

things by turns. The pamphlet charged him with being everything by turns, and always a most immoral man. That in 1843 and 1844 in particular he had debauched the wives and daughters of those who came to consult him on religious matters, and that his conduct was in the grossest degree immoral and improper. The libel complained of charged him with an immoral connexion with a child of 15 years of age, and with a girl of 18 years of age—with a tailor's wife and a choral singer's wife at Corfu, and that he had been prohibited from preaching, and was deprived of his professorship at Malta, in consequence of the gross immorality of his conduct.

Lord Campbell—Does the affidavit state that application has been made to Dr. Newman to acknowledge the authorship, for if not it would not be right to go against the publishers in the first instance?

Sir Frederick Thesiger said the pamphlet appeared to be a lecture of Dr. Newman's, and those who instructed him wrote to him a letter on the 24th of October. That letter was written by Messrs. Lyons, Barns, and Ellice, and intimated to him that an application was to be made on the subject to the Court of Queen's Bench, and he was asked whether or not he (Dr. Newman) was the author of the libel, but his answer only went to say, that the matter being a legal one he would deal with it in that way, and send a message on the subject. The next letter was from Mr. Lewin, the attorney of Dr. Newman, and he merely stated that he had no instructions. Under these circumstances all they could do was to proceed against the publishers.

Lord Campbell inquired if Dr. Achilli denied the charges made against him.

Sir F. Thesiger said he did. While at Corfu, Dr. Achilli had a servant who was the wife of a chorus singer, but he distinctly denied that he had any criminal connexion with her. With respect to the tailor's wife, he also denied having had any connexion with her; and although the charge had been so made against him abroad, and a prosecution was threatened, it was never instituted. He distinctly denied in his affidavit all the charges brought against him.

The Lord Chief Justice—Take a rule nisi.

The Glasgow Courier says—"We regret to learn that Mr. Templeton, so long famous in Scottish as well as English song, has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

An American speculator offered 8,000 dollars for one night's use of the Crystal Palace, with the intention of giving a concert.

PRINCE ALBERT'S NEW PROJECT.—It is rumoured, that after the brilliant success which has been attained by the exhibition, Prince Albert intends to apply his influence to a subject on which, if he succeeds, he deserves something more than a statue. It is nothing less than the "regeneration of Ireland." The plan that is spoken of is the purchase of large extents of land, partly waste, but reclaimable; and the locating up in them persons professing various kinds of industry, invited from all the seats of industry in the world.—*Liverpool Standard.*

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD CROWWELL DISBROWE G.C.H.—We regret to learn that accounts reached London on Saturday evening announcing the demise of this distinguished diplomatist. The melancholy event took place on the 29th ult., at the Hague, where Sir Edward was the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain. The deceased gentleman was son of Col. Disbrowe, the representative of an old Derbyshire family, by the daughter of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He married in 1822 the daughter of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, and the granddaughter of the eleventh Earl of Cassillis. Sir Edward's life had been spent in the diplomatic service of his country. He has represented his sovereign at the Courts of Russia, Wurtemberg, Sweden and the Netherlands. His health had been for some months past declining. In 1831 the deceased received the honour of knighthood. He was a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Derby, where the family have been seated since 1400, having been previously settled in Northamptonshire. Maternally Sir Edward was descended from the family of Cromwell.

THE DANGER OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—No one knows exactly the state of a man's affairs except himself; therefore I do not presume to lay down a system for any one of you. Systems to be workable must be made to suit circumstances, and very likely there are not two families circumstanced precisely alike in the world. But I do know that no working man can live upon credit, and at the same time save anything. Credit is a marketable commodity, and in many cases one of a perilous nature to deal in, consequently it must be charged at a very high rate. Remember, if you do take it, you pay a considerable part of your wages for that which can neither lodge, feed nor clothe you. If this practice be continued through youth, manhood, and middle-age, you will absolutely have cast away a sum of money which if it had been deposited in the Provincial Bank as you earned it, would have placed you in comfort during your declining years.—Now, I hope you will remember that credit must be paid for, and act accordingly; for you and I both very well know that many a time we have had quite enough to pay for our goods without paying for more. And let me whisper to you that by dealing in this way we have not only to pay for our own goods and credit, but also for the goods and credit of those who deal in the same place, and cannot, or will not, pay for themselves. Another evil is the inducement which credit holds out to the people to take articles which, however useful in themselves, might for the time have been very well dispensed with. This applies more particularly to credit in a grocer and victualler's shop, especially to shops of this description where spirits are sold. Of all sorts of credit this last named is the most dangerous, and often ends in a reference to the Sheriff.—*Prize Essay.*

