now for results—let us suppose spring and summer operations over. The proceeds just pay expenses, but to the chagrin of the merchant do not touch the old debt;—but then there still is hope, the Fall fishing generally the most productive, is yet ahead, and there is winter coming, and every thing to stimulate to more active exertion. So the merchant, on the old principle of self preservation, is induced to grant some more assistance. Time elapses—the Fall fishing, perhaps pursued with energy and vigour, also comes. The Fisherman, anxiously looked for by wife and little ones at home, and upon whose advance in fishing alone, they depend for maintenance and support, finally returns—his wife with an ache

ing than a gladdened heart! He returns, and the results of his labour may merely pay expenses, and perhaps a part, perhaps the whole of the old debt besides—but alas! how seldom, how very seldom that he has anything beyond, he can proudly call his own! The general case is, that he is again obliged to go to his merchant for provisions, for the support of himself and family during the coming winter—which the latter grants very sparingly, or not at all. And what is the sequel? A very natural one. Each successive winter, many a fisherman's cabin, affording but feeble shelter from piercing winds and pelting storms, is the scene of misery and want, the miseries of whose inmates are sadly related, in appeals to individual charity, in petition for assistance to a benevolent Legislature. Nor let it be supposed, that instances of destitution occasionally brought to public notice, are the only ones that exist, and that these arise from a "scarcity, merely temporary." Such or similar to them, may be met with at all times. And as for the "temporary" scarcity, it has existed at least for the last ten years, and in the very nature of things it does not seem likely, that the abundance of years previous to them will ever return with like uniformity.

Such is a fair representation of the general condition of the Fisherman, in times past and present. Unless some new field for a livelihood be opened up, the general case I have described must stand as it is—not stand, but grow worse and worse, and what the end is to be, it is difficult to imagine. The proposed Treaty, to which indeed a benevolent and overruling Providence seems now to point, is fully calculated to meet the entire emergency, and not only so, but also to confer privileges and benefits, of no trifling moment. To advance some arguments in its defence, and support, shall now be my endeavour.

1. It is objected that to "adopt the Treaty would be to cast away—to sacrifice our Fisheries, and to take our leave of privileges never to be regained." Surely the exchange of equivalents could involve no sacrifice, but to talk of sacrifice on our part, who would receive more than an equivalent for what we would be required to give, seems unreasonable indeed. It must be recollected that what is offered us, is nothing less than a large class of rich privileges and advantages, of vital importance to the progress and prosperity of a new country. These privileges and advantages, unlike those sought in return, would afford regular and certain results, such as might be confidently looked for. But let us see what it is we would really have to give.

It is a well known fact, that the Americans have ever derived more benefit from our Fisheries than we ourselves; and this they have done by direct inroads.—Some years ago, the British Government saw the necessity of coming to the rescue, and the quota of defence and protection it has since continued to vouchsafe, has acted as a very wholesome check, but has by no means remedied the evil; besides, the result gained has not appeared to justify the expense incurred. We would then give the Americans a right we cannot protect—a right to enjoy, simply, what they have long enjoyed, without it. And suppose Nova Scotia does not accept the Treaty, what alternative remains, but to protect her own Fisheries? And how is it possible for Nova Scotia ever to preserve her extensive sea coasts from the encroachments of an overwhelming number of well equipped and swift sailing American vessels?

2. It is to be remembered, that in the acceptance of this Treaty, we convey not the exclusive, but imply, equal right to the Fisheries in question. Our fishermen will still enjoy the privileges of fishing around their own shores. Many of the American vessels, also, are already manned by Nova Scotians—a significant fact, but upon which I have not now time to dwell. It is however abundantly evident, that the conditions of the Treaty are not such as would be likely to diminish our own fishing privileges, or to lessen at all the amount of gain otherwise derivable from the Fisheries.

3. One of the leading results to be anticipated from the adoption of the Treaty, is the opening up of a market for the industry of our country. An ample market for her produce Nova Scotia has long required. It is that which only can stimulate the energies of her people, and lead to the drawing forth of her invaluable resources. There is no section of the country but would be materially benefitted by it; but perhaps few more so than the district of Melford—at all events after a short space. It is itself an excellent fishing station, and is but a short distance from the best fishing grounds. The privilege of finding an ample market for their fish, where the demand is steady and extensive, could not but be a boon indeed to our fishermen, and would be different indeed from the unprofitable and discouraging shifts to which they have been forced in times past. Perhaps nothing could tend more to promote fair competition with the Americans, than equal advantages of market. It was the want of these that rendered competition but too impracticable. When their market scarcely deserved the name, their remunerations were trifling and their expenses exorbitant—it was easy to contract debts but not to exact capital. There is now, however, a prospect of this state of things being broken up, and of the important advantages of a market obtained, by which capital may be acquired, and a vigorous competition with the Americans promoted.

It had been my intention that this sixth letter should close the series, but as I have already drawn out this perhaps, to too great a length, and I have some points yet to bring forward, I beg that I may be favoured the insertion of but one more.

N. V. 1854.

RESIDENT.