

no. It never entered my mind that the appeal for assistance in any way concerned me, with my poor children banished from the house of God by poverty, while I could only venture out under the friendly protection of darkness. I left the church more submissive to my lot, with a prayer in my heart that those whose consciences had been addressed might respond. I tried in vain to sleep that night. The words of the text, 'Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give unto your bosom,' seemed continually sounding in my ears. The eloquent entreaty of the speaker to all, however poor, to give a mite to the Lord, and receive the promised blessing, seemed addressed to me. I rose early the next morning, and looked over all my worldly goods in search of something worth bestowing, but in vain; the promised blessing seemed beyond my reach.

"Hearing that the ladies of the church had filled a box for the missionary's family, I made one more effort to spare something. All was poor and threadbare; what should I do? At last I thought of my towels. I had six, of coarse brown linen, but little worn. They seemed a scanty supply for a family of seven, and yet I took one from the number, and putting it in my pocket, hastened to the house where the box was kept, and quietly slipped it in.

"I returned home with a light heart, feeling that my Saviour's eye had seen my sacrifice, and would bless my effort to do right.

"From that day, success attended all my husband's efforts in business. In a few months our means increased so that we were able to attend church, and send our children to the Sabbath school, and before ten years had passed, our former prosperity had returned fourfold. 'Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over,' had been given us.

"It may seem superstitious to you, my dear friends, but we date all our success in life to God's blessing, following that humble gift of deep poverty.

"Wonder not that from that day I deem few too poor to give, and that I am a firm believer in God's promise that he will repay with interest even in this life all we lend to him."

Glances of deep interest unmingled with envy, were cast from the windows at Mrs. L., as, after bidding the ladies adieu, she stepped into her luxurious carriage.

Her consistent benevolence had proved to all, that in her prosperity she still retained the same Christian spirit which in her days of poverty had led to the bestowal of the brown towel.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Sayers, "if we all had such a self-denying spirit we might fill another box at once. I'll never again think I am too poor to give."—*Legion, or Feigned Excuses.*

News Department.

From Papers by *amer Canada, Sept. 13.*

ENGLAND.

We have already intimated, says the *Record*, the probability of a good appointment to the Bishopric of Grahamstown, and then adds:—"We have every reason to believe that the Rev. H. Cotterill, Principal of Brighton College, is to be the new Bishop. Mr. Cotterill is a clergyman of distinctly Evangelical principles, and of high scholastic attainments. He has seen service in the mission field, as chaplain in the Madras Presidency." [The *Guardian* confirms the correctness of the above information.]

The Earl of Cardigan has revived a discussion which, although little heeded by the public, goes on actively in private. It was to the private disputants that he was speaking when he appeared to be treating the Leeds people, last week, to a dissertation on the duties of a cavalry officer. Unfortunately, Lord Cardigan's theory of his duties squared with his alleged conduct at Balaklava, and omitted to touch on the main point of the issue. He lays it down that it is the duty of a cavalry general to lead his men into action, but that the enemy being reached, there his duty ends: he is not responsible for the conduct of the second line, either in making or in retreating from a charge. Now, the allegation is, that Lord Cardigan acted on this theory at Balaklava. Although he was one of the first to reach, he is also said to have been one of the first to leave the enemy. In other words, he led the charge, but he did not rally the scattered regiments and follow them—he preceded them out of the fatal valley. His theory is, that a General is only responsible for the direction, compactness, and momentum of the onset. We believe the correct theory is, that a brigadier is responsible for the efficiency of the charge, and the best possible order in the retreat. This question, called from the shades at Leeds, is quite subsidiary to the greater question—

—the blunder of blunders—namely, the charge itself—but that was the work of another Earl.—*Spectator.*

Professor J. R. Hind writes to the *Times* to announce that "the reappearance of the great comet of 1858 is near at hand." He writes—"Let me suggest to those who are provided with suitable telescopes, and are desirous of searching for this long-expected comet, that no time should be lost in commencing operations. Greater vigilance will be necessary in the winter months than during the summer."

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on Transportation have reported to the following effect: That a continuance of the system of transportation to some colony or colonies would be highly desirable, provided the system could be carried on with advantage to the colony and with satisfaction to the colonists; that in order to qualify a colony as a place for the reception of convicts, it is necessary that there should be within it a considerable demand for their labour, and that there should be such an amount of free population as would prevent inequality between the sexes and too great a disproportion of the convict element; that it would not be desirable to send convicts to Moreton Bay, the Red River, or the Falkland Islands; and that, as regards Vancouver's Island, there is not evidence ample enough whereupon to ground a decision at present, although the committee think the plan worthy of full consideration by her Majesty's Government. The committee call the attention of Government, in the event of a new convict settlement being formed, to the northern portion of Australia, and more especially to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria and the adjacent islands. Among existing colonies, Western Australia seems to offer the only field for the continuance of transportation. There the system appears to have been carried out with great advantage to the colony and satisfaction to the colonists, until within the last few months, when a change has been made in the selection of the convicts sent from home, and very much for the worse. The committee urge an immediate reversion to the previous practice of selection. The continued influx, however, of convicted prisoners into a colony so small as Western Australia will present many practical difficulties and require the vigilant attention of the Home Government. The committee recommend an early reconsideration of the provisions by which a convict is called on to repay the expense incurred in carrying him out to Australia, and in certain cases to pay a large portion of the expense of sending out his family. They also state that it is desirable to review and revise the provisions of the act 16th and 17th of Victoria, chap. 99, by which the terms of transportation, as previously existing, were commuted for shorter terms of penal servitude in England. They question whether the abridgment of the penal sentences, on condition of their being passed at home, is founded on just principles, and it is certain, they remark, that the change has placed a new and unnecessary difficulty in the way of well-regulated transportation. The minutes of evidence follow, occupying a space of more than one hundred pages.

