

ing admission into the Church of Rome within a few days from the date of his letter. His lordship wrote to me to render him what assistance I could on so unhappy an occasion. I went to him without delay, and we went together to Edinburgh accompanied by another member of his family. We arrived in Edinburgh, on Tuesday night, the 24th of August, and the next morning found, to our inexpressible grief, that such was the indecent haste of the Romish Ecclesiastics to seize upon what they considered a prize, that he had been already received into the Church of Rome, by what upon all Catholic principles was a sacrilegious profanation of the holy ordinance of baptism, and was taught to trample upon all authority, human and Divine.

"I had an interview with him on the afternoon of that day, and am glad to be able to say that there was on both sides that cordiality of kind feeling which will, I earnestly hope, never be interrupted. I entreated of him to yield to a parent's earnest desire that he would procure an interview between you and me, in order to examine the correctness of the paper of 'Reasons for Catholicity,' which he had sent to his family as the ground of the step which he had taken, and which he had declared to be the result of much study and prayer. He very willingly consented to it, and immediately called upon you. He returned to us in the evening, telling us that you would be ready to receive us the next day. He left his paper of reasons with you, that you might be prepared to enter upon the subject."

"We waited upon you the next day, (Thursday, August 29), at ten o'clock, and had a conference of three hours. There were five persons present. The Earl commenced by saying that his son, having taken the step he did, he (the father) felt that the reasons alleged in the paper were so weak that he felt very anxious they should be examined in conference between me (his chaplain) and you (the Roman Catholic bishop who had received him)."

"You expressed your willingness to do so, declaring, however, that you had not read the paper, and were in no way responsible for it; that Lord —'s step was entirely his own, and that you had asked him whether there was any Anglican Clergyman that he wished to consult before being admitted into your communion."

"We observed that we did not want to hold you responsible for the paper, because we knew that no one who had any character to lose for Theological knowledge could hardly allow himself to be so. I added that my great desire was to show Lord — that the reasons, which he declared to be the result of much thought and prayer, and to be sufficient to make him take a step which nothing but a Divine command could warrant, were so inaccurate, that I felt persuaded you, as a Roman Catholic Bishop, would be obliged to give them up as untenable. I endeavoured to impress upon Lord —, that if that paper was untenable, he was loudly called upon to reconsider the step which he had just taken."

"After a few preliminary observations, I read the whole paper, noting down the parts to which I objected. After the reading of the paper, we proceeded to examine those parts variatim."

"We had gone over but a portion, when you declared the paper to be inaccurate, and gave it up as untenable."

"I had thus accomplished the primary object of our conference. Lord — had the pain of hearing this newly-chosen guide compelled to give up, as untenable, the very paper upon which he had declared that he had taken so unhappy a step!"

"We then proceeded to discuss the question of the infallibility of the Church, and continued our conference for two hours longer. At its close, I said that Lord — had promised to carry on a correspondence with me upon the whole question, and I expressed a wish that you would assist him on the Romish side. You pleaded want of time, but named a priest, whom you declared to be very competent to the task. We parted on the mutual understanding that there was to be such a conference."

"In the evening of that day Lord — acknowledged to me that I had the best of the argument, but attributed it to my ill health; and, not being accustomed to an oral controversy, I said that I wished the whole subject to be fully investigated; that I did not wish to claim any victory in an extempore controversy; and that I hoped he would require from you the aid of the best trained Roman Catholic controversialist that you could procure. We parted with a mutual good feeling, which I trust will never be interrupted. Immediately on my return home, I wrote a memorandum of the whole conference from the notes which I had taken during its progress. I also wrote a letter on infallibility, which I sent to Lord —, to submit to the animadversions of the antagonist selected by you. The paper was sent on the 4th of September. After waiting in anxious expectation for the promised answer, I received from Lord —, on the 5th of November, a printed pamphlet, with your name attached to it. That pamphlet purported to be an account of our conference. I was indeed surprised that you would venture to print such an account, without giving me the opportunity of seeing whether it was a correct statement. I was the more surprised, as you acknowledge in the pamphlet that you had taken no notes, but that you knew we had. No wonder, Sir, that it is printed for private circulation. As little is it to be wondered at that it contains four characteristics:—

1. It represents me as saying what I did not say.
2. It does not state what I did say.
3. It has many things on your side which you did not say.
4. It omits many things that you did say."

