

those to whom we are alluding and we pray our readers very special and particular attention to it. We express our deep and earnest conviction that after the melancholy experience of the last four months, there is no one single question affecting the rights of Church property, in which we shall not be perfectly prepared to find the persons we have named, and those who act with them, taking a similar line to that they have recently taken in the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill. Let Churchmen be warned in time. They who on principles of abstract justice, as they say, are ready to give up the property of the Canadian Church, may be equally ready—aye, and on their own principles they ought to be equally ready—to give up the property of the Church of Ireland, or the property of the Church of England whenever they think it right to do so; and to justify such giving up by the very same arguments they have lately used with respect to Church property in Canada. We do not, for a moment, impugn the personal honour, or detract in the slightest degree from the good faith of these individuals. We are well assured that they think themselves right in the course they have taken, and the arguments they have used. But for that, we cannot but see that a similar course may be taken, and similar arguments may be used, whenever circumstances shall call for them, with respect to questions which very much more nearly concern us, as English Churchmen, than the spoliation of the Canadian Clergy Reserves. *English Churchman.*

The late Bishop of Sodor and Man Dr. Short, at present Bishop of St. Asaph, has given £1000 for the Widows and Orphans of those clergymen who have, as incumbents or under the bishop's licence, officiated in the Isle of Man. His lordship has expressed a wish that the fund should be called "Mrs. Short's money;" and that if possible, a preference should be given to those whose altered circumstances have made them feel more sensibly the pressure of poverty.

His royal highness Prince Albert (says the *Journal des Debates*) will shortly visit his native town of Gotha, to take a personal part in the deliberations concerning the domains of the state. In 1848 all the domains of the Thuringen and Gotha were incorporated with the state property. Prince Albert protested against this measure, as did several other agnates as the reigning Duke of Cobourg has no children, and his eventual successor is the second son of Prince Albert and the Queen of England, his royal highness Prince Albert is directly interested in this question.

As an instance of Presbyterian intolerance, the *Scotsman* relates the following.—It is not an uncommon custom on the part of farm labourers in the Lothians to relieve the tedium of the winter evenings by amateur representations, or rather recitations, of Allen Ramsay's beautiful dramatic pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd."—a practice innocent in itself, and sanctioned by long usage. Will it be believed that a party of farm labourers, who lately indulged in this harmless amusement, were actually summoned before the kirk session of Ratho, to answer for what was "unbecoming their position as professing Christian communicants." Such, however, was really the case. The most amusing part of the case is, that a few years ago a recitation of the comedy was got up for the benefit of the Sunday school, when the funds collected were thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged at the manse!

A Jew at Church.—On the first Sunday in Easter term her Majesty's judges, the serjeants-at-law, the Lord Mayor and corporation attended divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, in observance of an ancient custom, and also to join in the general thanksgiving for her Majesty's recent deliverance. The appearance of Alderman Salomons, a member of the Hebrew persuasion, in the character of a worshipper in the metropolitan cathedral, caused a good deal of astonishment. This is believed to be the first occasion on which any Jew holding an official situation has taken part in the services of the principal Christian church of the metropolis.

THE LATE ROYAL ACCOUCHMENT USE OF CHLOROFORM.—A London contemporary says "We have the highest gratification in being permitted to announce the perfect recovery of the Queen, who, with the infant prince, continues well. The anxieties of the nation in reference to the recent addition to the royal family would certainly have been much increased, had the fact of her Majesty's recent accouchment having taken place under the influence of chloroform, been allowed prematurely to transpire. Now that all anxiety is fairly over, there can be no motive of concealment; and as a rumour to this effect has been very currently circulated, we feel it right to give the sanction of our corroboration to the fact. Her Majesty it is understood, formed the resolution of using chloroform on this occasion, for the first time, on the suggestion of the Duchess of Sutherland."

On Saturday an accident of a serious character took place in Ray-street, Clerkenwell. The Great Northern Railway Company, under the provisions of their bill for extending their line towards the City, had purchased several houses in Ray-street, the removal of which was necessary to the carrying out of the scheme, and the men in the employment of Mr. Bedford, the deputy contractor, had just begun to take one of them down, when it fell, and buried some twenty of them under the ruins. Immediate assistance was procured, and after some hours' exertions the poor men were dug out of the mass of bricks, timber, and mortar. Three of the labourers were severely injured, and one had his legs broken.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT SEA.—A VESSEL RUN DOWN.—The steamer *Minerva* left Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, and had proceeded on her voyage to B. last to about midway between the Calf of Man and the South Rock Lighthouse, when a vessel was observed right under her bows, and so close that to escape collision seemed impossible. The hour was about ten o'clock, the weather had been very hazy, and the ill-fated vessel had it is stated shown no light till the steamer's bowsprit was almost over her bulwarks. Then a lantern was raised from her deck, but previous to that the helm of the *Minerva* was put hard-a-port, the engines were reversed, and every effort made to avoid the collision, but without avail. They came in contact, and in the space of a second the ill-fated vessel and her crew were engulfed. No trace of either could be seen, notwithstanding the most diligent search. The chances that one out of all on board escaped to tell the tale are slight indeed. The name of the vessel is unknown.

