

inst., conducted by the Rev. R. S. Oldham, assisted by the schoolmaster Mr. Leech; and the result was such as to satisfy all present that the highest praise is due to Mr. Leech for the manner in which he has conducted the school during the first year of its existence. After the examination, prizes were distributed, and the children partook of a liberal supply of tea, cake, and fruit, provided for the occasion by the kindness of some friends.

OFFERTORY. On the 4th Sunday after Epiphany, an Offertory was made for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in St. Andrew's Church, Brechin, amounting to £16 9s. 6d.

In St. John's Edinburgh, on the 8th inst., on behalf of the S. P. G. F. P., £100

IRELAND.

ROMANIST RIOTS IN TUAM.

The *Castlebar Constitution* states that several disgraceful outrages have been recently perpetrated in the arch-diocese of Tuam, on Protestants, for the high crime of attending their churches. A scene of this description took place at the Protestant church of St. Mary's in Tuam, on Wednesday week. It having become known that the Rev. Mr. Dallas was to preach there, a number of the flock of Dr. McHale proceeded to the church, shouting and hurrahing, when they were prevented from entering by a body of police, and the magistrates considering it to be a riotous assembly, were under the necessity of reading the Riot Act.

On the 21st December last, the Bishop of Cashel admitted to Holy Orders six Deacons and four Priests. The Bishop of Meath having been dangerously ill, and not being yet wholly recovered, his medical advisers have recommended that he should for some time absent himself from his duties in Parliament as one of the Irish Representative Bishops for the present session.

The Earl of Erne has given a site for a new Church at Lisnaskea, with a donation of £500 towards its erection. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of £50 towards the same object.

The *Dublin Evening Post* mentions, "on unquestionable authority," that some of the Roman Catholic Clergy, who had become unpopular on account of inveighing against secret societies and their inevitable results, have been served with notices to desist.

UNITED STATES.

We regret to find that Dr. Doane, the Bishop of New Jersey, has become implicated in a most unpleasant misunderstanding with some members of his Diocese and likewise some of his brother Diocesans. On this subject we clip the following from the *Gospel Messenger*:

THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY.

We have read attentively Bishop Doane's Pamphlet noticed in our last. Our readers are no doubt aware that some years since Bishop Doane was deeply involved in pecuniary difficulties, consequent upon his exertions in behalf of the Church in erecting and conducting St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College. As is usual in cases when clergymen become involved, various reports prejudicial to the character of the unfortunate were circulated. At the Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey in 1849, a memorial proposed an investigation into these rumours. The subject was most fully and fairly discussed; and so well satisfied were the members of that body of the entire falsity of the charges made against their Bishop, that by a unanimous vote they refused to take any action in the matter. It was hoped that this subject would never again be raised. Public opinion had settled into the conviction that whether the Bishop had been imprudent, too enthusiastic, or too sanguine, or from whatever other cause his troubles might have originated, there was nothing dishonourable in his failure. But it seems that in the whole Diocese of New Jersey were to be found four laymen who considered the reports in circulation sufficient ground for a presentment. Accordingly they address letters for that purpose to Bishops Meade, Burgess and Melville, who instead of proceeding to present their brother for trial, urge him to call a special Convention to investigate the charges made against him, and point out the course which that Convention should pursue in such investigation. In his pamphlet, Bishop Doane complains that instead of being satisfied with the unanimous opinion of a Convention, already given, they prefer to listen to the voice of four laymen of his Diocese. He asserts that had they acted upon the precept "Go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone"—had they sought a personal interview with the accused as they had abundant opportunity to do—visited the city of Burlington and made inquiries for themselves, they could easily have been satisfied that the injurious reports in circulation were groundless.

In the course of the pamphlet the charges made by the four laymen are examined, and in our opinion most triumphantly refuted. It is shown that in some instances the accusers have not taken the trouble to consult records which were within their reach, and which would at once have disproved some of their statements.