Mr. Baylee intimates his intention of printing in parallel columns the pamphlet referred to, with his "account of the same conference attested by the two noble individuals who were present at it, and whose character raises them far above all suspicions of untruth." On a future occasion, we trust, we will be enabled to present our readers with the substance of the promised publication, which, from what we know of the ability and learning of the Rev. Principal of St. Adian's College, cannot fail to be of more than ordinary interest.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

Most signal has been the failure of the attempt of Mr. Chancellor deBlaquiere, and his organ the *Globe*, to excite a prejudice against the Church University amongst the members of our communion in this Diocese. Each day's experience demonstrates that the Lord Bishop's single-minded and self-denying exertions to found an academical in-

stitution in which the claims of Revelation will be recognised, and a knowledge of "the one thing needful" be faithfully inculcated, have been duly appreciated by those over whom he exercises spiritual jurisdiction. From every quarter we receive assurances that the deepest interest is felt throughout the Province in the progress of a University, the urgent necessity for which is admitted by all, whose judgments are unwarping by party or political bias.

In illustration of these remarks, we quote the following passages from a communication which we have recently received from our much esteemed brother the Rev. R. Flood, M.A., Rector of Canadoc:—

"The Honourable P. B. deBlaquiere, in his opposition to the Church University, has asserted that he believes even a majority of the Church of England in this Province to be against their Bishop and in favour of the affiliated College. I therefore think it my duty to inform Mr. deBlaquiere and the public that, as far as I and those among whom I minister are regarded, he is altogether mistaken. I think that the mind of every true Churchman, who reads what Mr. deBlaquiere has written on the subject, must be roused into a holy indignation against the sentiments and proceedings of that gentleman in reference to this matter. It is painful, indeed, to behold a person, occupying his position, so easily brought into a warfare against the truth, * * *

What Mr. deBlaquiere evidently desires is, that the members of the Church of England shall not be able to obtain a University education, unless they receive something which is very like the "mark of the beast." For it would be easy to show that the Son of God will be denied in the Toronto University. And St. John says—c. ii., v. 22 and 23—"Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father;" and "He is Antichrist that denieth the Father and the Son."

Mr. Flood concludes by observing: "I have not time at present to argue, but whenever the Lord Bishop wishes, I can obtain nearly a thousand signatures to the sentiments which I have expressed in this communication."

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Right Rev. E. Feild, D.D., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford (Bishop of Newfoundland), has been translated to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Rev. M. Munroe, a coloured clergyman of the diocese of Michigan, left home some time ago for the purpose of collecting money, to enable him to build a church. He had with him a recommendation from his Bishop. He has not been heard of since his departure. His family and friends are very anxious on this account. If this notice should be seen by any one who can give such information, they will please address it to Bishop McCoskry, Detroit. Church papers will please copy.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Duke of Newcastle died on the 12 ult. at Clumber Park, Nottingham. He was born in 1783, his family name being Pelham Clinton, and was the fourth duke of the house.

EMIGRATION OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.—On Monday last the *Ellen* sailed from this port for New Orleans, having on board 466 emigrants on their way to the Mormon Settlement in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The emigrants were from all parts of England; fifteen families coming from Sheffield alone. A second ship, the *George William Brown*, is also ready to sail, with about 280 emigrants of the same persuasion, and for the same destination; whilst another vessel, the *Ellen Maria*, has been laid on to sail on the 29th inst. Mr. Orson Pratt, the head of the sect, and who is an emigration agent in this town, will take his passage in her. This emigration is of a most extraordinary and romantic character; the subsequent journey would appal the stoutest heart, not upheld by religious fervour or fanaticism. The poor emigrants from New Orleans proceeded up the river as far as Council Bluffs, 900 miles north of St. Louis. They will there prepare for the overland journey across the plain to the Salt Lake Valley, a distance of 1000 miles, which has to be performed in waggons, and their journey lies across a country almost entirely destitute of herbage.

