

## United States.

We are sorry to learn (from the Ep. Recorder) that Bishop Meade's residence, at Millwood, Va., was entirely consumed on the seventh instant. The fire occurred in the day time. All the Bishop's books and papers were saved.—*Calencian*.

**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.**—The House of Representatives have passed a Postage Bill, which embraces the following provisions: A uniform rate of three cents on letters weighing not over half an ounce. No diminution in the existing mail service and compensation to postmasters. On printed matter, not over two ounces, one cent postage; bound book, not over thirty ounces, to be mailed. On newspapers, in the State where printed, only half the foregoing rates—no postage when mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles. A deduction of fifty per cent. on magazines, when prepaid. A three cent coinage; and stamps, as now, to be sold at post-offices; forgery of them being punishable with fine and imprisonment. An appropriation of \$1,500,000, to meet any deficiency in the revenue. Letters uncalled for at the end of two weeks, to be advertised once only. Suitable places to be provided in cities or towns, for the deposit of letters, to be collected and delivered by carriers, at one and two cents each.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 29, 1851.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 9	a	4 0
Spring do.	3 3	a	3 7
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 4	a	1 5
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 6	a	3 0
Peas	2 0	a	2 6
Rye	3 0	a	0 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20 0	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18 9	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	15 0	a	17 6
Do. (in Bags)	17 0	a	18 9
Oatmeal, per barrel	0 3	a	0 3
Beef, per lb.	15 0	a	20 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 2	a	0 4
Do. per 100 lbs.	20 0	a	25 5
Mutton per lb.	0 3	a	0 4
Bacon	27 6	a	32 6
Hams, per cwt.	35 0	a	37 6
Potatoes, per bushel	0 8	a	0 10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 6	a	0 6
Do. salt, do.	0 4	a	0 5
Cheese, per lb.	0 5	a	0 5
Lard, per lb.	6 3	a	10 0
Apples per barrel	0 10	a	1 0
Eggs	1 8	a	2 6
Ducks	2 6	a	3 9
Turkeys, each	1 0	a	2 6
Geese, do.	2 6	a	2 9
Lamb per quarter	1 6	a	2 0
Fowls	27 6	a	37 6
Straw	40 0	a	67 6
Hay	13 9	a	15 0
Fire Wood per cord	0 4	a	0 5
Bread	30 0	a	32 6
Coals per ton	30 0	a	32 6

## NOTICE.

Parochial Meetings in connection with the Prince Edward District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D. V.) at the following places:

Carrying Place	January 29, 11 A.M.
Radnorville	29, 6 P.M.
Hillier (Christ Church)	February 12, 6 P.M.
Gerows Settlement	13, 6 P.M.
Marysburgh (St. John's Church)	19, 6 P.M.
St. Philip's, Milford	20, 6 P.M.

And the Annual Meeting of the Branch Society will be held at Picton, Thursday 21st February at half past six, P.M.

The several Parochial Associations are earnestly desired to send in their several Reports, at the very earliest opportunity.

The Annual Meeting of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Thursday 20th February, in St. Paul's Church, London, at 7 o'clock, P.M.  
BENJAMIN CRONIN, Secretary.  
London, 27th January, 1851.

The annual meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society will be held at Kingston, on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at 7 o'clock, P.M.  
Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in the District.  
T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.  
Kingston, Jan., 7th 1851.

Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society.  
Parochial Meetings of the aforesaid District Branch are further appointed as follows:—

Perrytown, Hope	Friday, February 7, 11 A.M.
Cavan, St. Paul's	" 7, 3 P.M.
Cavan, St. John's	Saturday, " 8, 10 A.M.
Percy	Monday, " 10, 3 P.M.
Seymour	Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M.
Colborne	" 11, 6 P.M.
Grafton	Wednesday, " 12, 10 A.M.
Cobourg, Annual Dist.	Meeting Wednesday, " 12, 7 P.M.

The Clergy and Laity of the District generally, and of neighbouring Districts, are respectfully requested to give their attendance and aid.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.  
Port Hope, January 15, 1851.

To the Members of the Johnstown Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby notified that the usual yearly meeting of this Society, will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday the 13th February. The Secretaries of the Parochial Societies are requested to send in their reports as soon as possible, to the undersigned.