LAMENTABLE WRECK OF A STEAMER AT ABERDEEN.—TOWARDS OF TWENTY LIVES LOST.—A most fearful shipwreck occurred on Friday night, off the pier at Aberdeen, and involved the loss of upwards of 20 lives. It appears that the *Duke of Sutherland*, belonging to the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, left London on Wednesday evening, with 35 passengers on board. All went well until Friday when a storm came on, but owing to the direction of the wind and the course of the vessel, it was not so much felt as it would otherwise have been. The vessel came into Aberdeen bay between five and six o'clock; and, seeing the flag hoisted intimating that the state of the tide admitted of entering the harbour, the master took her turn to the north, and made for the pier head. Just as the vessel cleared the pier the water was lashed into fury: the vessel missed the channel, turned off to the north of the point of the pier and the helm, with five men at it, became completely powerless. The ship now struck the rocks, and, being built of iron, the bottom immediately stove in and the cargo began to float out. She now stuck fast, and within a few minutes, the fore-part of the vessel, from near the paddleboxes, parted. Soon after a rent was made by the quarter deck. The greatest consternation prevailed on board. The life-boat belonging to the steamer was with much difficulty lowered, and by this means some were saved. A life-boat also put out from the beach and assisted in landing some: but on a second attempt to go on the boat was stove in and had to desert. A salmon cable was launched, and, it is said, took off one or two persons from the wreck, but was itself capsized, and, with one exception, all perished. Another boat also put out from the shore, but the attempt proved a failure. Some of the poor men on board attempted to swim, by the aid of belts, but it is believed not one reached the shore in safety, the chief engineer and others being seen to go down within a few yards of the pier. In the meanwhile, a large rope was thrown to the vessel by means of rockets, and communication established between her and the pier. Captain Howling, in attempting this mode of safety, perished. Fifteen or twenty persons of both sexes, the males chiefly belonging to the vessel, however, thus got to shore, for the most part fearfully exhausted. Reckoning four who were lost in a boat, in all close 30 souls met a watery grave. Part of the cargo will be saved. The ship has gone nearly top-sy-turvy.

Mohamed Ali, youngest son of the late viceroy of that name, a youth nineteen or twenty years of age, has returned to Egypt from Constantinople, bringing with him thirty fair Circassians, additions to his harem!

A young man named M'Adam, a lawyer, of Glasgow, made a most determined attempt at self-destruction, last week, by cutting open his belly with a common clasp knife, cutting his throat, and attempting to thrust the weapon into his eye. He was not expected to recover.

Philip Barlow, one of the relieving officers of the Salford union has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery. He had it seems forged the initials of the chairman, and another member of the board, to an order to the clerk to credit him certain amount of relief for persons, who on enquiries being made were found not to exist.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the fifty-seven persons killed by the recent colliery explosion, near Wigan, was brought to a close on Thursday. The jury expressed their opinion, that the disaster was owing to the rules for the regulation of the colliery not having been perfectly carried into execution.

Thomas Makett was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, charged with the murder of Eliza Lee, by drowning her in the Regent's canal. After they had retired one of the jury became very ill. The consequence was that the jury was discharged without giving a verdict, and the prisoner will be tried again at the next sessions.

A lady pickpocket, named Mary Ward, wearing a veil and dressed in a soberable, has been committed at Liverpool, for picking the pocket of an American lady, making the tour of Europe, Mrs. Lewis Thompson, while the fair Yankee and her husband were looking in the window of Comp-tonhouse.

A boy was last week killed in the printing-office of the Messrs. Chambers, the well-known publishers of Edinburgh. He had crept under one of the machines, and his apron being caught by a shaft in motion, he was instantly whirled about in a frightful manner, and was killed before the steam-engine could be stopped.

The Bishop of Durham has just presented £10 to a body of new connexion methodists at Gateshead, who are at present engaged in an effort to liquidate the debt upon their place of worship. The recipients are of course in extacies, at what

they please to term "the catholic liberality" of the right reverend prelate.