The Poor Law Guardians, in some of the southern and western unions, in Ireland, are actively co-operating with the gentry and farmers in measures for the extended cultivation of flax, and the establishment of suitable buildings for its preparation, and markets for the sale of the fibre.

A special jury have given a verdict of £5,000, damages to Mr. James Bohn, the seller of rare books and manuscripts, against Solman, the Sheriff's officer, of London, for an illegal and injurious sale of a large portion of Mr. Bohn's property, in 1846, under a writ of execution wrongfully issued.

We find it stated that the Rev. J. H. Woodward, of St. James's Church, Bristol, addressed his congregation for the last time on Sunday week, prior to entering the Church of Rome. Mr. Woodward was at one time secretary to the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Francis B. Ward, son of Alderman Ward, of the firm of Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors, of Bristol, has with his lady been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

It is denied in some of the daily papers that Lady Anna Maria Monsell has joined the Church of Rome. The *Oxford Herald* contradicts, on authority, the reported secession of the Rev. Sir F. Ouseley, Bart., and Sir John Harrington, Bart., of which we expressed our doubts last week.

A meeting of laymen of the District of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas was held on Wednesday, at some rooms

in Lower Belgrave place, out of the district, "for the purpose of condemning the Romanising practices in these churches," and of praying the Bishop of London so to alter the services that they might be enabled to attend. A Mr. Petrock, in speaking to the resolution said:—

"He was not a Puseyite, but, as a Church of England man, could not allow the address to be sent to the Lord Bishop with misstatements. It stated that but one objectionable practice, that of the lighted candles, had been abandoned at St. Barnabas, but he could state from positive knowledge that, in addition to that, others had been abandoned. The invocation of the Trinity before the sermon, the praying with backs to the people; the crossings had also been abandoned, besides a dozen other objectionable matters. (Great uproar.) He would take care that the Lord Bishop should be enlightened as to the truth, for as the address stood it was unjust. (Hear and indelible uproar.)"

"Mr. Gibson, as one of Mr. Bennett's congregation regretted that so good a man should have been spoken of in such unchristian and bitter terms by persons professing themselves members of the Church of England. He had been a constant attendant at St. Barnabas church, and he declared that he never witnessed what were called Romanising mummeries."

"Here the uproar became so great that the Chairman, for full half an hour, failed to make himself heard, the great majority of the meeting refusing to allow the speaker to proceed, and his party insisting upon his being listened to. The chairman put the address, which was carried by an immense majority."

DECLINE OF POPERY IN IRELAND.—It is confidently affirmed that the Bishop of Tuam is prepared to declare in his place in the House of Lords that he has, within the limits of his diocese, not less than ten thousand converts from Popery.

CONVERTS FROM POPERY.—The *Dublin Evening Herald* mentions three respectable Romanists who renounced the errors of Popery, and received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church. One of them had been a student in Thurles College, and intended for the Romish priesthood. He will, after probation, be taken under the charge of the Priests' Protection Society.

Baron Goldsmid (the Jew) has presented the parish of Hove with a small piece of land as the site for an additional church. The space allotted will, it is said, afford accommodation for fifteen hundred persons.—Another Jew, Mr. Emanuel Emanuel, has given a most elegant silver Communion service to St. Jude's Church, Southsea.

HOW TO MAKE COWS CALVE IN THE DAY-TIME.—Every one has felt the inconvenience of having his cows calve during the night. In all seasons, but especially in winter, this is exceedingly annoying, and not only demands continual useles watching on the part of the cow-keeper, but also often, indirectly, causes the death of the calf and its mother. Now, it has been ascertained by a person living in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, that a cow with calf milked for the last time at night instead of the morning, calves in the day and not at night.—Out of 30 cows on which the experiment was tried, only three or four are mentioned by M. Numon, professor of agriculture at Utrecht, as being exceptions to the above rule. As confirming the above statement, we may mention the fact, that a larger farmer in the camphine has also tried the same plan with success.—*Flore des Serres.*

The inauguration of Alderman Guinness as Lord Mayor of Dublin took place on New Year's day, with more than ordinary civic pomp. The municipal procession altogether eclipsed anything that has been seen since the palmy days of the old "Orange" corporation, and the day, so far as business was concerned, was to all intents observed as a holiday. The inaugural banquet is fixed for the 21st inst.