If the Bishop uses strong language and rebukes with severity, the circumstances under which he writes should be taken into consideration. He had undertaken a task which none but a man of his energy and ardent temperament would have conceived possible. To the success of his enterprise he had devoted everything, and relied, too confidently, on the zeal and liberality of Churchmen to sustain him. The calumnies which were rife at his failure, most galling to an honourable mind, he had endeavoured to live down; and now when he and his friends believed that public opinion had given him an honourable acquittal, old rumours are revived, and the complaints of a few are suffered to outweigh, in the minds of three Bishops of the Church, the unanimous voice of a Diocese. Under such circumstances it is by no means strange that the Bishop should feel most deeply aggrieved.

It will be seen by reference to another column that a special Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey has been called, though not precisely for the purpose advised by the three Bishops. What may be the result of this unfortunate matter it is impossible to say. Unless however, there has been an entire revolution in the opinions of the people it can not be doubted that the Diocese of New Jersey will again unanimously sustain its Bishop.

We see it is stated that a case will shortly come before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, whether a Roman Catholic Priest can become a citizen of the United States, on the ground that he has sworn allegiance, both spiritual and temporal, to a foreign Potentate. The ground for the action is the voting of a

Priest at the late election in Boston, and his vote being challenged and protested against—the protesting party carrying the question up for a decision.

FOREIGN.

PRUSSIA.—"In some articles on the state of Protestantism in Germany, the *Christian Times* draws the following sketch of the Prussian Church:—

"The King of Prussia is the head of the Prussian Church. In this capacity he is called the 'Supreme Bishop.' He is assisted by a consultative 'Upper Consistorial Council,' appointed by himself, and responsible only to himself. There is besides, in each province, a special consistory, the highest civil officer of the province—the Ober-President—being placed at its head. The vice-president must be a theologian; he holds the office of General Superintendent, and has usually the title of Bishop. Neander was one of these Bishops. These dignitaries are likewise appointed by the King, and are answerable to the Upper Consistorial Council. The provincial consistories consist of eight or ten preachers or theological professors. Further, each province is divided into circles, sometimes thirty or forty in number, over which is placed a superintendent nominated by the Government, and accountable to the Provincial Consistory. Beneath him stand pastors of some twenty or thirty cures. These pastors are required to meet the superintendent once every four or five weeks, through whom alone they can hold an efficient communication with the consistories.

"Thus every pastor, every member of the clergy, every consistory, is placed absolutely in the hands of the Government—that is, of the 'Supreme Bishop,' from whom all ecclesiastical authority emanates, and to whom the whole Church is eventually alone responsible.

"Since the revolution of 1848, under the pretext of separating the Church from the State, the Church of Prussia has been made independent of the civil powers; so that neither the Legislature, nor the common law tribunals, can interfere in, or in any manner take cognizance of, any questions in which ecclesiastical interests are involved. This gives to the Church, or rather to its 'Supreme Bishop,' in his spiritual capacity, a practical sacerdotal authority more stringent and absolute than even that which the Pope of Rome, whatever his pretensions may be, can really exercise."

INDIA.—"We learn from the *Ceylon Times* that a body of twenty-two of the clergy, headed by Archdeacon Bailey, addressed a requisition to the Bishop of Colombo, to join them in a remonstrance to Government against the renewed connection of the British Government with the native superstitions by reviving the practice of signing commissions appointing the high priests of Wihares and the Basnaik Nillemes or lay chiefs of Dewales, abandoned six years ago. The Bishop declines on the ground."

"That the alleged renewal of an idolatrous connection with Buddhism on the part of the Ceylon Government appears to be assumed in the memorial rather than proved. The act on which this supposition is grounded partakes in no respect, if I am correctly informed, of a religious character. The appointments referred to are described to me as merely civil instruments or deeds—and have no other effect than that of investing certain persons with a legal tenure, or right of trusteeship in property of which they are the undoubted owners, and of which the continued possession was guaranteed to them by solemn compacts on their cession of this country to British rule."

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE MERSEY.—Upwards of eight millions of people cross the Mersey annually to the different ferries on the Cheshire side of the river.