TRIAL OF MR. HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE BEFORE PRINCE ALBERT AT WINDSOR.—On Saturday some very interesting experiments took place with Mr. Hussey's American reaping machine, which seems destined to effect an important revolution in harvesting operations, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had kindly given Messrs. Dray and Co., the English patentees, permission to exhibit the powers of the implement in cutting some ferns and rushes in the Home Park. The weather was very favourable for the experiments, which were chiefly to consist in the cutting of fern. His Royal Highness arrived at the spot about half-past twelve, and having given the signal to commence operations, Mr. Hussey took his position on the platform, rake in hand, for the purpose of removing the ferns as they were cut, and the horses, led by a man in front, immediately started with the machine at a rapid speed, obliging the Prince and the rest of the spectators who were

following its movements to hurry at a smart pace in order to keep up with it. Away it went, ruthlessly decapitating the tall and nodding ferns before it, and shaving them close to the ground. Mr. Hussey, the while mounted on the box, and, diligently applying his large rake with a motion resembling the pushing of a punt, removing the crop from the machine as it was cut, and delivering it in a admirable order for the binder to gather and put up in sheaves. The team was then stopped, in order to allow the box to be removed for the purpose of showing the construction of the machinery to his Royal Highness. The inventor explained that the knives "clipped" the stalks with an action similar to shears, which enabled the machine to do its work more effectually when the corn lay in an unfavourable position than could be attained by the "cutting" action of Mr. McCormick's reaper, the latter being liable to slip over the crop without doing any execution if the stalks were much more bent in a contrary direction. The machine was again set in motion, when his Royal Highness remarked that one of the knives had cut through an ant hill and removed part of the turf. He asked the inventor what the consequence would be if the knife had come in contact with a flint? Mr. Hussey replied that it would be the fork which would in all probability first encounter the stone, and shield the knife, and that the action of the latter would still go on uninterrupted; but if by any accident a knife should get damaged, it could easily be taken out in the field, and a sound one be put in its place. His Royal Highness seemed to take a lively interest in the experiments, evidently regarding them with the eye of a practical farmer. The experiments having been concluded, his Royal Highness wished Mr. Hussey and Mr. Dray good day, and rode off to enjoy the sport of shooting.

In consequence of the delicate state of health of Professor Wilson the renowned Christopher North, he has been obliged to make arrangements for dispensing with the delivery of his lectures on moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh at the ensuing session. Principal Lee is to undertake the duty for the learned professor.

The Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth are stated to have purchased a chapel recently erected for one Burgess, a 'Latter-day Saint,' whose congregation have since deserted him, and intend using it as a school-house. The structure is a large one.

A lady, a convert from Romanism, was admitted to the communion of the English branch of the Church Catholic, last Sunday morning, at the parish church, Brighton Gazette.

Alexander Lee, the well-known popular ballad composer, died on Thursday morning. He was well-known amongst our vocalists as one of the sweetest and best composer of the present day. He never recovered the shock of his wife's death, the late Mrs. Waylett, some months back, and we regret to announce that he died in the reverse of affluent circumstances.—*Globe.*

Letitia Bowker, of Chapel-street, Bridgehouses, Sheffield, was, on Friday last, brought before the magistrates for refusing to pay her watch rate. It appears that the lady in question had, at a recent municipal election, tendered her vote on the ground that she paid rates, which, of course, was refused, when she declared that if she was not allowed to vote neither would she pay rates. On being summoned before the magistrates she repeated her determination, and they were obliged to issue a distress warrant.

