

immense. The misery into which they were liable to be plunged, must have been extremely terrible, since God thought proper to make such great efforts to save them from it. The felicity of which they are capable, and to which the Lord intends to elevate them, must be infinitely valuable, since it cost him so much to bring them to it. For what in the universe is of equal value with the blood of the Son of God? Disappear, all ye other miracles, wrought in favor of our souls! ye astonishing prodigies, that confirmed the gospel! thou, delay of the consummation of all things! ye great and terrible signs of the second coming of the Son of God! Vanish before the miracle of the cross; for the cross shines you all into darkness and shade. This glorious light makes your glimmering vanish, and after my imagination is filled with the tremendous dignity of this sacrifice I can see nothing great beside. But, if God hath estimated our souls at such a rate, shall we set a low price on them? If he hath given so much for them do we imagine we can give too much for them? If, for their redemption, he hath sacrificed the most valuable person in heaven, do we imagine there is anything upon earth too great to give for them?—*Saurin.*

### News Department.

#### Extracts from English Papers by the Arabia.

**THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE ON OUR CHURCH SYSTEM IN THE COLONIES.**—The Bishop of Melbourne, in reply to the address from the laity of Belfast (Victoria Colony), says:—

"It is my wish to establish the parochial system at home, and to place the clergy on the footing of incumbents there,—not liable to be removed except upon sufficient cause, alleged and proved before a competent tribunal. I wish also to establish the archidiaconal system, by which the diocese is broken up into districts, each of which is placed under the supervision of one of the local clergy. The office of an archdeacon is constantly to overlook his district—advise, encourage, and, if occasion arise, admonish the clergy—suggest and promote plans for building churches and supplying ministers. It remains to speak of the maintenance of the clergy. It is not desirable that they should be rich, but independent of anxiety and free from care. This is only to be accomplished by a distinct recognition of the scriptural doctrine, that 'that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel,' and, 'let him that is taught communicate unto him that teacheth, in all good things.' I am thankful there is a strong feeling on the part of the laity that the clergy should be adequately supplied; and I trust this will continue, so that they may never sink into the condition of that class in America; and this is more particularly needed in the prospect of continual diminution, if not actual cessation, of help from the colonial treasury."

**BAPTISMS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)**—The following is an abstract of a Parliamentary paper containing a return from each diocese in England and Wales of the number of persons baptized in each church or chapel of the Church of England, in the year 1841, the year of the census, and the total number:—Canterbury, 10,151; York, no return; London, 42,955; Durham, 16,707; Winchester, 22,860; Bangor, 2,373; Bath and Wells, 3,079; Carlisle, 4,171; Chester, 22,254; Chichester, 8,880; Ely, 12,124; Exeter, no return; Gloucester and Bristol, 11,007; Hereford, no return; Lichfield, 22,475; Landaff, 3,314; Lincoln, 5,274; Manchester, 28,933; Norwich, 14,970; Oxford, 13,184; Peterborough, 7,723; Ripon, 21,645; Rochester, 14,284; St. Asaph, 3,572; St. David's, no return; Salisbury, 9,487; Worcester, 16,868; Yorke and Man 1497.

**MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart, M.P., as Chief Commissioner of Works, has given notice that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to erect a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and has invited designs from artists of all countries.

**THE UCHATIUS STEEL PROCESS.**—The patent for the manufacture of steel direct from pig iron, by a chemical process, in which water is the efficient agent, has passed into the hands of the Ebbw Vale Iron Co., well known as the largest iron manufacturers in England, this firm having discovered that their iron fields contain unlimited quantities of materials suitable for making the finest steel by employing the new process.

An exciting incident took place at Ancona, a few days ago, in connection with Austrian martial law.—Two Italians were condemned to be shot by the mili-

tary tribunal, but whilst being marched to the place of execution, one of the men flung himself on his knees, protesting his innocence, and refusing to move from the spot. His energetic assertions produced a great impression on all around, but orders were at length given for him to be dragged forcibly to the fatal ground. At this juncture his companion requested permission to be again confessed by the father confessor in attendance; his demand was granted, when he revealed to the priest that he had sworn falsely against his companion, out of a spirit of revenge for an occurrence which had taken place some time before, in which a woman had afforded cause for dispute.—The declaration appeared sufficiently important to warrant a suspension of the execution, and an immediate investigation confirming the truth of the statement, the innocent man was liberated without further ceremony, and the criminal marched alone to execution in the presence of an expectant crowd without, who received him with reprobative hisses and yells.—Nath. a narrow escape.

#### UNITED STATES.

**INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.**—The Rochester Union says: "We have already given some account of the examination of the eye of a murdered man at Auburn, by two physicians, with a view of testing the truth of an assertion in an English paper, that the eye of a murdered man, by being subjected to a peculiar operation, will reveal the object upon which it last rested. As the subject is one of considerable interest, we give the statement of the physicians in their own words:—

"From the circumstance of reading Dr. Forbes' system of examination in the case of murder, which appeared in several of our papers a few months ago, we have been induced to exercise a similar experiment on the eye of the unfortunate Beadle, and trust the result will induce some of our readers to make the like experiment on the brute creation. At first we suggested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atropine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of the pupil. On observing this, we touched the end of the optic nerve with the extract, when the eye instantly became protuberant. We now applied a powerful lens, and discovered in the pupil the rudely worn away figure of a man, with a light coat, beside whom was a round stone, standing or suspended in the air with a small handle stuck as it were in the earth. The remainder was debris, evidently lost from the destruction of the optic nerve and its separation from the mother brain. Had we performed this operation when the eye was perfect in the socket, with all its powerful connection with the brain, we should have detected the last and impression made on the mind of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently be entire; and perhaps we should have the contour, or better still, the exact figure of the murderer. The last impression before death is always more terrible on the brain from fear than from any other cause; and figures impressed on the pupil more distinct which we attribute to the optic nerve and its free communication with the brain. We believe the brain is more intimately connected with vision than with either sense or taste, hearing or feeling, and from this very reason, that we are constantly seeing a variety of objects, giving exercise to the brain for the quantity of it."