E. J. BOSWELL,  
Secretary, J. D. B. C. S.  
Jan. 11, 1851.

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Galt	Monday, February 10th	7, P.M.
Paris	Tuesday, " 11th	11, A.M.
Brantford	Tuesday, " 11th	7, P.M.
Ancaster	Wednesday, " 12th	11, P.M.
Dundas	Wednesday, " 12th	7, P.M.
Stoney Creek	Thursday, " 13th	11, A.M.
Wellington Square	Thursday, " 13th	7, P.M.
Oakville	Friday, " 14th	11, A.M.
Elora	Tuesday, " 18th	11, A.M.
Guelph	Tuesday, " 18th	7, P.M.
Annual meeting at Hamilton	Thursday, 13th March	7, P.M.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Sec.

entered upon his duty by a general order to the army of Paris, in which he explains the object of his mission, and states that he will maintain the discipline which his predecessor has established. He also states that he will uphold the authority established by the constitution, and give his energetic support to the execution of the laws.

A P.S. to the despatch, under date 7 o'clock, states that a motion had been made in the Assembly, that the members should retire to their Bureaux until the preparation of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the Legislature in regard to the recent events, which motion carried against the active Ministry, by a vote of 350 to 253. Great confusion is stated to have prevailed in the Assembly upon the declaration of the vote.

In regard to the German question, though there are many probable and improbable rumours, nothing is actually known. The tone of triumph which pervades the bearing of Prince Schwartzemberg, and the growing hostility of the Chambers at Berlin, which meet on the 2nd inst., are also named as evidence of an unsatisfactory state of the negotiation. At the latest dates, 7th inst., Prince Schwartzemberg's mission from Vienna is said to have failed of its intended object. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of the month.

## Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Hampshire Chronicle states that the Dean of Salisbury has liberally undertaken to complete the works at the Cathedral at his own expense. A local paper also observes that the works at Wells Cathedral are to be resumed forthwith, the necessary funds having been provided by the Dean and other dignitaries of the Church.

The Bishop of Durham has presented £1,000 towards the erection of a new church at Blyth, Northumberland, provided that £4,000 more are subscribed for the purpose.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

**ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.**—This church, which was built and founded some years ago by an unknown person, who contributed the requisite funds through the Rev. Dr. Pusey, has always been noted for the semi-Romish practices carried on within its precincts. On more than one occasion has the attention of the Bishop of Ripon been called to these practices, and it is understood that his Lordship has, at different times, gently demonstrated against them; but it appears that they have continued, in spite of what his Lordship has done, and in opposition to the general opinion of the members, lay and clerical of the Church of England in Leeds. A few days ago the Bishop, accompanied by Rural Dean (the Rev. Dr. Hook), and his secretary (Mr. E. J. Teal), attended at the Leeds parish church to investigate the truth of certain charges brought against the Rev. Mr. Minister, the vicar of St. Saviour's, and his two curates (the Rev. Mr. Beckett and the Rev. Mr. Rooke), with reference to the doctrines preached and the ceremonies observed at that church. The charges were made by the Rev. B. Crosthwaite, vicar of St. Andrew's, the Rev. James Fawcett, Incumbent of St. Mark's Woodhouse, and the Rev. W. Randall, Incumbent of All Saints Church. Evidence was adduced, and the witnesses cross-examined by the persons accused. The Bishop sifted the evidence with his usual patience, and promised to give his judgment after due consideration. His Lordship has not delivered any judgment as yet on the doctrines preached or the ceremonies observed in St. Saviour's, but we understand that he had addressed three letters to the Rev. Mr. Rooke, and the Rev. Mr. Beckett, and the Rev. Mr. Minister respectively. Mr. Rooke, we are informed, was not licensed by the Bishop but has been accustomed to officiate at St. Saviour's for some time. The Bishop desires Mr. Rooke to desist from all ministerial offices, not only in St. Saviour's parish but in any part of his Lordship's diocese, for having neglected certain express directions given by his Lordship previously communicated to the Vicar of St. Saviour's, touching confession. The Rev. Mr. Beckett is a licensed curate of St. Saviour's Church, and the Bishop has given him notice that he shall revoke his license in the course of ten days from his Lordship's letter, unless he can show cause to the contrary, because it appeared that Mr. Rooke, who was then a deacon, having required a married woman, who was a candidate for confirmation, to go for confession to him (Mr. Beckett) as a priest, he received that woman to confession under these circumstances, and adopted the objectionable form of questioning which is employed in the Romish confessional. The Bishop has communicated the substance of these notices to the Rev. Mr. Minister, informing him that this is but the first step in those measures which his Lordship will think it necessary to take with respect to St. Saviour's Church.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. MR. BENNETT.**—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.—On Saturday the preliminary proceedings for depriving Mr. Bennett of the incumbency of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and the chapelry of St. Barnabas, Picnic, were commenced on behalf of the Bishop of London. It will be recollected that Mr. Bennett, in his letter to the Bishop of London, stated that "if his lordship would not allow him time to make the desired alteration in his mode of conducting the services at his churches he had no alternative but to place his living into his lordship's hands." This part of his letter the bishop considered as a formal resignation, and intimated to Mr. Bennett that he accepted the resignation. A few days afterwards the bishop made arrangements for the future performance of the services in the churches and informed Mr. Bennett of the nature of them. The rev. gentleman then declared that he had not resigned at all, and moreover, that it was not his intention to do so. The bishop informed him that he had resigned, and that he should, therefore, insist on his giving up the two churches. Mr. Bennett, however, stoutly refuses to do so, and the matter is now to be brought into the ecclesiastical court; and, from the nature of the evidence which will be brought forward, it is likely to be some years before it is finally settled, as Mr. Bennett and his friends are determined to appeal in every court open to them, should the bishop succeed in the first instance. Several of the most eminent ecclesiastical lawyers who have been consulted on the matter maintain that Mr. Bennett cannot be said to have resigned until he executes the formal deed required in such cases, a course which he is not likely now to adopt. The proceedings taken by the Bishop of London are under the 3d and 4th Vict., cap. 83, sections 3 and 4, which are as follows:—

"And be it enacted, that in every case of any clerk in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, who may be charged with any offence against the laws ecclesiastical, or concerning whom there may exist scandal or evil report, or concerning whom there may be said laws, it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese, within which the offence is alleged or reported to have been committed, on the application of any party complaining thereof, or, if he shall think fit, of his own mere motive, to issue a commission under his hand and

seal to five persons, of whom one shall be his vicar-general, or an archdeacon or rural dean within the Diocese, for the purpose of making inquiry as to the grounds of such charge or report. \* \* \* \* \* That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any three of them, to examine upon oath all witnesses who shall be tendered to them for examination, as well as of any party alleging the truth of the charge or report as of the party accused, and to all witnesses whom they may deem it necessary to summon for the purpose of fully prosecuting the inquiry and ascertaining whether there be sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings. \* \* \* \* \* And when such preliminary proceedings shall have closed, one of the commissioners shall openly and publicly declare the opinion of the majority of the commissioners present at such inquiry, whether there be sufficient grounds for further proceedings." Should the commissioners decide that there is ground for further proceedings, the bishop may, with the consent of Mr. Bennett, pronounce sentence at once, but as Mr. Bennett will not submit to this course, the matter will have to go before the Arches Court. In the meantime the services at St. Paul's and St. Barnabas will be performed by the curates. Both the churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas were built and endowed by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, the former of which is worth £1,000 a year, and the latter £350.—*Sunday paper*.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND MR. BENNETT.**—An address has been presented to the Bishop of London, signed by a large number of the Rev. Mr. Bennett's congregation, some parishioners and some non-parishioners, entreating the Bishop to reconsider his decision respecting Mr. Bennett's offer of resignation. The Bishop, in his answer, stated that he was under the painful necessity of adhering to that decision. The *Globe* mentions that the Bishop was so deeply affected at the interview with the parishioners, that he "burst into tears." An "esteemed" correspondent of the *Spectator* says—"I have been an inhabitant of Belgrave for many years. I can bear witness to the despair with which formerly any benevolent person, anxious to better the condition of the labouring classes in the neighbourhood, soon gave up the task. Mr. Bennett came among us; from that moment a gradual but wonderful change has taken place in their social and moral condition throughout his parish. Many a family which was living in vice and misery, has been reclaimed; Christian truth and morality have taken a deep hold of the poor; the Church of St. Barnabas, up to this unhappy time, has been filled with lowly but glad worshippers."