SHOT EXTRAORDINARY.—As Mr. Hives, of Gotham was strolling over his grounds the other day, he observed in a turnip piece a rabbit, and, from its extraordinary motions in running, supposed that something was a pursuit. He waited for a few seconds, when he observed a weazel, and after that a fine stoat. Mr. H. laying with him his single barrel gun, coolly watched the progress of the chase. The rabbit being driven by its deadly pursuers from the turrips on to a piece of grass land, was overtaken by the weazel, which was quickly joined by the stoat, when Mr. H., with his unerring eye, levelled his piece, and finished their career by killing all three together at one shot! —*Millingham Journal.*

SAIN.—The concordat with the Pope has been recently published at Madrid, having been for some time withheld from the public, and its arrogant tone is represented to have provoked an outburst of criticism, betokening that its complete execution will be full of difficulty and danger. It declares that the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion—

"Shall rule and dominate exclusively, as of yore, in the whole kingdom of Spain, so that the calamities of the times shall cause no detriment to it, and all other faith be excluded; it gives those of the sacred office power to remove all difficulties and obstacles; it promises a new division of dioceses, and in the words— 'we trust to uphold things restored to their primitive state;'—it supposed to hint at the restitution of the religious orders; it ordains the sale of deteriorated Church property; and, in compliance with the prayers of our beloved daughter the Catholic Queen of Spain, that we have a care for the tranquility of her kingdom, which would be endangered if an attempt were made to recover the property of the Church already disposed of, it decrees that completed purchases and present holders of such property shall not be disturbed."

Inference to the hint of restoring the regular orders especially, the tone of the journal is so hostile and bitter as to imply that if the thing be attempted it may cause total sweeping away of all remaining Catholic institutions.

ITALY.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily News yes the following additional particulars of the state of Pœrio and his companions since their arrival at Ischia, from a gentleman who lately visited the prisons:—

"Asfr Mr. Gladstone's interview with Pœrio the latter gentleman, together with Pirrote, Bienco Captain Nisco, and Aricelli, were removed to the prison of Ischia, which is reserved for the worst class of offenders. When they entered the prison they found themselves in damp vaulted room, round which is a gallery. Here grids were placed, provided with hand grenades. The prisoners were commanded to confess their asserted crimes, they were carefully searched, and their money taken from them. For many days they slept on the damp ones of the cell. Two of the guards, viz., Fabozand Andretta, were removed from the prison, for having made a favourable report of the conduct of the condemned. Night and day they wore the heaviest irons, and when they received assistance from their friends they were only allowed to buy the necessaries of life from a sort of cook-shop, which the Government allows woman to keep within the prison, on payment for the me. For three months they remained deprived of sufficient clothing and every necessary of life. Their

prison became pestilential. The condition of the prisoners is now much improved, particularly of those who, like Pœrio, are in the infirmary, but all still wear their chains."

The same authority announces the death of the celebrated Jesuit, Don Placido.

Ceylon.—A correspondent of the Guardian sends the following brief statement of facts contained in a letter from a civilian, dated Ceylon, 12th Sept., fully corroborating all that our correspondent, "W. J. D." writes of the "official recognition of idolatry in Ceylon":—"Just now there is a subject of great interest in Ceylon. It is the connection of the British Government with Buddhism and Hindoism. You must know that on our obtaining the Kandyan provinces at the convention entered into between the Governor, Sir R. Brownrigg, I think, and the Kandyan Chief, in 1815, it was stipulated that the rites, ministers, and places of worship of the Budhoo religion were to be maintained and protected. Now, although this had been repeatedly made void by rebellions on the part of the Kandyans, yet up to 1847 it was observed in the very fullest sense of the engagement, and even beyond it, for we looked after the building and revenue of the temples. Gradually, however, this connexion with idolatry became more and more intolerable to the Government; so, without any breach of faith, Lord Torrington, in 1847, having assembled the chiefs and priests in solemn conference, restored the sacred relic, Budhoo's tooth, over which a British guard had been mounted, and with drew entirely from the connexion so unholy of a Christian Government and an idolatrous religion. He very properly engaged to protect them in all their rights, but distinctly gave them to understand that no further payment of expenses of devil dances and other ceremonies, and no more appointments of chiefs and priests, would be made by the British Government, but that the conduct of their religion was in future to be given up entirely to the people themselves. This withdrawal of Government influence materially weakened the Budhist religion, and opened a wide gate to the spread of Christianity. For the first time since we gained the Kandyan provinces the British government ceased to build with one hand and pull down with the other, ceased, in fact, to expend one portion of the revenue in supporting our clergy, and another portion in supporting the very religion which it is the intention to destroy by the propagation of the Gospel. And now Sir George Anderson has again renewed the connexion between our government and Buddhism, and has given out that he will appoint temple chiefs and priests! What will follow God only knows. We may once more have to witness Christians paying for ceremonies to propitiate demons.—Our main hope is that this unholy policy may be disapproved by the Home Government, as the present Colonial-office, having expressed its high approval of Lord Torrington's policy in 1847, can scarcely now approve a measure so conflicting. The Archdeacon of Colombo is making out a petition to the Crown which will be signed by the clergy, headed, I hope, by the Bishop, though this seems doubtful. I as assistant to a government agent at head quarters, cannot be called upon to recommend persons to be appointed conservators of idolatry by the British Government, but promotion may any day put me in the position of being peremptorily ordered to do so, and if such be the case I shall resign. M.—says his answer to the requirement of recommending priests, will be that he is not a competent judge of the necessary qualifications of a Budhist priest. B.—says, that as government agent, i. e. priest maker, his duty is to select the man most opposed to Christianity, and from his intelligence most competent to resist it and support Buddhism; as a Christian, to select a man for his stupidity or treachery to his own religion, best calculated to let Buddhism decay, so that the two lines of conduct are incompatible. Both M. and B. will resign rather than participate in this unholy policy of our Government. God forbid that the holy joy with which we are now celebrating the third jubilee of our venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be so soon turned into grief by a Government professedly Christian countenancing demon-worship! In Christian charity, let us hope all things even of a Parliament, whose maxim has too often been 'the end justifies the means,' or let us, at least, hope that there is a large majority who will not help to 'bow the knee to Baal!'"