A correspondent of the *Arbroath Guide*, residing near Balmoral, describes the good effects of the solicitude of Queen Victoria and her family for the welfare of the poor in the vicinity of Balmoral:

"A school has been founded and a school-house built at Strathgirnnoch on the Abergeldie estate, and male and female teachers are to be placed there and provided for. The poorer description of children in the district, and those at a distance from the parochial school, are to be the pupils; and the whole at our gracious Queen's expense. A number of neat cottages are also in course of erection near Balmoral, and at Knockos, on the Birkhall estate. The mansion of the last mentioned property is to be enlarged for Prince Albert."

GEORGE HERBERT.—George Herbert was buried under the communion-table at Bemerton, but there is no monument to his memory. The adornment of his little church would be one of the most fitting offerings to his memory. It is painful to contrast the whitewash and unpainted deal of the house of God with the rich furniture and hangings of the adjoining Rectory. In the garden of the latter is preserved a medlar tree, planted by "the sweet singer of the temple."—*Notes and Queries.*

The splendid Rotton Park estate, near Birmingham, for a long period the property of the Noels, of Worcestershire, has just been purchased by Mr. Gillott, the steel-pen maker, for £95,000.

The Earl of Cardigan has been keeping Christmas on his estate at Deene Park, Northamptonshire, in good old English style, by distributing during the past week among his poor dependants the carcasses of several fine oxen, with a liberal supply of warm clothing and firewood, while the yeomen on the estate, in accordance with an annual custom, have partaken of a sumptuous dinner, served, under the presidency of the noble earl, in the grand hall of the mansion.

STRANGE CONFESSION.—Robert Fenning Colet, of Old Lorette, in Quebec, who was described on the police-sheet, as a teller in the Quebec City Branch of the Montreal Bank, was charged at Bow Street, on Wednesday, upon his own confession, with having absconded, on the 8th of October last, from Canada, being a defaulter to the amount of £7,000 and upwards, the property of the Banking Company, his employers. Mr. Child, the solicitor, who appeared for the prisoner, said he was of opinion that his client was decidedly labouring under an aberration of intellect, and being only recently instructed by his relations, he could clearly perceive from his manner that such was the fact. The police-serjeant to whom the prisoner had surrendered himself at Scotland Yard, detailed the circumstances of his doing so, and stated that the prisoner having told him he had a brother living at Clapham, he had gone there and ascertained from the gentleman that he had a brother who was teller in the Bank of Quebec. A warrant, purporting to have been granted in Canada, which had been placed in the hands of an officer, on Sunday week, was here produced, when Mr. Henry said that to enable the

Court to act, it should be backed by the English Secretary of State. A clerk of Messrs. Glynn and Co., the agents for the Bank of Quebec, then came forward, and said that Messrs. Glynn had no instructions from Canada regarding the prisoner, and that he had no proof that the warrant was a genuine document, and no instructions had been received on the subject by his employers. Mr. Henry said he had no power to detain the prisoner, as the warrant was not endorsed, and he would advise the prisoner's brother, who was in attendance, to take him under his protection. The prisoner was then discharged.

United States.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT CALAMITY.

Louisville, Jan. 29, 1851.

The steam boat *John Adams*, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock, A.M., at Island 80, near Grenville, in the space of five minutes. Her cabin parted from the hull, and broke in two. It floated to Grenville and grounded. All the deck passengers (over 100) were lost; also the deck hands and firemen except two. The cabin passengers are all safe; but they lost all their effects.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "JOHN ADAMS."

Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1851.