Mr. Richard Railford, of Rainford, from extensive observations, for the space of five years, gives some evidence to potato-planters. He says.—"I feel convinced that if beans were either dibbled in between the sets or planted in alternate rows, that the potatoes would be preserved, and that without trouble or expense." The time for planting is again at hand, and this new hint should not be neglected.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR SCHOLFIELD.—It is our painful duty to record in our obituary of this week the death of the Rev. James Scholfield, M. A., Regius Professor of Greek in this University, and Minister of St. Michael's Church. He breathed his last on Monday, the 4th inst., at Hastings, whither he had removed at the commencement of the winter in the hope that a milder climate might restore his feeble health. Our readers are aware that he had been gradually sinking for some long time past. On Monday he did not appear much worse than usual, being able to dress and get down stairs. About one P. M. a change came over him; and he breathed his last soon after without a struggle.

Professor Scholfield received his early education at Christ's Hospital, and came up to Trinity College in 1809. He was elected Scholar in 1812, and in the same year obtained the Craven University Scholarship. On proceeding to his degree in 1813, he attained the distinguished place of Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was first in the list of Senior Optimes. In 1815 he was elected a Fellow of his College, and, upon the death of Mr. Dohree, in 1825, succeeded to the Regius Professorship of Greek, which he continued to hold until his death.

The funeral we understand, will take place on Monday, at Hastings; and on Sunday, the 17th inst., funeral sermons will be preached at St. Michael's.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

A farewell emigration meeting was held at Easter-hall on the evening of the 6th inst., to celebrate the sailing of the *John Barrow*, temperance emigrant ship, for Australia. The chair was occupied by L. Heyworth, Esq., M. P., and in the course of the proceedings a "temperance" flag was presented to the captain of the vessel.

The Nelson correspondence, comprising 300 letters written by Nelson to Lady Hamilton during the French war, letters from distinguished officers and others to Nelson, and the correspondence between the Queen of Naples and Lady Hamilton, was sold by auction in London during the three days of last week. The total amount realised was £501 6s. 6d.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th March again furnish remarkable evidence of the activity and prosperity of trade throughout the country. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, they show, in the declared value of our exportations, an increase of £919,097, and as the increase shown in the preceding returns was £1,410,060, it appears that the total comparative augmentation for the two first months of the year has been £2,229,157, or at the rate of nearly 23 per cent. Cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures are among the prominent items that have contributed to this result. The largest specific increase has, however, occurred under the head of metals, and in this instance an allowance must be made for the rise which has taken place in prices, although it has influenced the total only to a limited extent. Another principal feature for remark is the continued improvement in the exportation of haberdashery, which on the present occasion, has far exceeded even its usual extraordinary rate of advance. The total declared value of the exportations for the month of March in the years 1852 and 1853 were respectively £5,353,552 and £6,272,649. The quantities of imported articles taken into consumption present, on the whole, no important variation. There has been a rather considerable increase in flour, Coffee, cocos, sugar, spirits, and spices have likewise been extensively used. In tea and wines there has been a diminution.

It having been announced that the free episcopal church, founded, in independence of the bishop of London, Stoke Newington, was to be under the charge of the "Rev. Mr. Donovan, ordained some years ago by the bishop of Ohio," the bishop of Ohio has written to say that he never ordained a person of that name, or any similar name.

There was to have been a great meeting of the opposition at Lord Derby's on Monday last, at which the course to be taken by their leaders in both houses of parliament was to be considered and determined upon. But the death of Lord Skelmersdale, Lady Derby's father, has caused the meeting to be deferred until Monday next.

At the anniversary dinner of the Friends of the Clergy Society last week, at which Lord John Russell presided, the first toast proposed was "Church and Queen." Sundry Radical papers have in consequence expressed themselves much offended at the head of the state being thus placed in a subordinate position.

LINCOLN MILITIA.—The North Lincolnshire Militia are to assemble on the 9th of May next, at Lincoln, for 28 days' training; the South corps at Grantham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MILITIA.—The Nottinghamshire Militia, under the command of Colonel Rolleston, are to assemble on the 19th of May next, for 28 days' training, at Newark. The whole complement of men, amounting to 1,223, it is thought, will be raised by that time.

A man named Thomas Neil, residing in Gifford Park, Edinburgh, died, on Saturday week, from the effects of a dose of laudanum, administered to him by his wife in some whiskey, in order to keep him quiet, and enable her to get to the theatre.

