

ged to dine with the Earl and Countess of Jersey on Saturday evening. The party was, of course, put off on the instant of the catastrophe becoming known.—The Vicountess Villiers and all the members of the family (with the exception of the eldest son, Mr. Robert Peel, who is in Switzerland) arrived at Whitehall Gardens, within a very short period, and remained in attendance. Almost immediately after the accident his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, arrived at Sir Robert's residence in Whitehall Gardens, to make inquiries after the Right Hon. Baronet. At nine minutes after eleven o'clock last night, Sir Robert Peel breathed his last in the presence of nearly all the members of his family, of whom he had taken an affectionate leave only a short time previously. Intelligence of the melancholy event was immediately forwarded to Buckingham Palace, and by electric telegraph to several family connections of the Right Honourable Baronet, resident in the country.—The unfavourable character of the bulletin issued at ten o'clock on Monday night, will in some measure, have prepared our readers for the truly lamentable result.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO SIR R. PEEL IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.—The lamentable death of Sir R. Peel received a tribute of respect yesterday, from the Legislative Assembly of France. After the *procès verbal* had been read, M. Dupin, sen., the President, rose and expressed himself as follows:—

Gentlemen, at the moment when a neighbouring people, our ally, deploras the loss which it has just experienced in the person of one of its Statesmen most worthy of esteem, I think that it will be to confer honour on the French tribune, to express our sympathetic regret on this occasion, and to manifest our high esteem for the eminent orator alluded to, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, has never expressed any sentiments towards France but those of kind feeling and justice, and whose language has always been that of courtesy towards her Government. (Loud approbation.) If the Assembly designs to approve of my words, mention shall be made of the fact on the official minutes of our sittings.

Unanimous marks of assent arose from every part of the Chamber, and some time elapsed before the business of the day was proceeded with.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Accounts from the west coast of North America mention that her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator* had passed through the Straits of Magellan.

STEEL PENS.—The manufacture of steel pens may now be included among the curiosities of the manufacture we have been considering. For producing them the best Dannemora—Swedish iron—or hoop iron is selected. It is worked into sheets or slips about three feet long, and four or five inches broad, the thickness varying with the desired stiffness and flexibility of the pen for which it is intended. By a stamping press pieces of the required size are cut out. The point intended for the nib is introduced into a gauged hole, and by a machine pressed into a semi-cylindrical shape. In the same machine it is pierced with the required slit or slit. This being effected the pens are cleaned by mutual attrition in tin cylinders, and tempered, as in the case of the steel plate, by being brought to the required colour by the application of heat. It unfortunately happens, however, that the process of tempering, upon which entirely the quality of the pen depends, is in most cases most carelessly performed. Some idea of the extent of this manufacture will be formed from the statement, that nearly 150 tons of steel are employed annually for this purpose, producing upwards of 250,000,000 pens.—*Robert Hunt, in Art-Journal.*

THE WILL OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.—In the Prerogative Court, before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, on Wednesday last, a case concerning the last will and testament of her late Majesty, who died on the 2nd of December, 1846, was moved. The will was dated August 14, 1837, and appointed her Lord Treasurer and Vice-Chamberlain executors. The instrument occupied five sheets of paper; upon the first side a line had been drawn nearly to the end of the page, and there were two erasures of a trifling character, unattested, on other sheets. On the back of the will was a memorandum, dated in 1849, to the effect that her Majesty thereby cancelled the instrument, and desired her executor to divide the property between her heirs, such heirs being her brother and sister. This memorandum was signed "Adelaide Regina," but was not attested. Dr. R. Phillimore moved for probate of the will as it originally stood. The Court thought there was no difficulty in the case. It decreed probate of the will to pass to the executors in the original form, without the line drawn through the upper part, and without the erasures.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The Paris *Journal des Debats* announces the death, in England, of the famous Siamese Twins. The *Debats* states, that according to the London *Medical Times*, the two brothers died of marasmus. A post mortem examination proved what has been constantly supposed by the faculty, viz., that the two cavities of the abdomen communicated by means of the hollow ligament which united them, and that the livers of the twins were connected by a membrane bridle about half an inch thick.

On Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a very splendid entertainment, according to the ancient usage, at Lambeth Palace, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy Festival. The guests assembled at the Palace at half-past six, to join in Divine service in the private Chapel previously to the banquet.

Yesterday, June 26th, the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to the masters and principal officers of the Freemasons of England. The guests appeared in Masonic costume, and the scene in the Egyptian Hall was extremely splendid. The novelty of the occasion attracted crowds around the doors of the Mansion-house.