Victoria park has for the last few Sundays been studded by congregations of different persuasions, listening to the arguments of controversialists. On Sunday week a note was taken by the police of the various meetings which assembled throughout the day.—The following is the result: Two Protestant ministers addressed the multitude; five Immanuelites, of whom one was a woman, five "total abstinents," and eleven infidels. Among the latter were two or three who used language of the most blasphemous description. One speaker gave utterance to sentiments of which the following fragments will serve as specimens:—"If there is a God, he is the author of all evil." "The Deity is unknown to man." "All crime emanates from a belief in God." "He knew nothing of a God." In consequence of these truly diabolical proceedings, the First Commissioner issued a notice, of which the following is a copy:

"Victoria Park.—Notice. Representations having been made of the great inconvenience which has been occasioned by the practice of Sunday preaching, which has recently obtained in this park, and of the blasphemous language which has in some instances been used by the speakers, notice is hereby given, that it has been determined that no further meetings for the purpose of preaching can be permitted. All persons are, therefore, requested to abstain from attending such meetings, and to furnish every assistance in their power to the park constables and others, who have directions to prevent such assemblages as those of which complaints have been made. By order of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c."

Sir R. Westmacott, R. A., the well known sculptor, died in London on Monday, at night, aged 82.

The most extraordinary overdose of chloroform yet known was wilfully swallowed by a patient recently in London. The man drank about four ounces at one draught (two wine-glassfuls). Wild intoxication, followed by profound insensibility, ensued; but after various relapses and accidents, he is now quite well.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

To the *Morning Star* belongs the honor of the first publication of the fact of the coronation having taken place. Our penny contemporary published on Monday the following telegraphic despatch:—

Moscow, Sunday, Sept. 7.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. was solemnly crowned to-day, at 12 o'clock. The ceremony took place in the Uspenski Sobor, and the act of coronation was performed by Archbishop Philaret, the Metropolitan of Moscow. Among the special ambassadors who were present, I was able to recognise Earl Granville, Prince Esterhazy, M. Castiborgone, and the representative of the Sultan. The proceedings had all that august appearance which immense preparation had designed. The weather was not only favorable, but superb. An immense crowd assembled at the Kremlin Palace and in the streets, and very great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonials of the Church, the procession to the palace and the decorations of the city, rendered the whole affair most inspiring, if not unprecedented."

The despatch appeared the next morning in all the daily papers without acknowledgment, but with the addition gathered from a French despatch, that "Count Orloff was created a Prince, Prince Woronzoff a Field Marshal, and Generals de Berg and Sumarokhoff Counts."

Another caravan of pilgrims left Marseilles on Friday last by the *Tamise*, for the Holy Land. At their head was the Bishop of Gradwardin. The Patriarch of Antioch, who is returning to his see, took passage by the same steamer.

A melancholy proof of the great distance a Minie rifle will carry a ball has been given at Magdeburg.—Some soldiers were firing at a target at 1,000 paces; laborers were at work 700 paces beyond—that was thought to be a safe distance; but one of the poor fellows was mortally wounded by a bullet. The *Spectator* says a sheep has been accidentally killed in England with the Enfield rifle from a distance of 2,500 yards.

"Mrs. and Miss Smith, from Scutari to Derbyshire."

These, says the *Daily News*, were the fellow-passengers of voyagers from the East who little knew that Florence Nightingale was at their elbow, under cover of the name of the good aunt who accompanied her. The simple *incognito* answered perfectly; and the long absent daughter entered her father's house as quietly as she left it. The workmen in a large manufactory in the neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne sent an address to Miss Nightingale a few days since, congratulating her upon her safe return to her home and friends. Miss Nightingale has returned the following reply:—

"August 23, 1856.

"My dear Friends—I wish it was in my power to tell you what was in my heart when I received your letter. Your welcome home, your sympathy with me, has been passing while I have been absent, have touched me more than I can tell in words. My dear friends, the things that are deep in our hearts are perhaps what it is most difficult to us to express. 'She hath done what she could.' Those words I inscribed on the tomb of one of my best helpers whom I left in the graveyard at Scutari.

"It has been my endeavor, in the sight of God, to do as she has done. I will not speak of reward, when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for. But I may say that to receive sympathy from affectionate hearts like yours is the greatest support, the greatest gratification that it is possible for me to receive from man.

"I thank you all, the 1,800, with grateful, tender affection. And I should have written before to do so, were not the business, which my return home has not ended, almost more than I can manage—Pray believe me, my dear friends, yours faithfully and gratefully,

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."

The superior ecclesiastical authority of the Grand-Duchy of Baden has forbidden ecclesiastics to become Freemasons, and has commanded those who already belong to that order to abandon it.

It is reported that the Sultan is to be made a Knight of the Garter, and that the order is to be conveyed to "his Highness" by Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms.