

THE NEW BISHOP OF BORNEO.—It is generally stated that the Rev. Mr. McDougall, the senior missionary at Sarawak, will be appointed first Bishop of the proposed new diocese of Borneo, Sir James Brooke being strongly in favour of the appointment. Mr. McDougall was educated for the medical profession, and before becoming a clergyman of the Church of England held the office of demonstrator of anatomy in King's College, London, of which institution he had formerly been a student. It is believed that a commission will be issued to the Bishop of Calcutta, empowering him in conjunction with other prelates, to proceed with Mr. McDougall's consecration.

BISHOPRIC OF LYTTLETON.—It appears that the Bishop-Designate of Lyttelton had declined the appointment on the score of Mrs. Jackson's health. It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Rowley, late head-master of Bridgenorth school, who went out to the Canterbury Settlement as dean, will be raised to the episcopal office, and that a commission will be issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishops of Sydney, New Zealand, and Melbourne, empowering them to proceed with his consecration.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel taking into consideration the probability of a large influx of people into the newly discovered gold region of Bathurst, New South Wales, has guaranteed the support of three additional Chaplains for that district, to be sent as soon as well qualified men can be found. It is thought that for this particular service unmarried men should be preferred. The Society has also, encouraged by the representations of Sir James Brooke, voted an additional grant of £200 a year for the extension of the very promising Mission in that Island.

The Archbishop of Armagh has been elected Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, in the room of the late King of Hanover. His Grace has recently visited St. Columba's College, and has presented it with an additional donation of £300.

From our English Files.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHINESE ARMY.—The following extract from the instructions of the Council of the Celestial Empire to the general commanding their armies has never, we believe, been published in this country:—"Take notice of this in particular; you have to deal with people who wear breeches so tight that when once the soldiers fall they cannot get themselves up again. Your first endeavour must be to throw them down. Paint your faces as fantastically as you can, and when you approach the enemy, shout out and make the most hideous noises and grimaces possible to frighten and make them tumble down. When prostrate they are at your mercy."

INCENDIARISM.—I have just read an article on incendiarism, with an invitation to practical philosophers to solve the problem—how to remedy this evil. Although not a philosopher, may I suggest the following plan?—Let landlords build near their farms a sufficient number of decent cottages, to house the labourers employed on their farms, with forty rods of garden ground allotted next to each cottage. This plan is not impracticable, for four good cottages can be built, with the assistance of timber found on most farms, for I believe much less than £200; therefore, if each cottage is let for only two pounds a year, the landlord would receive a good per centage for his money. And I am satisfied nothing would so effectually secure farm buildings from the acts of the vile incendiary, as their being surrounded by a happy and contented peasantry, who, by the plan proposed, would have an interest in the preservation of their master's property. I hope this letter, if you will give it a place in your next week's paper, may induce more able and practical men than myself to take up the subject.—*Correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle.*

ROYAL CHARITY.—We learn from Cowes under date of Thursday, that 215 passengers of a ship named the *France*, of Philadelphia, from Antwerp, for America, which sustained a terrible shock from some unknown vessel, on the night of the 24th ultimo, by which she was reduced almost to a wreck, have been landed at East Cowes. On the situation of these unfortunates being made known to her Majesty, orders were given that they should be supplied with coffee, bread, and soup, from an establishment fitted up for the purpose by Her Majesty's orders at Kingston Farm, on the Royal estate. The Royal children contributed from their little gardens turnips, carrots, and other vegetables for the soup, and their little barrows may be seen every morning loaded for the unfortunate foreigners.

POPIH LOYALTY.—The following is a specimen of loyalty of Papists, from the *Tablet*:—"We respect the authority of the Vicar of Christ infinitely more than we do any musty Act of Parliament. We consider our allegiance due to the Roman throne first of all, and second to that, and in an infinitely lower sense, to mere civil Governments. We owe our loyalty to the holy Roman See; but *perish* the thrones of Kings and Queens of earth rather than that shall be in the slightest degree tarnished. As the spiritual power infinitely exceeds the temporal, so does our loyalty to the Holy See that which we owe to the Queen."

DEATH OF PRIESSNITZ, AUTHOR OF THE WATER CURE.—Priessnitz, the celebrated founder of hydropathy, died at Grafenberg on the 29th of November, at the age of 52. In the morning of that day Priessnitz was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine exclaiming all the while, "It is of no use." He would see no physician, but remained to the last true to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th he asked to be carried to bed, and upon being laid down expired.