A CHALLENGE TO THE YANKEES.—We understand that Mr. Charles Mare, the eminent ship-builder, of Blackwall, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any that they can produce for a thousand guineas. The tonnage of the ships to be from 50 to 300 tons.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF NELSON.—The colossal statue of Nelson, to be erected in the market-place of Norwich, near which city the hero was born, has just been finished by Mr. Thomas Milnes, and will forthwith be removed from London to its destination. It is carved from a fine block of Sicilian marble.

FOREIGN SUGAR ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The total quantity of foreign sugar retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom in the year 1850 was 1,009,684 cwt.; in 1849, 511,755; in 1848, 1,246,230; in 1847, 990,814; in 1846, 6,16,849. The great majority of the sugar imported was from Cuba and Brazil.

Upwards of one thousand fires occurred during the past year. The amount of property insured is estimated at £300,000,000.

The election for the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford was to take place yesterday. It has, however, already been virtually decided in favour of the only remaining candidate, the Rev. T. L. Cloughton, of Trinity College, Vicar of Kidderminster.

A law has been recently passed in England compelling all kinds of steam machinery employed in factories, printing establishments, &c., to be so constructed as to consume their own smoke, under a penalty of from £2 to £5 for every day of delay in conforming to the law.

It is understood that the increase of correspondence, from cheap postage, has now arrived at a point at which the gross revenue of the Post Office actually exceeds the highest amount, it ever reached under the old rates. As regards the net revenue it will, of course, be a long time before a similar result is gained owing to the increased expenditure. This expenditure, however, arises in a great measure from the use of railways, while it also appears that the number of newspapers conveyed gratuitously is twice as large as at the former period. The Great Exhibition has had some influence in augmenting the receipts of the past year, but the increase from general causes has all along been so steady as to render it unlikely that they will ever again fall below what was obtained in the days of heavy charges.—*London Evening Mail.*

POLITICAL.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS AND GUNPOWDER INTO THE CAPE COLONY.—The Earl of Malmesbury moved for the returns of all arms and gunpowder imported into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and for copies of all ordinances of the Governor of the colony on the subject. Since he had first mentioned this subject he had learned that a considerable trade had been going on many years in arms and gunpowder between the Cape

Colony and the Kaffirs. To this trade he thought might be fairly attributed the failure of her Majesty's arms in the war with the Kaffirs. It appeared that the trade was carried on through Natal and a port further north belonging to the Portuguese. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had first learned this from the report of Commissary-General Miller, and the noble Earl had immediately despatched a communication to the Governor, which did him great credit. The noble Earl was the only public man who was ignorant of the fact—he was only one out of a hundred who did not know, and though, at the head of the department, he was responsible, the great blame must rest on his subordinate officer for not acquainting him with the fact. There was a law in the colony certainly against trading, but it did not seem to have ever been put in force. It was quite evident that this trade had been going on for many years, and that the Noble Earl had been until very lately entirely ignorant of it; he wished, therefore, to know what means the Noble Earl proposed to take to stop the trade. It was evident that the steamer which the Noble Earl had mentioned as having been sent to blockade the coast would not be sufficient for that purpose; and he would suggest that, since the slave trade had been to a great degree repressed, some of the sixteen vessels of the above slave-trade squadron should be sent down for the purpose. Earl Grey said it was a notorious fact that a trade in gunpowder had for many years been carried on with the Kaffirs. It was no fault of the law, which was sufficiently severe; and when the subject had been submitted to the Executive Council in 1842 that Council had not thought it either necessary or possible to add to their stringency, but attributed the whole difficulty of stopping the traffic to the nature of the country and the scattered population on the frontier. All the powder which had reached the Kaffirs was smuggled through our own ports after it was landed there, and not before; and it was utterly impossible to find any coast where smuggling would not be impossible.

Her Majesty's Ministers have determined to call out the militia. We trust that this ancient and constitutional force will be permanently established. This would be best effected by allowing our soldiers and sailors after a certain length of service, to retire with a pension into the militia. These old veterans would thus have an honourable retreat at the close of life, and be able to instruct the recruits in their military duties, who might form an admirable nursery for the army.—To carry this plan out with the best effect, the yeomanry cavalry, militia, and coast-guard should all be joined together. The sailors might then retire into the militia. Thus we should always have a body of men ready to defend the country in case of invasion.

THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—Mr. Slaney moved "for a standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider suggest, and report, from time to time, measures to remove legal and other obstacles which impede the investments and industry of the humbler classes." Mr. Slaney attributed most of the obstacles which instructed the object he had in view to the operations of the law of partnership, the expense of obtaining charters of limited liability, and the necessity of going to the Court of Chancery in the event of dispute.—Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion. The appointment of a standing committee of the kind proposed was altogether without precedent, and calculated to produce much mischief. Still he might intimate that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the whole law of partnership. For Mr. Labouchere's own part, he had no wish to place restrictions upon the investments of the poor or the rich, beyond such an experience had shown to be necessary to prevent fraud.—After remarks from Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Headlam, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Sotherton, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Thomas Baring, and Mr. Trelawney, Mr. Stanley expressed his satisfaction at the intimation given by Mr. Labouchere, and withdrew his motion.

THE GOVERNMENT BALANCE-SHEET.—On Saturday, in a Parliamentary document, an account was given of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th January last. The net receipts were £52,233,006 19s. 5d.; and the expenditure £49,506,910 11s. 7.; leaving the excess of income over the expenditure, £2,726,396 4s. 10d.

IRELAND.

DOMESTIC.

THE POTATO CROP.—The flooded state of the country has greatly impeded agricultural operations, including the planting of potatoes, for which a great breadth of land has been set apart, many landowners having offered tracts for conacre—the old system before the famine—at £8 per acre. This is the rate charged in the county of Limerick, where, however, the land is generally of prime quality. It is probable that there will be an immense potato crop this year.

DUBLIN WEDNESDAY MORNING.—CRIME IN THE NORTH.—(From the *Monring Chronicle* Correspondent.)—I have just seen accounts from the disturbed districts, which give a very disheartening representation of the state of affairs in a large district, comprising portions of Monaghan, Armagh, and Louth, and state that the secret organization is gradually extending into Down and other countries. The worst feature in the case is that a formidable combination exists against the payments of rents, and such is the state of alarm amongst landlords that several of them have given up all notion of enforcing payment under present circumstances. It is stated that the Presbyterian tenantry, in some localities, are offering a passive resistance to rents, and the organization, with this object, has reached an alarming height amongst the tenantry generally in some places.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.—According to a return just issued, the number who received out door relief in Ireland, during the year ended the 29th of September, 1848, was 1,419,020; 1849, 1,210,486; 1850 348,899; and 1851, 62,261.

MANUFACTURING IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—While too many districts of Ireland are in so depressed and wretched a state we hail with great satisfaction whatever symptoms of improvement present themselves. Amongst them we may notice that at a dinner given by Messrs. Wilson and Son, of Balbriggan, to their workmen, a short time since, it was mentioned that the branch (the hosiery weaving) of Irish manufacture was much indebted to the exertions of Mr. C. Glenny, of 33, Lombard street, Lombard-street, London, for a continuance of the employment Messrs. Wilson and Son have so long given, in furnishing the genuine Balbriggan hosiery manufactured by them to the Nobility and Gentry of England. At the dinner the men voluntarily proposed a subscription to present Mr. Glenny with a piece of plate. A silver waiter has since been purchased, scientifically engraved with the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Charles Glenny, of 33, Lombard street, London, by

the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Wilson and Son, of Balbriggan, in testimony of their gratitude and respect for the spirited exertions he has successfully made in the revival of the Balbriggan hosiery trade.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE MONUMENT AT WATERLOO.—We take the following from the Paris correspondence of the *Daily News*:—"The Duke of Bassano, the new French envoy to the court of Belgium, arrived at Brussels on Thursday last. I am able to assure you, on good authority, that one of the demands which M. de Bassano is charged to make from the Belgian government is the removal of the monumental lion from the field of Waterloo, and the demolition of the pyramidal mound of triumph which it crowns. You are aware that soon after the revolution of July the destruction of the same trophy was talked of as a point insisted on by the government of Louis Philippe; and when the French expedition returned from the siege of Antwerp, in passing over the plains of Waterloo, it was expected that they would have taken the law into their own hands, and hurled the offensive symbol of victorious force from his proud eminence. But they were dissuaded from this violent project by an officer, who suggested that it would be much easier to stamp the trophy with ridicule than to overturn it. Therefore, he proposed that they should knock out the lion's teeth and pare his claws. This practical-sarcasm was unanimously approved, and the expressive mutilation forthwith carried into effect. The application now made by Louis Napoleon for the demolition of the trophy makes one recal his laconic declaration before the Court of Peers, when he was tried for the seditious attempt at Boulogne. He then said: 'I represent as principle the sovereignty of the people, as system the empire, and as action the retrieval of Waterloo.' The first two points have been carried, and it is certain that no means will be neglected to achieve the last."

