

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

The Session of both Houses of Parliament was opened this day by the Queen in person. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort proceeded from Buckingham Palace in the usual regal state, accompanied by the Great Officers of the Household, and escorted by a detachment of the Cavalry of the Guard. During the whole route of the procession the Queen was received with hearty acclamations from the crowd of spectators assembled. As soon as Her Majesty was seated on the Throne, the other branch of the Legislature was summoned to her presence, and the Queen then addressed her Parliament as follows:—

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Circumstances have recently arisen, connected with the commercial interests of the country, which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time.

The failure of certain joint-stock banks, and of some mercantile firms, produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorise my Ministers to recommend to the directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceedings which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it will be submitted for your consideration.

I have observed, with great regret, that the disturbed state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts, which I fear cannot fail to be attended with much local distress; I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration; and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land, will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

While I deeply deplore the severe suffering to which many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small forces which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements despatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely spread revolt.

The gallantry of the troops employed against the mutineers, their courage in action, their endurance under privation, fatigue, and the effects of climate; the high spirit and self-devotion of the officers; the ability, skill, and persevering energy of the commanders, have excited my warmest admiration; and I have observed with equal gratification that many civilians placed in extreme difficulty and danger have displayed the highest qualities, including, in some instances, those that would do honour to veteran soldiers.

It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population of India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native Princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services.

I have given directions that papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you.

The affairs of my East Indian dominions will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention.

The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb.

The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the territory of Herat.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have given directions that the Estimates for the next year shall be prepared for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for simplifying and amending the laws relating to real property, and also for consolidating and amending several important branches of the criminal law.

I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my empire; and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels, and may guide your deliberations to those ends which are dearest to my heart—the happiness and prosperity of my loyal and faithful people.

NEW PARR.—Baron Macaulay took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords, Dec. 3.

Of the meeting held last week under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel we cannot speak with all the warmth that we could wish. The report read to the meeting at the outset stated very explicitly that the committee of the Society had resolved to press upon the Government the formation of three new Indian Seas. No resolution however was proposed to this effect and the Bishop of London, to whom the foremost part in the proceedings naturally fell, nervously hastened to inform his hearers that they were not asked to pledge themselves on this point, and that the resolutions were carefully framed to contain nothing

backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he deems a new country, the great trees that fall before him, the brushwood that he lops away with a sweep of his tool, the unfamiliar herbs which he tramples under foot, the lazy, fish-like reptile that scarce stirs out of his path as he descends to the neighboring creek to drink, the fierce alligator-like tortoise, with the large limbs and the small carcase, that he sees watching among the reeds for fish and frogs, just as he reaches the water, and the little bare-like rodent, without a tail, that he startles by the way, all attest, by the antiqueness of the mould in which they were cast, how old a country that seemingly new one really is—a country vastly older, in type at least, than that of the ante diluvians and the patriarchs, and only to be compared with that which flourished on the eastern side of the Atlantic long ere the appearance of man, and the remains of whose perished productions are locked up in the loess of the Rhine, or amid the lignites of Nassau. America is emphatically the *Old World*."

Two very interesting conclusions result from this. The one is a proof of a partial if not a universal deluge. At the time when the early coal deposits of Nebraska and Iowa were forming, all Europe, except the tops of the Alps, was submerged. The fossils of the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and even of the Missouri valley, are many of them prior in point of antiquity to any found in Europe below the Alpine summits. The ocean was washing, therefore, over France, England, and Germany, at the time when Central North America lay bare.

A still more interesting result is the refutation of Mr. Hume's theory of miracles, by the proof of successive creations, which the *Mauvais Terres*, or "Bad Lands," of Nebraska and Kansas afford. "No human testimony can prove a miracle," says Mr. Hume, "because it is contrary to human experience." But the experience of the rocks is just the contrary. It tells us of a succession of creations and extinctions, in other words, of miracles. Mr. Hume's argument therefore, necessary fails.—*Epis. Recorder*.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention having been called to a communication in a paper, which I do not read, or it had been noticed earlier, may I beg the favor of you to correct some expressions of mine which have most unwittingly offended the delicate sensibilities of one of your Subscribers.

In the first place I would remark that the offensive quotation is proverbial as every tyro knows—and that its "appositeness" may be discovered in Lord Bacon's Essay on "Judicature," which I would commend to a "Churchman's" perusal. In the next place I would observe that the word he italicizes, is simply a mis-print for "spies"—that the "unintelligible fractions" $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ are of the same type—they should read "three and two-fifths" and two and three fifths—E. G. 17 (the supposed number of Students)—6 (the No. of Professors) would give the first named quotient. There are other errors of the same nature, e. g. "charity" for "courtesy" &c. &c., all of which are chargeable rather to the crooked chirography of the writer, than to any intention of shocking the delicacy of your reader.