Communications.

[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.

Sir,—You are doubtless aware that the new assessment law is a little inquisitorial, and asks some secrets that all do not like to tell. I was recently favored with a sight of the roll for the village in which I reside; and curiosity led me to ascertain the working of voluntarism. Two preachers are maintained here upon the system, and the returns showed that the Methodist preacher had an income of £25! and the Free Kirk preacher £65. The latter receives £5 as superintendent of education, so deducting this his income is £60! That is about the same as one of my labourers earns. While the former has to maintain a wife, and keep his horse on the sum of £23!! Now, Sir, I thought it worth while to communicate these facts, because it places the voluntaries on the horns of a dilemma; that either they cannot afford to pay (in a thriving village, much less in the back woods), their preachers so much as a common laborer earns; or, that their preachers have given in inaccurate returns. They may take which they please.

ALEX. MATHESON.

Smith's Falls, Dec. 1, 1851.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,—At a Missionary Meeting held in the Scotch Church, in this village, last week, one of the ministers who spoke on the occasion, a Mr. Smith, who is stationed in Darlington, as I am informed, said in his rantings about other denominations that "at the Cathedral in Toronto, no one was allowed to sit in the body of the Church unless they put in silver when the collection was taken up, and that men were stationed at the doors to prevent any entering except to the gallery, who had not silver to give."

As this famous Mr. Smith made himself quite conspicuous on that occasion, he may have left with the impression that he had convinced his hearers of the truth of all he stated, but I can assure him the reverse is the case, and but few, if any, will set him down, as one of the best of the large Smith family.

Yours,

O. P. Q.

Colborne, 21st Nov., 1851.

Colonial.

A VIOLENT GALE from the south-east passed over this district last evening. Since Thursday night a light wind was blowing from the east, and a quantity of snow fell with it yesterday, but as the evening advanced the wind increased almost to a hurricane, and did not subside till a late hour. We have not yet been able to ascertain all the disastrous effects of the storm. In exposed places along the river, numerous small craft were sunk or totally destroyed. In the Cul de Sac, a large sloop, laden with wheat, was sunk, and a bateau laden with wood was broken up. Several chimney-tops were carried away in the city. The steamers from Montreal, due yesterday morning, which were detained by the thick weather and afterwards tossed about by the gale, only arrived in port this morning. When the Quebec got to Bay Ste. Croix, yesterday morning, the storm became so bad that the pilots could not see where they were going, and had to cast anchor, but the gale was so violent that the stocks of both her anchors, and the arm of one, were soon broken, rendering them useless. Captain Rudolf then ran for Cap Rouge, although he could not see land on either side of the river. He, however, providentially made one of the piers off Cap Rouge Cove, to which he made fast after a great deal of difficulty. It is a fortunate thing that Captain Rudolf is an experienced seaman, otherwise we might have had to deplore the loss of the boat, and probably all on board. The brigantine Virginie, Boucher, Master, from St. Johns (Newfoundland) via Gaspé, lost her keel on Point St. Laurent, last night, then came to, at St. Patrick's Hole, letting go both her anchors, which she parted with almost immediately, and had to run up and drive ashore at Beauport, where she now lies high and dry. We learn from Capt. Houghton of the steamer Lady Elgin, that whilst he was lying to alongside the Quebec at Batiscan, a schooner driving before the wind, ran in between them and carried away the hawsers of the Lady Elgin and sent her ashore. Her rudder was also unshipped by the collision, and a part of the cabin slightly injured. The Captain however, by great exertions was enabled to reshipe the rudder, and proceed on his trip. Captain Houghton who tells us that the gale was the most violent he has experienced during the past ten years, also states that the schooner above mentioned, immediately drifted ashore, and would no doubt before this have gone to pieces. There are rumours of numerous accidents having occurred to the Shipping below, particulars of which have not yet reached us Quebec Mercury.