The *Moniteur* publishes a "communicated" note, declaring that there is no truth in the rumour of menacing demands being made on foreign Governments by France, or of its warlike intentions; and that the Government has not taken any one step that would shew a change in its pacific policy.

STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF PARIS.—According to the last census (1849) the population of Paris, *inter muros*, consisted of 945,724 inhabitants, without including strangers, who would probably make up the million, or even beyond it. Out of that million 160,000 persons are rich, or earn more than they want, so that 840,000 remain in a position not altogether satisfactory, 150,000 being in the public hospitals or receiving public aid at home. Each of the 840,000 persons is, on an average, supported two years in the course of thirty-five, the general length of their existence. The arandissements, taken altogether, have one indigent out of every 27, and the twelfth one out of every 53. The whole number of workmen and servants may be reckoned at 400,000, there being 320,000 of the former and 80,000 of the latter. One workman out of five, and one servant out of two, place something aside each year in the savings' banks.

AFRICA.

DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS.—Southampton, Feb. 15.—By the Royal Mail steamship *Severn* we have important advices from the coast of Africa, brought to Lisbon by Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Sampson*, which put into the Tagus on the 11th inst. for a supply of coals on her way to England with despatches and mails.

The *Sampson* reports the almost total destruction of the town of Lagos by the boats of the British squadron on the 26th and 27th of December, the English vessels sustaining a loss of twenty-five killed and seventy-one wounded, five of whom died subsequently, making in all thirty killed. The ships engaged in the attack were the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and some others, and the great loss of the English squadron was occasioned by the *Bloodhound* having grounded on a sandbank within range of a battery of thirteen guns.

It is understood that these hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the refusal of the king or chief of that place to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. It was accordingly determined to attack Lagos, and after two days' fighting, the object was accomplished, and the place nearly destroyed, an immense number of the natives being killed.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are of the 12th inst. The Queen had addressed the following autograph to the President of the Council of Ministers:—

"Prostrated before Divine Providence to thank it for its signal protection and infinite favours, my heart is moved at the demonstrations of affection and devotedness which I receive every instant from my subjects. Those demonstrations, however, might be centred in an object intended to serve as a permanent symbol of the religious and charitable character of Spaniards. To that effect, it is my desire that the Government should take the initiative and open a voluntary subscription, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the construction of one or more hospitals, in commemoration of the birth of my most beloved daughter, and of my re-appearance before my people after the blessings recently conferred upon me by the Almighty. (Signed) "ISABELLA."

"At the Palace, 11th February, 1852.

To this letter is appended a decree, according to which the hospital in question is to be named, "Hospital of the Princess." The highest amount of the national subscription is not to exceed 100 reals for each subscriber. Should the voluntary donations not produce a sufficient sum for the construction of the hospital, the deficiency will be made by the Queen; but, should the proceeds be more than adequate for that object, the surplus will be appropriated for the establishment of three other hospitals in the centre of the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.—We have received intelligence from Latakoo up to the 25th Nov., at which time a letter had been received there from Mr. Livingston, from the banks of the Songa, which it is stated "he and Mr. Oswell had reached on their return from Sebituani, a chief. These gentlemen had been much interested with all they had seen. They reached a large river (the Zambezi) and a country that might be almost literally called the land of waters and rivers. The largest of the rivers, which appears to be the principal branch of the Zambezi, is exceedingly wide,