C. P. SANDFORD, M. D.  
M. BELAMY, M. D.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**—A movement will be made early in the session for the amendment of the Canadian reciprocity treaty on the repeal of the Act giving it effect. To this end, a case will be made on the Secretary of the Treasury as to the working of the treaty, and it is believed that it will show that the United States have lost largely as far as revenue is concerned, while the Canadians have received all the benefits. The amendment sought is to enlarge the free list between the two countries to all articles actually grown by each respectively. This will include tobacco and sugar, which are now excluded, and from the duties on which the Canadian government is mainly supported. In case the Canadian Government refuses to accept this very proper amendment, then notice is to be given so as to put an end to the treaty. Some of the most prominent members of both Houses feel a warm interest in the subject, and there is little doubt that the matter will be successfully pressed.

#### MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Dr. James H. Bogardus, of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., died at the Girard House on Sunday, after a very short illness, under singular circumstances.

The deceased was about 43 years old, of the highest respectability, and ranked the first in his profession in

the country in which he resided. For about two years he had been engaged to Miss Isabella Hamilton, a young lady also a resident of Kingston, and on two occasions days were fixed for their nuptials, on each of which a death presented a barrier to the consummation of their wishes. On the former instance, the death of his brother's child rendered a postponement of the day of their contemplated marriage necessary, and both the Doctor and his affianced bride attended the funeral. On the second occasion fixed for their union, Miss Hamilton's sister lost a child, and again they both attended a funeral service instead of their own marriage ceremony.

On Monday of last week Dr. Bogardus came to the city and put up at the Girard House, in Chambers street, and on retiring, complained to Mr. Davis, with whom he was well acquainted that he was quite unwell. The following day, not feeling able to leave his bed Dr. Sayre and other eminent physicians were called in and consulted. After several days attendance, they came to the conclusion that there was something more than disease of the body in the case of their patient, and they intimated to him the fact, whereupon Dr. Bogardus frankly informed his medical advisers that he was deeply attached to a young lady, to whom he was to be married on Tuesday (yesterday), that their marriage had been twice frustrated by death, and he now feared that his own illness would prove a third interposition to his happiness.

Dr. Sayre perceiving the sad effect which the fear of another disappointment had upon his mind, suggested the propriety of sending a telegraph despatch to Miss Hamilton to come to New York without delay for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Bogardus. The despatch was accordingly sent, and Miss Hamilton arrived about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and as early as possible some of their friends, residing in Newark were sent for to attend the marriage ceremony. At 1 o'clock the same day Dr. Sayre visited his patient and found him so much better that he considered that it would be unnecessary for him to attend again. At half-past 2 o'clock the parties were united, and Dr. Bogardus expressed his thankfulness in being enabled to carry out his intentions of marriage to the lady in question. Their friends then retired for a few moments for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments. He then remarked that he felt so much better that he would get up, and at once proceeded to raise himself in bed; his bride perceiving his efforts to rise, went to assist him, only to discover that he was expiring in her arms. She instantly sprang to the bell and rang for assistance; but before their friends could reach the room he was a corpse, and yesterday afternoon his remains were taken to Kingston on board the steamer North America for interment. The deceased was a member of the Kingston Lodge of Free Masons, and was very much esteemed by his brother members, and in accordance with his previously expressed wish, he will be attended by the Order to his last resting place.

During his sojourn at the Girard House, Mr. Davis, the proprietor, and his gentlemanly assistants, treated him with the greatest kindness and attention.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**NEW YORK, Dec. 11.**—The R. M. S. Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 29, arrived at her dock at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Africa reports, Nov. 30, 5 50 P. M., passed the steamer Canada, bound to Liverpool; Dec. 1, passed a steamer, supposed the Baltic, from New York for Liverpool.

In England business is steadily increasing, and it is the general opinion that the financial crisis is passed. It is expected that the Bank will soon lower its rates to 6 per cent.

The specie in the Bank of France is increasing.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased upwards of £200,000.

The whole subscription to the Atlantic Telegraph is taken up, and offers were made for more.

The chief feature of the political news is the firm attitude assumed by Switzerland towards Prussia's demands on Neuchâtel, which are refused unconditionally. Austria, Bavaria, and Baden, support Prussia.

There is no long new respecting the issue with Russia.

It is confidently asserted that the Peace Congress will reassemble soon.

The subscription of £350,000 to the Atlantic Telegraph Company was closed to-day, having considerably exceeded the required amount. One hundred and one shares are taken in London, eighty-eight in America, eighty-six in Liverpool, and the remainder in Glasgow, Manchester, &c.