

would tend, beyond all conception, to destroy that form of sound words so essential to the purity and power of our branch of Christ's Church.

"I am perfectly aware that the originators and promoters of the Exeter-hall Sunday services assert that the provisions of the Act of Vict. 18 and 19, c. 86, render my assent unnecessary. If so, why, may I ask, was it so urgently solicited last summer, and the fact of my assent announced in the advertisement? That I did then give my consent—my very reluctant consent, as is well known—I readily admit; but it was by way of experiment only, and that experiment was utterly failed that I now feel doubly called upon to interpose the veto which I possess.

"I am advised that beyond all question the above Act of Parliament in no way dispenses with the necessity of my sanction being obtained. That act, as I am informed upon competent authority, merely renders inoperative the provisions of three previous statutes, one of which, as appears from the title, is only for Protestant Dissenters, and the two others (irrespective of the internal evidence to the like effect) have been judicially declared by Lord Hardwick, and by Sir John Nicholl (as Judge of the Court of Arches) not to relate to Clergy of the Church of England. Upon this point I cannot do better than quote the words of the late Justice Bayley, in the case of *Farnworth v. Bishop of Chester*, 4 B. and C., 555. He says, p. 570, 'If the vicar has the cure of souls co-extensive with the whole limits of his parish, that casts a very serious and important duty upon him, and he has a right and is bound as the conservator parochiae to take care that no person shall deliver doctrine in that parish except under his sanction and authority. It is said that the Bishop will never appoint an unfit person, but if the vicar has the cure of souls in the parish, he has a right to act on his own judgment, and is not bound to trust to the judgment of the Ordinary.' I also take the liberty of mentioning the following cases, all of which have reference to points now brought forward:—*Rex v. Bishop of London*, 1 Term Reports, 321; *Dr. Trebec v. Keith*, 2 Atkins, 498; *Moysey v. Hillcoat*, 2 Haggard, 30; *Bliss v. Words*, 3 Haggard, 486; *Carr v. Marsh*, 2 Phillimore, 198; and *Barnes v. Shore*, 8 Adolphus and Ellis, 640.

"Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty (acting under the advice of counsel) to give notice to the Rev. T. H. Davies, whose name is announced as intending to preach in Exeter-hall on Sunday next, informing him of my objection to his so doing, and I most earnestly hope that your lordship will, by the interposition of your authority, relieve me from the painful necessity of any further proceedings, which my exceedingly limited means will be little qualified to carry forward, however much I may deem my duty as incumbent of the parish to be paramount to all other considerations.

"In conclusion, I have but to add that I must beg to reserve to myself the right of making what use of this letter circumstances may require.—I have the honour to be, with every feeling of profound respect, my Lord Bishop, your lordship's ever faithful and very dutiful servant,

"A. G. EDOUARD,
Incumbent of St. Michael's Parish, Strand."

John Donovar, one of the men injured in the attempt to launch the *Leviathan*, expired at the hospital on Thursday. An inquest was held on the body of the man on Monday, when the jury found that the death of the deceased was accidental, caused by his own imprudence. It seems he was not a regular workman, volunteered to help, and got in an improper position. Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the ship, stated that he attributed the accident to the vessel moving faster than he calculated on, and the breaks not being sufficiently heavy. The weight of the ship, he said, was 10,300 tons. Her Government measurement is 23,000 tons; her length is 690 feet; breadth 33 feet; and depth, 56 feet:—

The Coroner—Then you ascribe the accident to the ship having moved more freely than you calculated upon?

Mr. Brunel—Yes, and also to the breaks not having been on so firmly as we shall have them another time.

The Coroner—You mean when the launch is again attempted?

Mr. Brunel—Yes. The vessel is now held in chains. Two preventive chains have been put on, but they are not yet taut.

By a Juror.—Three of the men at the handles were at their proper post. They ought to have withdrawn, but I cannot blame them for what they did, as I have a strong impression that if I had been at the drum myself I should have laid hold of a handle. I may say, perhaps, that I may blame myself, for I

did not anticipate that the handles would have revolved so rapidly.

At a meeting of the directors of the company on Wednesday it was reported that there was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly on her cradles as she did on the morning of the day of the attempted launch. The change of the ship's name was only determined on the day previous to the attempted launch. The anchor for the vessel broke on Monday at Woolwich Dockyard, during the process of testing. It gave way at a strain of ninety four tons. On Saturday the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the monster.

A curious "scene," or more properly speaking, an impertinent intrusion, occurred at Jullien's musical exhibition on Thursday night. The performance was entitled *The Indian Fantasia and Gen. Havelock's Triumphant March*. At its close, instead of obeying a call for the repetition of "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen," M. Jullien made a *coup de theatre* with his usual adroitness. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "as we are honoured this evening by the presence of Lady Havelock, the wife of the distinguished General—that British lion who has so nobly hunted down the Bengal tiger—I am sure you will all be as delighted as I am to know that she is among us." Then, pointing to a box on the first tier, he said, "There is lady Havelock!" This announcement was received with such "tremendous cheering" that Lady Havelock, who had been quietly listening to the music, rose from her seat, and, coming forward to the front of the box with her two daughters, gracefully saluted the audience. The acclamations that followed were again interrupted by M. Jullien, speaking in a loud voice, and apparently as excited as if he had been an Englishman born—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, you shall join with me in three British cheers. I will give the word, and you shall all respond *ensemble*." He gave the word, and his "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" thrice reiterated, was thrice echoed by such a hurrah from the united voices of the assembly as made the walls reverberate again.