On Monday morning, 27th January, at 3 o'clock, the steamer *John Adams*, Capt. H. A. Jones, with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, bound for Cincinnati, when near the head of Island 82, struck a snag or stump, and sank in two minutes. The cabin parted from the hull, and the latter went down in about 60 feet of water. She had about 90 or 100 deck passengers, a few of whom only were saved. The cabin, in breaking from the hull, separated in the middle; which doubtless was the cause of many of the cabin passengers saving their lives. The ladies in the cabin were all saved. After suffering many hours in the water, they were enabled to get ashore at the plantation of a Mr. Carter. The forward portion of the cabin, including the fixtures, floated down to the head of the Island 83, where it grounded. About 3 P.M. the Peytona came along, and took the passengers on board from that part of the wreck, thence she proceeded with all possible haste to the other portion of the wreck, where she took all on board with the exception of Capt. Jones and his family, Mr. Wilson the mate, and a few others. Owing to the time of her sinking, every one being asleep, and it being so sudden, few were able to get sufficient clothing to cover themselves, and many of them are indeed in a most destitute condition. From Captain Shalcross, and others, we make up the following summary of persons on the boat, and the number saved. The number on board was as follows:

Cabin passengers, 100; deck, 87; officers, 11; crew, firemen and hands, 32; total, 230. The number saved as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: Cabin passengers, 84; deck passengers, 5; officers, 11; crew, &c., 7; total, 107. Showing the number lost, to be 123.

The deck passengers were Californians, and Germans and Irish emigrants going to Cincinnati. The cargo was also for Cincinnati.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1851.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 9	a	4 1
Spring do. do.	3 3	a	3 7
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 3	a	1 5
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 9	a	3 0
Peas	2 0	a	2 6
Rye	2 4	a	2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	21 3	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	20 0	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	17 6	a	18 9
Do. (in Bags) ..	15 0	a	17 0
Oatmeal, per barrel ..	0 24	a	0 4
Beet, per lb.	17 6	a	20 0
Pork per lb.	0 24	a	0 3
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	a	23 9
Mutton per lb.	0 2	a	0 34
Bacon	25 0	a	30 0
Hams, per cwt.	30 0	a	37 6
Potatoes, per bushel ..	2 6	a	2 10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 8	a	0 9
Do. salt, do.	0 7	a	0 8
Cheese, per lb.	0 4	a	0 5
Lard, per lb.	0 4	a	0 5
Apples per barrel ..	6 3	a	7 6
Eggs	0 0	a	1 0
Ducks	2 6	a	2 6
Turkeys, each	2 0	a	2 3
Geese, do.	0 0	a	0 0
Lamb per quarter ..	1 6	a	2 3
Fowls	27 6	a	37 6
Straw	40 0	a	67 6
Hay	14 0	a	15 6
Fire Wood per cord ..	0 4	a	0 64
Bread	30 0	a	32 6
Coals per ton			

To the Members of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby respectfully notified that the Annual Meeting of this District will be held, (D.V.), at Niagara, on Wednesday Evening, February 26th, at half-past six o'clock.

The Managing Committee will meet at one o'clock, on the same day for the transaction of business.

The several Parochial Associations are requested to send in their Reports to the undersigned as soon as possible.

A. F. ATKINSON, Acting Secretary.

St. Catharine's, Jan. 25, 1851.

NOTICE.

Parochial Meetings in connection with the Prince Edward District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) at the following places:

Marysburgh (St. John's Church) February 19, 6 P.M.
St. Philip's, Milford " 20, 6 P.M.

And the Annual Meeting of the Branch Society will be held at Picton, Thursday 21st February at half past six, P.M.

R. G. Cox, Clerk, Secretary.

The several Parochial Associations are earnestly desired to send in their several Reports, at the very earliest opportunity.

R. G. C.

The Annual Meeting of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Thursday 20th February, in St. Paul's Church, London, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

BENJAMIN CROFTON, Secretary.

London, 27th January, 1851.

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Elora..... Tuesday, February 18th 11, A.M.
Guelph..... Tuesday, " 18th 7, P.M.
Annual meeting at Hamilton, Thursday, 13th March, 7, P.M.
J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Sec.