ACCIDENT TO MR. GREEN, THE AERONAUT.—On Saturday night, a balloon, under the direction of Mr. Green, accompanied by another gentleman, passed over Gravesend, in nearly a direct easterly course, down the river. In almost a quarter of an hour afterwards, it descended suddenly, and fell into the river near the Jenkin buoy, off the Nore. A barge happening to be coming up to the river at that point, observing the floating monster balloon, made towards it, as did also the *Fly*, revenue cutter, and fortunately rescued Mr. Green and his companion *du voyage* from their perilous position. The Captain and crew of the cutter found great difficulty in securing the balloon, but the expedient adopted by the captain, namely, pouring a volley of musketry into it, so as to give, by the perforations, room for the gas to escape, in a short time enabled them to secure it. It was put on board the barge, and brought back, with its owner and his companion.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF THREE FOXES.—Mr. Cape, Cockermouth, has had three foxes sent to him as a present from a friend in Yorkshire, and of such vast

importance or value were the veniment considered that the gentleman sent his keeper with them in order to be satisfied of their careful and safe delivery. On arriving at Cockermouth Mr. C. resolved to treat them to as dainty a supper as it is presumed they would have enjoyed if at large and in their own country, and accordingly procured for them a fine young Spanish rabbit, which was forthwith introduced into their presence, but instead of being seized by the neck, after their fashion of grappling with a lamb or a goose, it was received with kindness and correspondingly treated. The rabbit pricked up its ears and hopped about, manifestly unconscious of the dangerous customers of which it had become the associate. The foxes, however, manifested no unkindly feeling, and from Friday last up to Monday morning the whole party—foxes and rabbit, were located and fed in the same apartment, and all appeared contented and happy. During the time they were thus living together, many scores of persons paid a visit to their domicile, and expressed their astonishment at the goodly feeling and evident contentment which prevailed amongst them. The foxes were on Monday morning despatched to Brayton Hall, as a present to one of Sir Wilfred Lawson's sons.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

PROCLAMATION OF THE POPE'S SUPREMACY IN IRELAND.—The new Popish Preamble has, in conformity with the brief of the Pope, issued orders for a National Council, to be held at Thurles. In his mandate, he assumes the following style:—"Paul, by the Grace of God, and favour of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, Delegate of the Apostolic See," &c.—The mandate itself runs thus:—"Whereas the purpose entered into last year by all the Prelates of Ireland, of holding a Plenary Council of the entire kingdom, has been approved of by our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX., now happily reigning; and whereas the same supreme Pastor of the Church has conferred [as appears from his letter, given in form of brief, under the date of April the 6th, and appended to this decree] on us the power of convoking, in conformity with the sacred Canons, the said Synod, and presiding over the same, even in quality of Apostolic Delegate: We, by virtue of the power thus graciously conferred, hereby proclaim and convocate a National Council of all Ireland, to be commenced in the city of Thurles, and in the seminary thereof [which place has seemed fitting and convenient to all the Archbishops of this kingdom], on the xviii. of the kalends of September, the Feast of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin [and may she be propitious to these our undertakings!] there to be continued on the days subsequent, and, through the aid of the most great and good God, be finished and concluded to His honour and glory, and the salvation of this faithful people." The object of the Synod is declared to be, that "all such regulations may be made as may confirm and maintain the Faith amongst us; drive away the dangers to which it is exposed in this country; increase the worship of God; promote the glory of the Sacraments; define the offices and duties of Ecclesiastical persons; supply, in fine, whatever is required for the emendation of manners, and the settlement of controversies." The Papal Brief constituting Dr. Cullen "Delegate Apostolic," and directing the convocation of the Synod, reserves the supreme assent of the Pope to its decrees:—"We will that the acts and decrees of the Synod be transmitted to the Apostolic See, that the customary examination being instituted, judgment may be given concerning them; and, if it shall seem convenient, they be confirmed and strengthened by our supreme authority."