INDIA.

A private letter from Delhi gives the following particulars of the gallantry of Lieut. Salkeld in forcing the Cashmere gate:—

"The signal given for the rush at the walls was the blowing open of the Cashmere gate, which most dangerous duty devolved on Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Engineers.

The whole was done by escalade, as the breach was not complete enough to enter without ladders. Lieut. Salkeld approached with three sergeants, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that, he went on to the gate with bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed: the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieut. Salkeld knocking them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket-gate was opened, and about twenty muskets pointed up as well through many holes in the gateway, firing from both flanks from the wall. As Lieutenant Salkeld put on the bags he was shot through the leg, and fell: the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it, he said to Lieut. Salkeld on the ground, "I fear the match has not taken light, sir;" at the word "sir," he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match did ignite, blew open the gate: the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on; every one who carried the scaling ladders of the 2nd Fusiliers was knocked over; however, they rushed on, put up the ladders (many of which were found to be too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On they went along the walls, taking the Murae bastion, Ajmere gate, the other column taking the Church battery, Water battery, Treasury compound, and Skinner's house.

Brigadier General Nicholson turned out to be mortally wounded, and died on the 23rd of September, at the early age of thirty-five. In announcing his decease, Sir John Lawrence says—

"Gen. Nicholson's loss is greatly to be deplored.—He was an officer of great promise. He possessed some of the highest qualities of a soldier, brave, sagacious, and devoted to his profession. The Bengal army contains no more able or more noble soldier."

FRANCE.—The monetary crisis is seriously affecting our neighbours in their manufacturing districts. At Lyons, the looms are all at a stand-still, and hundreds of workmen thrown out of employment, and compelled to resort to public charity. Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, has addressed a circular to the curates of his diocese, ordering collections to be made in their churches in favour of the silk weavers, whom the commercial crisis has reduced to the most deplorable condition. At Roubaix and Rouen great distress also prevails among the labouring population.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter from the Emperor to M. Magne:—

Monsieur le Ministre—I see with pain that, without either real or apparent cause, the public credit is injured by chimeric fears, and by the propagation of *soi disant* remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years, it must be acknowledged, the apprehensions felt had some foundation—a succession of bad harvests compelling us to export each year many hundred millions of specie to pay for the corn which we required, and yet we were able to avert the crisis, and defy the sad predictions of alarmists, by simple measures of prudence adopted temporarily by the Bank. On the present occasion, why is it not understood that the same course, rendered yet easier by the law which permits the rate of discount to be raised, must suffice *a fortiori* to preserve for the Bank the specie which it requires, seeing that we are in very much better condition than last year, the harvest having been abundant, and the metallic reserve of the Bank being more considerable?

I beg you, then, to deny peremptorily all the absurd projects attributed to the Government, the propagation of which so easily creates alarm. It is not without some pride that we can affirm of France that there is no country in Europe where the public credit rests upon more extensive and solid bases. The remarkable report which you have addressed to me is a proof of this. Encourage those who vainly frighten themselves; assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which are only resorted to in the cases, happily so rare, in which catastrophes beyond human foresight break upon a country.

NAPOLÉON.

Palace of Compiègne, Nov. 10, 1857.

The *Moniteur* also publishes an Imperial Decree, dated the same day, revoking the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, potatoes and dried beans or peas, chestnuts and their flour and meal. Another decree, which interdicted the distillation of cereal and other mealy substances used for food, is likewise revoked, but they are to be distilled in such a manner as to permit of the refuse being used as food for cattle.

CANADA.

NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—Toronto, Nov. 28.—A new Ministry has been qualified and sworn into office to-day. It consists of the following persons: John A. McDonald, Premier and Attorney General for Canada West.

William Cayley, Inspector General.
Robert Spence, Postmaster General.
George E. Cartier, Attorney General, Canada East.
Joc. C. Morrison, Receiver General.
P. M. Vankoughnet, President of Executive Council.
T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary.
N. F. Belleau, President of Legislative Council.
Charles Alleyne, Commissioner of Public Works.
L. V. Sicotte, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Mr. McDonald is Premier in room of Col. Tache, and Mr. Belleau takes his place as President of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Loranger succeeds Mr. Terrill.
Mr. Alleyne takes the place of Mr. Lemieux.
Mr. Sicotte succeeds Mr. Cauchon.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Central Bank of New Brunswick has temporarily suspended. The Banks here refused to take its notes on Monday, and a panic was immediately excited. To avert the consequences of a general run for specie the Bank suspended next morning, as will appear by the following notice of the President:

"NOTICE.—A panic and determined run having this day commenced on the Central Bank of New Brunswick, arising from several telegraphic reports from the City of Saint John, that the paper of this Bank had been generally refused there, the Board of Directors have felt it their duty to announce to the public that they must resort to a temporary suspension of specie payments. This step has been taken upon mature consideration, and with a view to the best interests of all concerned with the bank, as well as for the public at large; and the Directors feel quite justified in saying that the state of the Bank authorises them to give the fullest assurance to the public, that there is no greater cause for alarm at the present than at any former period of the existence of this institution.

"It will be apparent to every one that any unnecessary depreciation of the paper of this Bank in the public mind can only tend to injure the community, without effecting the slightest possible good.

"Geo. BORSFORD, Pres. Central Bank.

Fredericton, Nov. 30, 1857.

We may add that several merchants of this city advertise to take Central Bank notes in exchange for goods, so that no loss need be apprehended by the holders of the bank paper throughout the country.—*Church Witness*.