THE PRETENSIONS OF ROME IN THE EAST.—In connection with the holy places, the *Union* gives the following account of the Romish ecclesiastical settlements in the east:—"Within the last twenty years, thanks to the liberty which the catholic religion has enjoyed in the Ottoman Empire, our religious establishments have been much extended there. At Constantinople, the mission of the Lazarists, directed by the Abbe Eugene Bore, has founded schools which propagate the faith and knowledge amongst a multitude of pupils belonging to all races and religions in Turkey. At Smyrna, as at Constantinople and Alexandria, sisters of St. Vincent-de-Paul have been established, and excite the admiration of the disciples of Mahomet by their Christian charity. The fathers of the Society of Jesus possess in Syria alone five considerable establishments, namely, the residence of Our Lady at Beyrouth; the residence of Our Lady the Deliverer at Biciaia; the religious seminary and residence of St. Joseph at Ghazir; the residence of the Sacre-Cœur of Jesus at Salieh; and that of St. Joseph, a branch of the preceding one, at Maalaka. These residences are at the same time religious schools and ordinary ones. Thus at Beyrouth there is a double school of Arab and of French; it is confided to the care of two French priests and two Arab masters, who spare nothing to merit the confidence of families. This school is alike frequented by the Maronites, the United Greek and Armenians, the Syrians, and the Latins; even the schismatic Greeks often send their children to it; Biciaia is the residence of Emile Bechir in the government of Mount Libanon. It was at the invitation of the Emir Haider that the Jesuits founded their establishment at Biciaia; and has aided them by his encouragements, his alms, and his protection. The Maronite clergy, composed of the patriarch, nine archbishops and diocesan bishops, six bishops in partibus, and 1,200 priests, serving 156 churches. The catholic church of the different rites possesses in the Ottoman Empire twenty-five patriarchs and archbishops, the residence of which are Jerusalem, Antioch, Constantinople, Aleppo, Alexandria, Sivari (Albania), Babylon, Bagdad, Darnasus, Tokat (Anatolia), Diarbekir, Durazzo (Macedonia), Scopia (Serbia), Smyrna, and Tyre. It was in the secret consistory of October 4, 1847, that the present patriarch of Jerusalem of the Latin rite, Mgr. Valerga was re-established in his see. It is well known with that fidelity and devotedness, and at the price of how many struggles, privations, and offerings, this courageous and zealous prelate, as well as the Franciscan brotherhood, keep guard over the holy sepulchre. The protection of the alms of France have supported, to the present time their devotedness against the difficulties caused by schism, heresy, and Mussulman avarice. If, which God forbid! the influence of France should happen to diminish, the catholic establishments of the Ottoman Empire could soon decline, and perhaps succumb under the influence of Russia. We know what catholicism has become in our times in the countries subjected to the action of the agents of that government. The schools founded in Persia by M. Eugene Bore have disappeared, because they displeased the Russian ambassador. The Greek schism is more intolerant than Mussulman idolatry. As catholics and as Frenchmen, we have consequently every interest to prevent the Ottoman Empire from becoming the prey of Russia. If, in the designs of Providence, that day is to arrive, we ought to be in a position to ensure an efficient protection to the catholic establishments in Turkey, and, above all, to those of Jerusalem. Let us never forget that France is answerable to catholicism for the guardianship of the tomb of Christ."

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION.—The *Record* complains that "the rejection of Mr. Haward by the Bishop of Ripon has hardly yet excited the attention among pious churchmen which the importance of the case demands." By way of proving his competency to have a voice in the question, the editor states the case of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration in the following terms:—"Henceforth it is to be a doctrine of faith, that Abraham, David, the thief on the cross, and Mrs. Fry, died unregenerate, and that Voltaire, Cæsar Borgia, and Rush the Murderer, and all the Legrees of the slave states, are alike regenerate."

RESOLUTION ON MR. HARRY CHESTER'S LETTER.—The Archdeacon of Taunton has transmitted to the secretary of the National Society the following resolution, which he proposes to move at the ensuing annual meeting of the Society:—"That this meeting regrets that a proposition should have been submitted to the committee of this society by H. Chester, Esq., and the consent of the committee asked thereto as the condition of continued subscription to the funds of the society, such proposition being inconsistent with the preamble and the provisions of the Charter, and with the requirements of the terms of union, and, in the judgment of this meeting, tending to introduce a lax and uncertain system and method of teaching into our parish schools."

MRS. HARRIET BECHER STOWE IN LIVERPOOL.—The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who was unable to leave New York by the Glasgow screw-steamer, which arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, arrived at Liverpool by the Canada, on Sunday morning. Having recovered partially from the severe indisposition which prevented her from leaving Andover, United States, at the time originally fixed for her departure, she made all haste to proceed by the next vessel. During the voyage Mrs. Stowe suffered from sea-sickness, and the result is that she is almost entirely prostrated, though it is to be hoped that a few days' rest in Old England will restore her to wonted strength. She is accompanied by her husband, the Rev. Mr. Stowe; and also by several of the