The first official document connected with the National Synod of Roman Catholic Prelates to be held at Thurles next month, have made their appearance.—These consist of a brief received from the Pope approving of the intended Synod, and investing the new Primate, Dr. Cullen, with the character of delicate apostolic for the purpose of presiding over the deliberations of the Bishops; a letter from Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, communicating the substance of the Papal rescript and pastoral address to the clergy and laity of his Archdiocese, from the same Prelate, chiefly soliciting their prayers. Dr. Cullen emphatically warns his flock—"Against the spiritual dangers of the present time; contrasts the power of the Church in condemning error with the impotence of the sects, as shown in the late proceedings in the Anglican Establishment; shows that this power depends on the authority of the Holy See and the obedience due to it; explains the services rendered to the Church in the same direction by councils—general, diocesan, provincial, and national; and then comes to speak of the approaching Synod, and to desire, for the success of its deliberations, the prayers of all classes of the faithful, especially the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, the recital of which is productive of so many good effects; and their communications particularly on the Feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Of the Synod itself Dr. Cullen uses these words:—"The Bishops of the Irish Church have determined to hold a national Synod with all the forms prescribed by the canons of the Church. To give greater weight to the deliberations of the Bishops, the Supreme Pontiff has not only approved their determination to meet, but has also given authority to convocate the council, and has promised to confirm its acts if necessary, with his apostolic sanction." The business of the synod is stated generally thus:—"Our Church is emerging from a state of suffering and persecution in which many customs and practices were necessary which are not adapted to times of greater liberty and security. It is of great importance that such matters should be examined, and every amelioration that may seem useful introduced by common accord."—*Irish Paper.*

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The clergy of Kingston and its vicinity, having been kindly invited by the Rev. Mr. Stearns of Sacket's Harbour, to attend an ordination to be held there on Tuesday, July 16th, by the Right Rev. Dr. De Lancy, Bishop of Western New York. Four of the brethren determined to embrace the opportunity thus afforded them of becoming acquainted with that eminent and estimable prelate, and a portion of his clergy.

On Monday morning, July 15th, the time set for our departure, we were sorry to find that one of our number, the Rev. Mr. Rehmer, who intended going, was unable to do so on matters requiring his presence in Kingston; so with much regret we were forced to speed away without one who would have added so much to the pleasure and profit of our visit. About 8 o'clock, we stepped on board the *Northerner*. One of the noble steamers that plough Ontario's waters, highly credit-

ble both in her build and finishing to American skill and enterprise; and after a delightful sail of little more than two hours, we were landed safely on the wharf of Sacket's Harbour.