GROSE ISLE STATISTICS.—We find in the Ecclesiastical Gazette the Journal of the Missionary of the Church of England appointed to the Quarantine Station, during the season just terminated. The following extract will be read with interest. The number of deaths during the season has been 37,—16 adults and 21 children. The chief disease among the adults was ship fever, among the children measles and small pox. The total number of Protestants admitted to the hospital has been as follows: 75 male adults, 97 female do., and 133 children—total, 304. Up to Oct. 4th, only 292 Roman Catholics had been admitted. In this respect, the year is, I suppose, without a parallel. The preponderance of Protestants is accounted for by the larger influx of English and Scotch Emigrants, occasioned by the distress among the farming population at home.—*Quebec Mercury.*

QUEBEC BRIDGE.—Mr. Serrell the engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge over the Niagara, is now in town making a survey, for the City Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed suspension bridge in front of Quebec.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A VALUABLE EXPORT.—The total quantity of Dried Codfish exported from the port of St. John's N. F. from 1st of Jan. 1851 to the 16th Sept. of the same year amounted to 309,991 quintals—the value of which was probably over £200,000. This of course is entirely independent of the immense quantities of salmon, oil, seal skins, &c., which form such large items in the export trade of St. John's.

A despatch from Halifax, states that Mr. Howe's Railway Bill has passed the House of Assembly.—*Yves 34; Nays 14.* The great Trunk Railway will therefore be undertaken in Nova Scotia, as a Government work, in conjunction with Canada and New Brunswick.

GEORGE BROWN.—This Gentleman is progressing in his canvass; but from all we hear, there is no chance of his success. Mr. Law will have an overwhelming majority, news pour in from all quarters to the same effect; indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, an old resident, a working man, with eight or ten years experience in the Municipal Council, acquainted with every locality in the County, and knowing our every want. Moderate in his political views, he has a large number of temperate Reformers supporting him. Mr. Brown's views upon Negro emigration will do quite enough to keep him out. Why does not the gentleman touch upon this question in his address. We hope the electors will stick him to it.—We have not yet found out where Mr. Rankin is on this subject, but we suppose it does not matter much as he has neither hope nor expectation. All that is necessary for the Conservatives to do, is to go to the polls, a glorious triumph awaits them, do not forget that every vote counts one. Be not governed or influenced by having a majority against you in any one township, it is the whole number of votes which tells the story, the minority in a Township may belong to the majority in the two Counties; again we say, be active and industrious, commence polling as early as possible, never had the party so fine an opportunity of succeeding, they are determined and united North and South. Kent's member shall be a resident. Hurrah for the working man, defeat to our opponents.—*Western Planet.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last week as Mr. Dillon, his wife and Mr. Thomas Ryan were returning home in a wagon, the night was dark, and when within a short distance of their destination the wagon upset in a ditch on the road side, falling heavily upon Mr. Ryan and burying him in the mud where he expired before assistance could be rendered. Mr. Ryan leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss.—*Western Planet.*

An important question will now present itself to the reflecting mind. Are the Reform Candidates who are now presenting themselves for the suffrages of the people, sincere in their pretensions; are they deceiving themselves, or are they endeavoring to deceive their constituents. When they allow such paragraphs to appear as follows:—"Mr. Freeman goes