ONE HUNDRED SHEEP DESTROYED BY A DOG.—We regret to state that, a few nights ago, Mr. Sheppard, of Chant Marle Farm, in the parish of Cattistock, lost in one night upwards of one hundred ewes with lamb. The flock, consisting of several hundred sheep, had been driven into the corner of the field by a dog, in the course of the night, and a large number of them were stifled. Many of them were found in the morning lying one upon the other, three and four deep. A few of them were bitten, but not very severely, which leads to the opinion that it must have been done by a sheep dog, as otherwise some of them would, probably, have been mangled. The ewes were all found in lamb, and on opening them thirty were found to contain twins. Mr. Sheppard's loss by this unfortunate event can be little less than £200.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

The late Miss Axford, of Bridgwater, has bequeathed the sum of £300 for the purpose of supporting a choir in the parish church—an example well worthy of imitation.

"PRIESTHOOD AND THE CAFFRES."—Under the above head the following statement appears in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of Saturday:—"We are informed, on creditable authority, that a pious Roman Catholic lady, resident in Dublin, whose son holds a commission in a regiment serving at the Cape of Good Hope, has actually given a large sum of money to the priests, to be expended in masses for the repose of the souls of the Caffres whom her son has killed, or may kill!"

The new King of Hanover does not appear inclined to walk in the path of wisdom and moderation which his father had marked out for him, and there is some probability of increasing dissatisfaction, if not disturbance.

FEARFUL INUNDATIONS.—Intelligence from Innsbruck of the 4th states that the battalion of infantry and the staff were delayed thirty-six hours by a heavy fall of snow and the accumulated mass of snow on the road. The accounts of the inundations caused by the overflowing of the rivers from all parts of the Crown lands are very distressing. In many parts dreadful devastations have been caused. In Murburg, the largest bridges have been carried away. The rushing masses of water as they passed through Murburg carried with them gigantic trees, which were torn up by the roots, fragments of houses, mills, carriages, timber, utensils, boats, and numerous animals. The inundation which caused these fearful disasters appears to have been caused by the bursting of a water spout in Corinthia. Many places in Corinthia are quite destroyed, churches, and hospitals were broken down by the fury of the water, and were speedily reduced to a mass of ruins. Many corpses have been found in the Tyrol; whole districts have been swept away; the telegraphic lines have been destroyed, partly by the water and partly by the fall of immense masses of snow. The mails have been stopped from nearly all parts of the country. The accounts from Agram are of the same melancholy character. The rise of the water nine or ten feet above the ordinary water-mark, combined with the heavy falls of snow, and the accumulated masses of water rushing impetuously from the mountains, have caused incalculable damage.

The following are found united in one person, residing in the Isle of Walney, viz:—Joiner and cabinet-maker, wheel-wright, thrashing-machine maker, ship carpenter, sawyer, occasionally black and white smith, bell hanger, painter and glazier, pump-mender, farmer, tea-dealer, grocer, oilman, draper, sexton, parish-clerk, and beer-house keeper! Verily, this person has many irons in the fire, and he contrives, with the assistance of a young man and his wife, to mind and manage them all!—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that it was determined at a late Cabinet Council not to enforce the Ecclesiastical Titles Act; and that resolution has been communicated to Earl Clarendon.

A recent report of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society states, that since its formation the Society has assisted in building 71, and enlarging 20 churches: in converting 2 buildings into churches, in endowing 46 churches, and erecting 73 parsonage-houses. The number of additional sittings provided is 42,055, of which 37,709 are free, or let at a nominal rent. The society has expended for this purpose upwards of £53,459, and has drawn forth the expenditure of £25,200 from other sources.

It is said that the sudden events in France have alone prevented a partial, if not an entire break up of the English Ministry, owing to the increasing differences between "the Greys" and Lord Palmerston.

Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., having some time since written some offensive letters about the Protectionist farmers of his neighbourhood, and otherwise offended them, they have warned him that he must not ride over their grounds while hunting; the consequence has been, that Sir Robert has sold his hunting stud.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, M. P., is fitting up a large house at Wilton, for unmarried agricultural labourers. The spot selected is in a very excellent situation, being in the centre of the borough. The house will be furnished with every convenience, and a housekeeper will be provided. The meals will be at stated hours, and the dietary will be ample but plain, and each inmate will have a separate bed. A library will be attached, and as one of the Curates of the parish Church will reside in a part of the house, he will occasionally deliver a lecture to the labourers. For all these advantages each labourer is to pay 4s. 1d. a week only.

