

was not opposed to the taking of the proposition into consideration. The Message of the Prince President is the same as that which has already been published. The speech of Prince Jerome is in some respects an echo of the Message, yet the following portion is remarkable:—

"That which the French people did in 1804 it does again in 1852, thus showing how constant it is in gratitude and just in judgement. How can we fail to recognise the finger of Providence, which, in our worst days, has not ceased to watch over France, in this phenomenon of events almost identical, reproducing themselves at 50 years' distance? Popular instinct, which acclaimed Napoleon I., reveals itself anew to-day in acclaiming Napoleon III., the Prince who for four years has governed France with so much wisdom and ability."

THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY.

"Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is re-established.—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor under the name of Napoleon III.

"Art. 2. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

"Art. 3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he has no male child may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms of adoption are regulated by a *senatus consultum*. If after this adoption, male children should be born to Louis Napoleon, his adoptive children cannot be called on to succeed him until after his legitimate descendants. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Louis Napoleon and to their descendants.

"Art. 4. Louis Napoleon regulates by an organic decree, addressed to the Senate, and deposited in his archives, the order of accession to the Throne in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate, or adoptive heir.

"Art. 5. In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and of the successors in a collateral line, which shall derive their right in the above mentioned organic decree, a *senatus consultum*, proposed to the Senate by the Ministers formed into a Council of Government, united to the presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, names the Emperor, and regulates in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. Until the moment when the election of the new Emperor is consummated, the affairs of state are governed by the Ministers in office, who shall form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

"Art. 6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the hereditary, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the Imperial family. A *senatus consultum* regulates their position. They cannot marry without the authorisation of the Emperor. Their marriage without such authorisation entails privation of all hereditary right, both for him who contracts it as for his descendants.

"Art. 7. The constitution of 15th January, 1852, is maintained in all its provisions, which are not contrary to the present *senatus consultum*; there cannot be any modifications made in it except in the forms and by the means therein prescribed.

"Art. 8. The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the French people in the forms determined by the decrees of the 2d and 4th December, 1851:—The people wish for the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte with hereditary in his direct descendants, either legitimate or adoptive, and gives him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family as provided for by the *senatus consultum* of November, 1862."

THE PRINCE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.—THE SPIRIT OF OLD BONAPARTE REVIVED.

M. Mesnard, First Vice President of the Senate, presented the above *senatus consultum* to the Prince President, who replied as follows:—

"Messieurs the Senators,—I thank the Senate for the eagerness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the *senatus consultum* which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When forty-eight years since, in this same palace, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied by these memorable words—'My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of this great nation'—what now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me—that his ideas guide me—that his shadow protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come in the name of the French people to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant pre-occupation will be to labour with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

Renowned cries of "Vive l'Empereur" here burst forth. The Prince afterwards approached the senators and entered into conversation with each of them, after which they left and returned to the Luxembourg.

The Ex-King Jerome and his hopeful son are no longer allowed to occupy the exalted station of heirs presumptive to the Crown which had been allotted to

them by the original draft of the decree. There is, it seems, a limit which even the servile devotion of the French Senate to the new order of things cannot pass, and the acceptance of such a race of Sovereigns as might be anticipated from the progeny of Jerome Bonaparte lies between that line. Accordingly, when the projected *Senatus Consultum* was referred to a committee of that august body, no less than seven members out of ten voted against the Jerome clause.—A communication was forthwith made to Louis Napoleon at St. Cloud, who, surprised as he might be at this indication of a will differing from his own, found that the repugnance to the adoption of his uncle and his cousin was too deeply rooted to be surmounted, even among the supporters of the Imperial scheme.—He, therefore, gave way, probably from the feeling that after all it matters little to himself what becomes of the supreme power when he is no more, and from the hope that the birth of issue from his own marriage will set at rest all questions of collateral succession.—But it was less easy to soothe the irritated feelings of Jerome and his son. That persons at once declared it would be impossible for him to retain his post as President of Senate—the very body which had just passed a vote of ostracism against his Imperial pretensions. He has therefore resigned it, and, after this family quarrel, there is no great probability that a cordial understanding will be restored between Louis Napoleon and his relatives, or between them and the nation.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar is seriously ill of nervous fever, the sickness which was fatal to his son. A Regency has just been appointed, composed of Swedish and Norwegian members, to govern the two kingdoms until his Majesty's recovery. The body of Prince Gustavus has now been deposited in the Carolinian mausoleum. The Crown Prince and his brothers were present, and the organ and a select choir chanted the favourite psalm of the deceased—"Toward death I move wher'er I tread."

UNITED STATES.

In connection with the news from Cuba by the Crescent city, there is an interesting piece of intelligence that may be worth mentioning, and which may turn out to be important. It is stated that there were three English war steamers at Havana, "awaiting the result of the Crescent City affair;" but we are informed that they were there for an entirely different purpose. We learn that orders have lately been received in this country for Admiral Seymour, commanding the British North American fleet, directing him to encircle Cuba with men-of-war, to put a stop to the slave trade; and the three war steamers were at Havana on that mission.—We give a clue to this movement in another part of this morning's paper, where the report of a meeting, held in Glasgow, relative to the slave trade treaties will be found, together with an article from an English paper intimating the determination of that government to insist upon the fulfilment of those treaties with Spain. The meeting was held two months ago, but we did not then consider the proceedings of so much importance as they have since assumed by these movements.