Scenery and weather both combined to make the trip a pleasant one. A gentle breeze was stirring just sufficient to wrinkle the surface of the lake, and to reduce the heat of the day to a moderate temperature; while our course lay, for some distance between Simcoe and Wolf islands, the shores of which varied with pasture grounds, again fields and patches of the yet uncultivated forest, presented a scene of beauty, in looking on which the eye of the lover of the nature's softer features would not soon weary. Simcoe Island is famed for its extensive dairy owned by Mr. Garrett of Kingston. As we were gliding by its green shores the conversation naturally turned to the famous dairy, and our astonishment was not a little excited by a very grave looking gentleman on board, who affirmed that the dairy consisted of 50 cows. "500 cows!" exclaimed we, "surely that can't be."—"fact, Sir," rejoined our friend. Knowing the imagination of our informant to be on some occasions rather powerful, we inquired further, and ascertained that the number of cows, unaided by magnifying spectacles, was 150 instead of 500 as asserted by the grave gentleman. Like the old story of the three black crows, the account of Simcoe Island dairy, lost nothing in the carrying. On our arrival at Sacket's Harbour, we were met by the Rev. Mr. Stearns, the worthy Rector of the village, who received us with extreme kindness, and conducted us to the residence of Mr. Dann an American banker, and warm-hearted Christian, who was our host during our stay on the American shore. No sooner were we introduced to Mr. D. and his truly delightful and well-regulated family, than we found ourselves perfectly at home, and the time that remained before dinner, occupied in pleasant conversation, flew swiftly by. The Rev. Mr. Stearns, had intended taking us to a place 12 miles distant, to witness the consecration of a Church by Bishop De Lancy, but the service taking place in the forenoon, it was impossible to get there in time; so we were forced, with some regret to remain in the village during the afternoon, and await the Bishop's arrival who was expected about tea time. After dinner, we amused ourselves with a stroll through the village, and a visit to a big ship built at the close of the last American war, but never launched; peace happily rendered her service needless. We have since been told that even if launched, there is not sufficient depth of water in the Harbour to float her; her builders do not seem to have looked before they leaped. The population of the place is about 1500, and it seems to be in rather a thriving state, though there was not that hurrying and feverish industry apparent in the streets, which you generally see in American towns. There are several substantial stone buildings, among them the Church, which was built during the last war. It is of moderate size, and neatly constructed, though not very ecclesiastical in its style of architecture or internal arrangements, particularly the chancel which is at once antiquated and inconvenient, occupying too little space, and having that heavily taken up with a cumbersome desk and pulpit rising one above another in the true old-fashioned way. I was rejoiced to hear a member of the congregation declare his intention of changing the chancel arrangements at his own expense if permitted. Would that there were many such Churchmen scattered through the hamlets of Canada; if such were the case, we would not so often witness the painful spectacle of the little village church remaining for years unfinished, unfenced, and therefore unconsecrated. The big ship we have mentioned, has a house built over it to protect it from the weather. It is of an immense size, and yet we were told that she was built in the incredibly short time of 28 days; of course not having been launched, nothing but the hull is built, but that is nearly completed. I am not scientific enough to hazard an opinion upon her excellence of design and execution; but certainly she is a monument of the wonderful go-a-head industry of the American people. May it never be necessary to move her from her docks for hostile purposes, or point her guns against the British shores. On a rising ground near the dock-yard, we were pointed out the spot where the British and Americans succeeded in a victory over each other during the last war, each party fired a single shot and then with admirable celerity ran away through fear of being entrapped and surrounded. The Bishop arrived late in the afternoon, and fortunately put up at the spacious mansion of our worthy host. We were introduced to the Bishop by Mr. Stearns, and found united in his person all the dignity becoming a bishop of the Church, and all the courtesy and refinement of the Christian gentleman. His conversation was exceedingly interesting as well as instructive, foreign travels, and the state of the American Church, formed the chief topics, and on these he spoke with a vivacity which entertained, and a fulness which informed.—The good Bishop also inquired into the state of the Church in Canada, with an earnestness which showed how warm an interest he felt in her welfare, and listened with deep attention to our answers to his various questions. The account we received of the Church's prayers in his diocese was most gratifying; her march is onward and triumphant. The chief impediment in her way the Bishop said was want of funds. With this need we could sympathize deeply, for it is one pressing felt within the borders of our branch of the one Catholic Church. And as Canadian Churchmen, we thought of our poverty with a bitterness unknown to our American brethren; what they were left by a good king they still possess even under a different government while we under nominal British rule, have been robbed of a great portion of the dower given by the same high and liberal hand, while our sacrilegious rulers threaten to take away, nay have taken away, as far as their power enables them, the remnant left by former spoliation. What a reflection for the dying bed of a Christian legislator professing attachment to the Church:—"I found my spiritual mother endowed by a pious king, prosperous and useful; I robbed her of her means of doing good, under the plea that she was too pure to require earthly assistance, and left her poor, languishing and in ruin as far as man could accomplish it. But away with such gloomy anticipations.—G-d forbid that we should ever view the awful spectacle of the almost-bratthen inhabitants of our distant townships raising up their toil-embowed hands to heaven, in execration against the men who to elevate themselves deprived them and their children of religious instruction, and left them in their wild forest to mourn over a gloomier spiritual desert with souls starved and aching hearts. A great number of clergymen arrived with the Bishop, including some of the Candidates for Priest's Orders, and these with some of the village Church folks, filled the large parlour to overflowing.—The evening passed away very pleasantly, we only regretted having so little of the presence of the Bishop, who was occupied most of the evening in presiding

over the examination of the Candidates by some of his Presbyters.

On Tuesday morning, the Bishop and clergy present, numbering fifteen, including ourselves, proceeded to the Vestry-room of the church, about ten o'clock, where all the service arrangements were made, and entered the body of the church, at half-past ten o'clock, the hour of service. There was a very respectable, though by no means a large congregation present,—by far the greater part of it consisting of females. The services of the day were exceedingly interesting.—four Deacons were admitted to the Priesthood, and ten young persons were confirmed. All was performed in strict accordance with the Rubric; and the service was therefore solemn and interesting. Morning Prayers were read jointly by the Rev. Mr. Devanport, of Oswego, and the Rev. Henry Brent of Barfield; while the Rev. Wm. Greig, of St. Paul's, Kingston, and the Rev. T. W. Allen, of Sydenham, assisted with several of the American clergy in the laying on of hands. The candidates for ordination were presented by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of Watertown; the preface of the Confirmation Service was read by Mr. Treadway, of Lewiston; and the Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Brownville. The preacher took his text from 1 Cor. iv. 1; and delivered with great earnestness a very able and eloquent sermon, explaining the nature of the Ministerial office, and the greatness and responsibility of the trust committed to it. The discourse was one indeed well calculated to command attention and to edify, being clear and sound in its statements, forcible in its reasoning, and pointed in its application. We were glad to see the laity remain for communion,—fifty and upwards coming forward to the Lord's table on the occasion. Owing to the Ordination and Confirmation being held at the same time, the Bishop did not deliver an address to the recipients of the latter ordinance. His manner is exceedingly impressive. I was particularly struck with his solemn fervour in repeating the sentence of Confirmation. Most delightful indeed was the whole service; every thing was done decently and in order; and we trust also to the edification of the clergy and laity present on the holy occasion. In the evening, the Bishop held a Confirmation at Dexter, a small village, seven miles off; whither we regretted it was not convenient for us to accompany him.