The *English Churchman* states that there is serious dissension in the Cabinet on the Papal affair, and that Lords Grey and Clarendon, Sir Geo. Grey and Sir Charles Wood, are about to resign, and are only waiting till the present excitement has somewhat subsided. Also, that "it is asserted in quarters entitled to credit, that Mr. R. Shiel has received instructions to submit to Pius IX. terms of conciliation which it may possibly be in the power of His Holiness to adopt, without altogether retreating from the position he has assumed, and without confessing much more than over-hastiness in his recent appointments." It will be observed that Mr. Shiel is a Roman Catholic, recently appointed as Minister to Tuscany, with a view to such services as the present; and it appears that it is by his means the intriguing Premier hopes to wriggle out of the scrape in which he finds himself. We apprehend that any secret tampering with the Pope on the part of this zealous Protestant, will but accelerate his downfall from the post he unworthily occupies.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE PAPISTS.**—The following is the style in which a correspondent of the *Tablet* expresses himself on the subject of Lord John Russell's policy:—"Ours are the Bishops fresh from the crucible of a persecution of three hundred years, who know how to crush the petty tyranny of a petty governor. Catholic Ireland must resent this insult of the most contemptible of bigots. It is not enough that his name shall go down damned to future generations, but even the present, I trust in God, shall witness his degradation and his shame. The Bishops of Ireland, I am confident, will speak out. Every diocese must record their sense of his infamy, and vow his political destruction at the next election. I trust that Dungarvon will set a glorious example—such as to convince the Whig chief of the intensity of his folly."

**THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.**—The permanent public opening of the new line of tubes for the down line from London to Dublin has taken place, the great structure being now, in all important respects, made complete. On the day of opening, Captain Simmons, the Government inspector, went over it early in the morning, and instituted, in conjunction with the engineers, a long series of experiments. The first experiment consisted in passing two locomotive engines through the tube, and resting them at interval in the centre of the sections.

At nine o'clock, a train of twenty-eight waggons and two locomotives, with 280 tons of coal, was drawn into all four of the tubes, the deflections were ascertained to be exactly three-fourths of an inch under this load. After repetitions of these experimental ordeal, which occupied several hours, the train of 280 tons, with its two locomotives, was taken about a mile distant from the tube, and then suddenly shot through it with the greatest attainable rapidity; and the result was, that the deflection of this immense velocity of load, was sensibly less than when the load was allowed to remain at rest on the tube. It is stated that the heaviest gales through the Straits do not produce so much motion over the extent of either tube as the pressure against the side of the tubes of ten men; and that the pressure of ten men keeping time with the vibrations produces an oscillation of one inch and a quarter, the tube itself making sixty-seven double vibrations per minute.

The strongest gusts of wind that have swept up the channel during the late stormy weather, do not cause such a vibration of more than a quarter of an inch. The broadside of a storm causes an oscillation of less than an inch; but when the two tubes are braced together by frames, which is now being done, these motions, it is expected, will cease. The action of the sun at midday does not move them more than a quarter or three-eighths of an inch. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes varies from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or minimum about three o'clock A. M. and P. M.—*London Paper*.

Professor Forbes states that the Irish to be the taller on the average than either the English or the Scotch. Having measured a thousand of each nation, —English, Irish, and Scotch,—he gives the following as the average height of each:—English 68½ inches; Scotch, 64½ inches; Irish, 70 inches; and the age of each twenty-one years.

How stood the case with George Washington? He was a gentleman both by birth and education, and a member of the Reformed Anglican Church. In addition to all this, he held a military commission from the Sovereign, against whom he recently "lifted up the beel." Acting as he did, therefore, Washington not only did violence to his feelings as a man, but stifled the still, small voice of conscience, enlightened as that conscience was by His oracles, who declares that the man who resisteth the powers that be, resisteth to his own damnation!