The slave trade, so far as Brazil is concerned, is rapidly dying out, by the exertions of that government, but with Cuba, it is as rapidly increasing. We should not therefore be surprised to have the above statement fully confirmed. What will be the policy of our government in this event? Will the people of this country believe that the movement of England is wholly to suppress the traffic in slaves? What will the *Jillibusteros* do?

THANKSGIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Twenty States, more or less, offer up thanks next Thursday for the blessings showered upon them during the past year. What oblation on the face of the earth, has greater cause for thanksgiving? We have abundance of everything—food, gold, health, freedom.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—There was an imposing funeral celebration at Montreal, in honor of the late Duke of Wellington, on Thursday last, the day appointed for his funeral in London.—The public buildings and many private dwellings, were clad in mourning, funeral banners, with appropriate inscriptions, were exhibited. The troops of the garrison paraded, under the command of the forces, the 20th regiment, carrying their colors in mourning, and marching to the English cathedral.

AMBITIOUS DESIGNS OF NATIONS.—England is now seeking to annex Burmah; Russia, the Moldavian provinces; France, more of northern Africa; the United States, either Cuba or the northern part of Mexico; and Prussia, a slice from Switzerland. Men, with their millions, do not hesitate to cheat their boot black out of a sixpence. Why should nations, governed by men, neglect the acquisition of more territory?

Advices from Turks Island to the 27th ultimo, report the cholera at Nassau to be abating, and business slightly improving.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—Taking it for granted that no difference of opinion can possibly exist, either among the Clergy or Laity of the Established Church of England as to the propriety of giving publicity to the following admirable letter of our highly respected Metropolitan, may I request that you will kindly give it insertion in

your Paper for the benefit of the Church in this Diocese, and oblige

ONE WHO GLORIES IN THE REFORMATION.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury on the Confessional at Plymouth."

"LAMBETH, Oct 29, 1862.

"Sir—I have the honour of acknowledging a Memorial which you have addressed to me, as agreed upon at a public meeting of Clergy and Lay Members of the Church of England, assembled at Stonehouse on the 13th inst.

The Memorial alludes to the introduction of doctrines and practices into the Church during the last few years which cannot be reconciled with the principles of the Reformation. This is a subject upon which, unhappily, I have been so often obliged to declare my opinion, that I need not repeat it now. The Memorial, however, proceeds to complain of a practice originating in these erroneous doctrines, which can scarcely be distinguished from the auricular confession of the Church of Rome. I agree with the Memorialists in believing this practice to be equally unscriptural in principle and mischievous in effect. But I trust that public opinion is so uniform in condemning and repudiating it, that the continuance of such a system, either at Plymouth or elsewhere, will be more effectually prevented than it would be by the voice of authority or by legal enactments, both of which we know by experience, it is commonly too easy to evade.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient and humble servant,  
T. B. CANTUAR.

G. W. Soltan, Esq.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

The night that on the mountains spread  
Its gloom, is passing fast away,  
And earth, as rising from the dead,  
Is fringed with the morning ray.

On Error's path with healing will rise  
The Sun of Righteousness shall rise;  
Wake tenants of the dust and slugs,  
And let your Anthems fill the skies.

O Saviour! Christ, with love and fear  
We wait Thy coming steps to greet,  
For now is our Salvation near.  
Make us for this salvation meet.

O let Thy glory round us shine,  
And from our hearts dispel the night,  
Pour down thy rays of grace divine,  
And flood the world with living light.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An accident, of a very melancholy and fatal nature, occurred at Sherbrooke, County of Lunenburg, on Thursday evening the 11th inst., by which an amiable and respected young man, in the 21st year of his age, a son of Mr. Robert Russel, was almost instantaneously hurried into eternity. It appears that during the day above mentioned, the deceased, Robert Russel, Junr., was engaged preparing for a short journey to the neighbouring town of Chester. In the evening, in company with a younger brother, he left his home in a small cart, to go to his sister's for some potatoes, to make up the load for market. About a quarter of a mile from the house, he was met by a young man by the name of Taylor, who had a gun, and was on his way to the house of the father of young Russel, being intimate acquaintances. The latter requested Taylor to get on the cart, go with him to his sister's, and that then they could return together. In his attempt to comply with this request, the gun was discharged, and the greater part of the contents entered the side of young Russel, under the left arm. The other brother also received some shot about the legs, and is still suffering much. The elder brother was taken to the nearest house, that of his Uncle's, and after lingering a few hours, expired, surrounded by fond and weeping parents, brothers and sisters, and many others, to all of whom he spoke with much affection, commending his soul to God, through Jesus Christ. His last words, as I am informed, were—"Lord Jesus receive my spirit!" Medical aid was sent for, but before the arrival of the medical gentleman, life was extinguished. This young man was among the number confirmed by our respected Bishop, on his late visit to that Settlement. An Inquest was held on the following day by the Coroner from Chester, J. S. Thomson, Esq., and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned by the Jury.

The body was interred on the Sunday following, the 14th, amid the lamentations of many who thus testified their esteem for this young man, and honoured his memory by their attendance on his mortal remains to their last resting place. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Dr. Shreve, from the 14th verse of the 4th chap. of the General Epistle of James—"To know not what shall be on the morrow.—For what is your life." &c., which, when taken in common with the circumstances, and the striking language of the Apostle in the verse preceding the text, Go to now ye that say to-day or to-morrow, &c., appeared to make a deep impression upon the crowded congregation present. All must hope and pray, that such solemn warnings may be blessed to all living, and induce them, while yet they have time, to prepare for death,—as "they know not what change a single day may bring forth."—Communicated.