Shortly after dinner, having taken leave of the good Bishop, we set out for Watertown, ten miles distant, accompanied by Mr. Stearns, and reached that place about seven o'clock, after a very hot though by no means an uninteresting ride; for the country on all sides was well cultivated, and covered with luxuriant crops. Watertown is a very flourishing place, situated on the Black River, which furnishes fine water power to various manufactories—the great producers of the town's prosperity: its population is about 6000, and is rapidly increasing. It suffered much from fire about a year ago, the Episcopal church being among the buildings destroyed: it was, however, insured, and from the insurance and the subscriptions of the congregation, a new and beautiful edifice (of wood) is in course of erection, and in the Gothic style. Mr. Upjohn, of New York, is the architect,—a sufficient guarantee for its correctness and beauty of design; all the timbers are planed, and bound together by massive iron screws. We were surprised that stone was not used; but Mr. Norton, the Rector, informed us that there was a prejudice against that material, owing to its real or fancied liability to contract dampness. There, too, the Church is progressing rapidly. Among the other public buildings here, we noticed what we seldom see in Canada,—a Universalist meeting-house—a large, gloomy, stone building: we were happy, however, to hear, that its heretical worshippers were fast diminishing. A great many of the public buildings having been erected since the fire, the town has an air of newness; while the immense number of windows, in proportion to their size, give them a strong but at the same time insecure appearance. On the whole, it is a fair sample of Young America,—full of enterprise, activity, and love of display. About nine o'clock, we bid the worthy Rector good-bye, and wended our way back to Sacket's Harbour, taking the thriving villages of Brownville and Dexter on our way, and leaving Mr. Stearns at the latter place. We reached our destination after eleven o'clock, obliging our host to give us admittance in person, all the household having retired to rest, and soon sought our respective chambers, well satisfied with the doings of the day, and well tired with his exercises. Next morning, we prepared for departure from our kind and hospitable friends. After breakfast, we went to visit the Garrison, accompanied by a gentleman of the village, who was kind enough to be our guide. It seemed to be a clean, convenient, and airy place, well exposed to the air from the Lake; but it did not strike us as quite impregnable, particularly while manned as at present, with hardly a company of soldiers. We received much kindness from the Colonel in command, on whom we called, and who took us through the place, pointing out the use and object of its various buildings. The hospital is far the finest building of the whole. It is built of stone, and divided into large, airy rooms, furnished with marble mantle pieces and bathing closets, &c. We had to make our visit short, in order to be in time for the boat; so, shaking hands with the courteous Colonel, we returned to Mr. Dann's, and bidding his family farewell, we reached the dock, where, after some time, the *Northerner* arrived, which landed us safely in Kingston about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Thus ended our very pleasant, and I trust profitable trip to our Republican neighbours. Nothing could exceed the kindness we experienced on the occasion from every one with whom we came in contact. Nothing was heard by us that could for a moment offend a Briton's ear, or even shock his prejudice. The object of every one around us seemed to be to make our short stay among them as pleasant as possible. I should here mention, that several influential Church people called on us during our short stay at Sacket's Harbour. It was delightful to witness the unanimity of sentiment existing among the clergy on points of doctrine, and usage; and the reverence and affection felt by both laity and clergy for their Right Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of the Diocese. Thus united in one faith, under one Shepherd, and breathing the spirit of the one undivided Catholic Church, we hope and expect great things from the Church of Western New York; and God grant that these hopes and expectations may be more than realized. It will ever give us, who were privileged to make this visit sincere pleasure to look back at it,—unhappily as it was with anything that could give pain or regret, or excite any other feeling than that of full satisfaction.

One of the Times.

Kingston, July 27, 1850.