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.—A curious fact for astronomers has just been ascertained. In the papers of the celebrated Lalande, recently presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Arago, there is a note to the effect that so far back as the 25th of October, 1800, he and Burckhardt were of opinion, from calculations, that there must be a planet beyond Uranus, and they occupied themselves for some time in trying to discover its precise position.—*Literary Gazette.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—It is said that Dr. Moorehead, of Tullamore, has discovered in the common parsnip an excellent substitute for coffee, by merely cleansing, cutting, toasting, and grinding it.

THE MIRACLE OF LA SALETTE.—The Bishop of Grenoble has issued a *mandement* authorizing the erection of "a new Sanctuary to Mary" on the mountain of La Salette, in which he vouches for the truth of the "most extraordinary event, which appeared at first incredible," announced five years ago, as having taken place on one of the mountains of the diocese, viz., an apparition of the Holy Virgin, who manifested herself to two shepherds (a boy and a girl) on the 19th of September, 1846; conversed with them on the misfortunes which threatened her people, especially by reason of blasphemies and the profanation of the Sunday, and entrusted to each of them a particular secret, forbidding them to communicate it to any one." Among the proofs which convinced the Bishop, after much hesitation, that the story was true, he mentions that "extraordinary cures were announced wrought in divers parts of France and abroad, even in extremely remote countries. Sick persons, whose cases were desperate, and who were given over by the physicians to a speedy death, or to perpetual infirmities, were said to have been restored to perfect health, in consequence of the invocation of Our Lady of La Salette, and of the use which they had made of the water of a fountain at which the Queen of Heaven had appeared to the two shepherds. From the first, we heard about this fountain, we were assured that it was intermittent, and only flowed after the melting of the snows, or after abundant rains. It was dry on September 19th; from the day after it began to flow, and without interruption since that date: a marvellous water, if not in its origin, at least in its effects." He then goes on to state that he prevailed upon the two shepherds to reveal the secret which "nothing could wring from them" to the Pope. "They wrote it themselves, each separately; they then folded and sealed their letters in the presence of

men of high character, whom he appointed to serve as witnesses to them, and we charged two Priests, who have all our confidence, to carry to Rome this mysterious dispatch." Upon these grounds the Bishop gives his decree:—"The Holy Spirit and the assistance of the Immaculate Virgin being invoked anew, we declare as follows:—Art. I. We judge that the apparition of the Holy Virgin to two shepherds on the 16th of September, 1846, on a mountain of the Alpine chain, situated in the parish of La Salette, and the *archiprêtre* of Corps, carries in itself all the characters of truth, and that the faithful are well grounded in believing it indubitable and certain." Several other articles follow, one of which "expressly forbids the faithful and the Priests of our diocese ever publicly to express themselves, by word of mouth or by writing, against the fact that we this day proclaim, and which from henceforth demands the respect of all." The *mandement* then orders the erection of "a Church as a monument of the compassionate goodness of Mary," and appeals to "the faithful" for their offerings.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—We learn from Mr. Ellihu Burritt, and the friends of this project will be pleased to learn, that simultaneous and energetic steps will be taken in Great Britain and the United States, to press it upon the consideration of the two Governments, during the next session of Parliament and of the United States Congress.—*Globe.*

MR. THACKERAY AT OXFORD.—Mr. Thackeray has concluded his on the lecture the Comic Writers and in taking leave of his audience at Oxford thanked his hearers for the extremely kind and friendly manner in which he had been received. He was thankful to have such a welcome and such an audience. In support of such cause, an audience like that was one of the immense prizes for which a literary man could not feel deeply grateful. He had, too, to thank hundreds of friends, old and new, for the extreme kindness he had experienced; he had to thank gentlemen of all classes in the University, and others unconnected with it, for encouragement. Whatever absurd stories might have been told to the contrary, he had received nothing but kindness at their hands. (Renewed applause.) "I take," he continued "many remembrances of your kindness home with me, and am most grateful." The lecturer concluded amid general demonstrations of the warmest applause.—*Oxford University Herald.*

CHRIST CHURCH, MOSSIDE.—A sermon was preached on Sunday last, by the incumbent, the Rev. W. Carpenter, in aid of defraying the debt incurred by alterations to the church, and a collection made afterwards, at which the noble sum of £268 11s 6d. was contributed. The Rev. Gentleman took his text from the epistle for the day, and preached a truly gospel sermon to his large and continually attentive flock.—*Manchester Courier.*

In his evidence before the Committee on Church rates, Dr. Lushington said,—"I would make the Church rate as simple as possible, confining it entirely to the repair of Churches, and to the finding things necessary for Divine Service; and if you did that, you would get rid of nineteen-twentieths of the opposition!"