But, Mr. Editor, I cannot so readily get over the latter part of "A Churchman's" communication. It would appear that you are to pay the penalty of another's treason—that you are to be the victim of the pecuniary argument so popular amongst those who

"Have the money, th' only power
That all mankind falls down before."

But who have not the wit to

"Force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your vitiligation."

Suffer me to offer you my condolence. But let us look the matter seriously in the face. I suppose one may assume that you are content with a profit of 25 per cent., or in other words, with 2s. 6d. per annum on each paper that is issued. Here then we have a Subscriber threatening to reduce your annual income by $\frac{7}{8}$ d per quarter, because you have dared to publish an article at which he could not afford to laugh. Well, well, I shall expect to hear next that the College authorities have withdrawn from you their printing. But I hate tyranny in any shape. The liberty of the Press must be maintained—your independence must be preserved. That $\frac{7}{8}$ d per quarter must be made up. Mr. Editor, "the Hat" shall go round!

ALUMBUS.

which any "Christian" in England might not agree to.—*London Guardian*, Dec. 2.

MONEY MARKET, Dec. 2.—The crisis in monetary affairs would appear to be nearly passed. Money has been freely offered at 5 per cent. on securities, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ for bills. The demand on the Bank for accommodation has daily lessened, while upwards of a million is overdue from Australia, America, and Russia. The Bank returns for Wednesday showed an increase of bullion amounting to £779,576, making a total of £7,263,672; the notes were within £81,160 of their legal issue, though this is accounted for by the item of £1,918,840 reserve in the issue department. The failure of the Northumberland and Durham Joint Stock Bank, with its various branches, has been seriously felt in the iron and coal districts: the mining proprietors being sedly put to it for money to supply the wages, for which purposes hitherto enormous advances have been made. The liabilities are stated at three millions. The depositors will receive in full, but the shareholders will lose, it is anticipated, a third of their capital. The original call was £10 per share, and a further call of £5 has been proposed for starting the bank afresh. The great house of Messrs. Dennistoun have proposed to make their payments in six instalments of from 2s. to 6s., ending June, 1860, with interest at 5 per cent.; and it is stated they will then have a balance of half a million to their credit. Some minor failures are still noted, but the recovery in Consols has been so rapid that from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Wednesday they had risen to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Saturday.—Monday they were not quite so buoyant, and yesterday speculators realising rapidly for the rise, they fell to 91, and closed at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for the account of the 8th of January.

We hear that the appeal in the Denison case is fixed for hearing before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Friday next.

Our readers will learn with much regret the death of Lieut. Philip Salkeld, of the Bengal Engineers, who recently displayed such daring and gallantry in firing the siege train at the Cashmere gate of Delhi. He gradually sank under the wounds which he received on that occasion, and died at Delhi about the 10th of October.

Admiral Thomas LeMarchant Goscelin, the senior flag officer on the active list, died a few days since, at the advanced age of 98 years. Sir Charles Ogle Bart., is now the senior officer of the British navy. He, too, is venerable in years, as he is most popular in respect of the service, young and old. He has seen service in all grades; his last office was that of Commander in Chief at Portsmouth. For the honour of the navy we trust that the expectations entertained in favour of Admiral Goscelin will now be realized in the elevation of Sir Charles Ogle to be Admiral of the Fleet. We believe Sir Charles Ogle's grandfather filled the post.—*Herald*.

We have reason to believe that early in the ensuing Parliamentary session the Government intend to propose an annual grant of £1,000 to Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B., as a reward for his recent military services in India. At the same time an annual grant from £1,500 to £2,000, we are informed, will be proposed for Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., the general commanding at the storming and capture of Delhi, for his services on that occasion. Of course these grants are irrespective of any pecuniary rewards these gallant officers may receive from the East India Company.—*Herald*.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Chairman of the East India Company will propose to the directors a grant of £500 a year to the widow of General Neill, in addition to the allowance due to the family of an officer of his rank who falls in action. Her Majesty has also, in the most gratifying terms, signified her permission that the widow may assume the title of "Lady Neill," which would have accrued to her if her husband had been fortunately spared to enjoy the dignity of a K.C.B. We trust that the munificence of the East India Company is but a prelude to a national recognition of the services of the deceased General.—*Times*.

In consequence of the bursting of the hydraulic cylinder, of which we have given some account, nothing further could be done in moving the *Leviathan* yesterday. Meanwhile fresh piles of timber are being erected, and two more hydraulic rams placed close to the cradles, so as to secure ample power for the recommencement of the efforts to-day. The tides, after to day, will be lower and lower for some weeks, so that the crisis has arrived, and every nerve is being strained by Mr. Brunel and his men to achieve the launch to-day, Dec. 2.