Washington succeeded in establishing a Revolution, whilst McKenzie's riot proved a miserable abortion. The one triumphed at Princeton—the other fled panic-struck from Gallows-Hill. Of both, the moral guilt was the same; but McKenzie, being the least fortunate transgressor, sinned not so gigantically as the man whom the *Herald* delights to honour!

The Rev. S. Givins requests that all Letters and Papers for him, may be addressed to Oakville.

## Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.]

## To the Editor of the Church.

Scarboro, January 27, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As many of the country clergy, who certainly do not abound in this world's wealth, might be very materially assisted by their parishioners, were the mode of doing so suggested to them, I think it may perhaps be of use to mention a circumstance which occurred in this parish a day or two since.

My object in doing so, is not for the purpose of acknowledging the kind act that was performed—for few of those who were concerned in it will see this letter, and there are simpler and at the same time more effective modes of rendering my acknowledgements, than through the columns of a newspaper—but I do so in the hope that their zeal may provoke others to acts of similar kindness.

For the last three years, the congregation of St. Paul's church, in this township, in addition to their contribution to the clergyman's income, have, solely at the promptings of their own kindly feelings, presented their pastor with a very substantial New Year's gift, in the shape of a couple of sleigh loads, consisting of oats, flour, hams, and other good things for the benefit of his horses and himself. Although I was quite unconscious of their intention until the present was brought to my own door, yet I was afterwards informed of their mode of proceeding; which it may be as well to mention for the information of those who may be inclined to do likewise. It was simply this: Having talked over the matter among themselves, two of the parishioners volunteered to turn out with their horses and sleighs and one passing through the settlement in one direction and the other in another, collected at the houses of the others such offerings as they were inclined to make, and by the time they had completed their respective rounds, the various contributions had reached an aggregate which had the double effect of causing one's heart to glow with gratitude at such unmistakable evidence of a kindly regard, and of relieving a somewhat slender purse from a very unpleasant strain.

I am encouraged to make this matter known from the fact that the knowledge of it has already produced a good effect.

The congregation of St. Jude's, another of my churches, having heard of the kindly doings of their brethren of St. Paul's, were this year induced to follow their good example, and by the friendly efforts of these congregations, and without any influence beyond their own good feeling I have a stock of oats laid in for the winter as well as many other things conducive both to comfort and economy.

In addition to the pecuniary worth of such a gift, every one must acknowledge that it derives a double value from the feelings from which it springs, and such things cannot take place in a parish without tending to produce and sustain a warm and cordial feeling between the Pastor and the Flock.

I remain very truly yours,

W. STEWART DARLING.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

New York, 10 A.M., Jan. 25.

The Arctic arrived at Halifax, brings Liverpool dates to the 11th instant. She has 25 passengers. The America reached Liverpool on the 7th.

Formal notice has been given that the Bank of England will not further advance the rates of interest; the effect has been, with the payment of dividends, to make the money market easier. The last report gives the amount of bullion in the Bank at a trifle less than £14,100,000. English securities have been well supported, and there has been an increased demand for American Stocks. United States sixes 1863, 108 a 109; New York State fives, 1853 and 60, 95 a 96; New York do. sixes, 1865, 105 a 105½; Boston, 1853 and 62, 92½ a 93; Pennsylvania fives 84 a 85; Massachusetts fives, 105 a 107; Maryland fives 89.

**CONTINENTAL NEWS.**—With the exception of the resignation, en masse, of the French Cabinet, the political news is of little interest. There was much excitement in Paris. The German difficulties remain unsettled.

**FRANCE.**—Great excitement has prevailed at Paris during the week, in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry. This was—first, by the open hostility of the President towards Changarnier, who, in defiance of the earnest protestation of the Ministry, was given permission, by a decided majority, to justify his conduct before the Assembly. Both the right and the left warmly applauded the General when the Ministry abruptly withdrew, and with equal abruptness resigned in a body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new Cabinet. M. Barrot having refused office, a decree, signed by the Ministers of the Interior and of War is published, revoking the decree by which the National Guard and the troops of the first division were united when under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish the post heretofore held by General Changarnier. General Perrot takes command of the National Guard, and the troops of the first Division are to be commanded by General De Hilliers. He