CORRUPTIONS RECOGNISED AS ACKNOWLEDGED WORDS.—Massaniello is universally recognised as the name of the celebrated Neapolitan insurrectionist who at one time nearly overthrew the government of that kingdom. How few who use the word are aware that "Mas-Aniello" is but a corruption of "Thomas Aniello," so pronounced by his vulgar companions, and now raised to the dignity of an historical name. Hougoumont is a conspicuous feature of the great field of Waterloo, and a name familiarly used in speaking of the famous battle; in course of time it will be forgotten that this is a mere mistake, said to have originated with the great general who achieved the victory, catching up from the peasantry around the sound of Chateau Goumont, the real name of the little rural demesne in question. Nobody doubts, however, the right of the "great duke" to call a place he has made so famous by any name he might please to apply, and so Hougoumont it will remain while history lasts.—*Notes and Queries.*

A MURDER DISCOVERED BY BIRDS.—A gentleman who had been robbed by his servant, forgave him, on condition that he would abandon his bad habits; this promise he so far kept, and conducted himself so steadily as to accumulate enough money to enable him to marry, and to keep an inn on a much frequented road. About twenty years after the gentleman, travelling that way came to lodge with his old servant, whom he did not recollect until the man came forward, made himself known, and expressed how gratified and happy he was in again waiting upon him. He gave him the handsomest room and the best fare, but the night was no sooner in than the perfidious wretch, after so much show of attachment, stabbed his old master with a dagger, threw his body into a cart, and carried it to a river at the back of the house. In order to avoid discovery and to prevent the corpse from rising to the surface of the water, he pierced the body with a long stake sharpened at the end, which he pushed so far into the mud, that only a very small portion of the end of the stake was visible. A few days afterwards some ravens arrived from all directions and crowded the spot. Their increasing croaking, altogether unusual at the place, led the inhabitants to fancy a thousand foolish stories. The pertinacity of the birds was such also, that it was useless driving them away. This increased the excited curiosity so much, that the stake was at length, with difficulty drawn out, which was no sooner done, than the body rose to the surface of the water. Inquiries were accordingly made to discover the murderer, and the wheel marks of the cart having been traced to the back of the inn, the master was taken on suspicion, and confessed his crime.—*Faculties of Birds.*

FAMILY PRAYER.—A correspondent, writing to the *London Guardian*, says—"I am now at an hotel in which there is family prayer night and morning. A bell rings, and those who are staying in the house and disposed to join, meet in a room with the master and mistress and servants, when generally some clergyman who happens to be in the house officiates. The effect is evidently good on the whole tone of the establishment."

MR. HUME, M.P. AND THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE MUSEUM.—On the occasion of Mr. Hume's late visit to Edinburgh, he visited the College Museum; and, probably under the impression that it was free to all visitors, he was about to walk past the door-keeper, but was at once stopped with a demand for the usual charge—one shilling. The veteran reformer with some reluctance paid the charge, and entered his name in the book thus—"Joseph Hume, paid one shilling." After having done so, he turned to the keeper, and said—"Sir, the last time I was here I paid half-a-crown; I have now paid a shilling; but when I next visit the Museum I will enter free, or the country will hear about it."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH PREDICTED IN 1666.—At a banquet given recently at Dover, on the opening of the submarine telegraph, Mr. John Brett stated that it was over a cup of tea, early in 1845, that his brother and he first discussed the project, the successful completion of which they were then celebrating; and in the month of July, in the same year, they drew up a plan for not only uniting England and France, but Ireland, and other most distant colonies in India. Some of our most eminent engineers, he said, regarded the scheme as impracticable; but the jest of yesterday was the fact of to-day. Mr. Brett mentioned the remarkable fact, that in 1666 one Gilbert published a book, in which he said that the day was not far distant when men would be able to communicate from one end of the world to the other by means of electricity. This prediction may now be said to be in course of realisation, if not actually realised; and Mr. Brett believes that "not only Paris and Vienna, but Constantinople, Calcutta, Peking and America, will in a few years be our next door neighbours."

DR. NEWMAN AND DR. ACHILLI.—Dr. Newman has written the following letter to the *Morning Chronicle*:—"Sir There is an impression abroad, founded on what took place in court, that I do not believe what I said in the passage of my lecture which is the ground of legal proceeding against me. I should have noticed it sooner, except for reasons which it is not necessary to go into. I believe heartily what I have said: I have never wavered in my belief of it; and certainly should not have said it at all, or persisted in saying it, unless I believe it. Whatever I have said has been said already, more fully and in detail, and with extracts of original documents, a full year before I wrote in an article in the *Dublin Review*, and again in a separate pamphlet, which was in substance a reprint of that article; nor had it been met or answered by the person who I said the subject of it. And what I said against him I said simply in self-defence. It was in answer to the imputations which, in this town, he had cast upon persons whom I revere, and on a religion which I hold to be divine, to the prejudice of every Catholic here. Those charges rested on his personal testimony, that testimony on his former position in the Catholic Church. I was desirous of pointing out, as I expect to be able to prove, what his testimony, founded on history, was worth.—Your obedient servant, JOHN NEWMAN.—Birmingham, Nov. 30.

NATURE TRANSFORMED BY THE MORBID MIND.—Nature is not a mirror of one large plane, but a crystal of innumerable faces, wherein no two men see exactly alike; no man can see everything in its true relations, and the man of strong individuality perceives little more than the reflex of his own anxious countenance. Your confirmed croaker, for example, with ingenuity equal, but philosophy far inferior, to that of the man who wore himself out in the endeavour to extract surbs from cucumbers, will find matter for misery in nature's brightest aspects and kindest moods. He detects intimations of decay in the primal blush of Spring; Summer in her brightest noon cannot warm him with genial feeling; while the dolphin hued Autumn, as it fades into the ocean of the past, supplies him with boundless store of subjects for sombre moralizing. A morbid mind just as naturally distils wretchedness for itself from what is cheerful, as the wasp finds venom where the bee sips honey, or as the dyspeptic stomach converts good food into bile. The poet is, of all men, the most morbid. Sir Walter Scott consoles David Wilkie, who had written him in a desperate strain, by assuring him that occasional depression is the tribute that Genius pays to Humanity. It is not, then, wonderful that Caleb has found poetical evidence for his theory—it proves only that Thomson, Burns, and Tannahill were subject to the common lot; and that Coleridge had the right when he declares that, in thus impugning nature, they only "echo the conceit" of "some night-wandering man."—*Orlando in the Glasgow Citizen.*

AN EVENING SCENE.—"It was evening when I came upon the bridge, but not so late as to prevent one from seeing well the country about me, which at intervals went down into the water in narrow tongues of land with buildings upon them. Immediately on the heights above were an old tower and a monastery. Near the land some giant reeds rose up from the water, but did not sway to and fro the least, for there was not a breath of wind. The only noise was a splash of the water against a jetty, and the occasional jumping of a fish. On one of the strange-looking rocks there which come abruptly out of the water, as if asking you a question from the deep, reposed a meditation crane standing upon one leg. On one side of the bridge the hills rise up around you evenly, and the mountains are well balanced in form; on the other side they descend abruptly, and ascend again, leaving a most picturesque gorge. Two poplars were to be seen on the lowland near this gorge. As evening deepened, and no more peasants returning homeward from the other side saluted me with their good night, the houses on the surrounding hills showed like glow-worms, and all was still, save the splash of the water on the jetty."—*Companions of my Solitude* (new work by Mr. Helps.)

THE LITERATURE OF THE DAY.—In certain of our most popular pr ductions at present there is an excellent showy nonentity. They are what is termed capital reading; you have great strife and tumult of words, no end of figures, which go on knocking their heads together in a way that is very interesting, and throughout a sort of power and plausibility which sweep you along with them, a little stunned and confused perhaps, but no less instructed and delighted. When you are well out of the hubbub, however, you begin to ask in what the instruction has consisted, you find yourself sadly at a loss. The cannonade was creditable and tremendous; but, as poor Napoleon used to complain latterly, there are "no results."—*Glasgow Citizen.*

THE SUPPLY OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.—There is perhaps no object in connection with the Church which, at the present moment, is of more practical importance than that of increasing the supply of additional curates in populous places. Now, there is a way provided for the accomplishment of this great object, to the success of which we all have it in our power to contribute. The "Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous places" was established expressly for that very purpose. And, according to its means, it has already done wonders towards attaining the end in view. But the demand for assistance far exceeds its means. At the date of the Society's last report they had as many as one hundred and fifteen unaided cases on their books, embracing a population of nearly eight hundred thousand souls—cases where the incumbents themselves are unable to provide more curates, and their pastoral labours are, in consequence, deplorably impaired, and often rendered altogether nugatory.