

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON CHURCH-RATES.**—In the course of his sermon on the re-opening of St. Ann's Limehouse, the Bishop of London made the following observations on the obligatory character of Church-rates:—"When Church-rates were first made a charge upon property it was done by those who had a right to do it. Every owner of real property agreed to tax his estate for ever with the sum of money which should be required to sustain the fabrics, and provide for the services of the National Church in his parish. He bequeathed or sold the estate subject to such charges, and the average amount of such charges was to be taken into account for the sale and purchase of land and houses. If a person knew that he should be liable to a certain annual payment for Church-rates, he paid so much less in purchasing the property on which the charge was said to be made. The question whether a party belonged to the Established Church or not did not enter into the transaction; and if he refused to pay his legal quota of Church-rates, he retained that which was really not his own either in law or equity. This species of tax on real property was older than any Act of Parliament, although by many such Acts it had been recognized and regulated. It was not a certain fixed tax, to be levied whether it was wanted or not. So much only could be demanded as was really required to carry out the objects for which it was originally charged upon estates, and those who were bound to pay it, although they could not legally refuse a rate, had it in their power to protect themselves from an extravagant or unnecessary demand. If the plea of conscience was to be admitted, it was all on the side of the payment of the rate, for it was a legal debt, and those who paid it were bound to pay it, even if they did not altogether approve of the purpose to which it was to be applied."

**SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND OF A CLERGYMAN AND HIS CONGREGATION.**—Yesterday morning the Rev. Tenison Cuffe, M.A., who has been for some time past the Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, publicly announced from his pulpit that he had ceased to be a Clergyman of the Church of England, having been joined in that step by his congregation assembling in that Chapel. Carlisle Chapel has, up to the present time, been in connection with the Established Church, and was duly licensed for the performance of Divine Service by the Bishop of Winchester, in whose Diocese it is situated. A few weeks ago it became generally known that Mr. Cuffe and many of his friends were about to break off their connection with the English Church, and it was expected that a Chapel would be erected for him somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kennington, where he was so generally known. However, on the 19th of the present month, arrangements were made that Carlisle Chapel should be no longer Episcopal, and that Mr. Cuffe should, under the altered circumstances of the case, again be its Minister. Accordingly, yesterday morning was fixed for explanations on the part of the Reverend gentleman; a circumstance which excited much interest and drew together a large congregation. Mr. Cuffe, having read portions of the Church Liturgy, ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians—"We preach Christ crucified," &c. In the course of his sermon he stated that he had left the Church of England because the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration was taught in her Formularies, and held by the Prayer Book to be a fundamental principle. There could be no doubt whatever that Baptismal Regeneration was distinctly taught by the Church of England. The well-known case of Gorton against the Bishop of Exeter arose from the state he was in. During the long discussion which took place, there was not a single Scripture reference either by the plaintiff or defendant; all that was thought about was what great men of the present and former days had said about the matter. Neither side opened the book of inspiration to ascertain what was there taught upon the subject. He objected to the Church of England because it forbade him to recognize the Orders of men of high eminence and purity of life simply because they were members of another communion, but with whom he should now be able to associate. When some of those great men were in London they were prohibited from preaching in the pulpits of the Established Church, although they would have done honour to any institution. Again, he objected to the union of Church and State, and considered that the State ought not to dictate to the Church. There was nothing in the history of the first three centuries or in the Scriptures to warrant the union of the two, and he believed that if the Church were separated from the State, it would prove a great blessing to both. For these and other reasons he retired from the Church of England, and joined Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. He was not afraid or ashamed to acknowledge having become a Dissenter, and he did not regret the step he had taken. He should continue to use the Liturgy of the Church of England, because he greatly admired it, making, however, here and there some alterations. The Church of England repeated the Lord's Prayer several times during the course of each service; whereas he should strike it out in all cases except one. In celebrating the Communion he should observe the form set out in the Prayer Book; and he invited all, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, to join with him in that solemn rite. The congregation generally express their concurrence in Mr. Cuffe's views, and have determined on remaining with him in his new capacity of a Dissenting Minister. Mr. Cuffe is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was for some time Vicar of Colney Heath, near St. Albans.—*Chronicle*.

The following is valuable testimony, being from so independent a quarter as the *Oxford Chronicle*, to the success of the new Vicar of St. Saviour's Leeds, in encountering the great difficulties of his position:—

"It has at times been our painful duty," says a writer in that paper, "to record the secessions of some of the parochial clergy of our city to the Church of Rome. This week a more pleasing task has fallen to us. A little brochure has just appeared, under the title of *A letter to the Parishioners of St. Saviour's Leeds*, by their Vicar. Although addressed to the people of a particular locality, it possesses a wide-spread interest, from the notoriety which has long attended St. Saviour's Church, and a special interest to many residents in Oxford, because the present Vicar laboured for several years in one of our city parishes, where his self-denying exertions in behalf of the poor are still gratefully remembered. The writer expresses a just indignation against men who will do the work of the Church of England in their own way, or not at all; working for her 'with their body, their hands, and feet,' while their heart and affections, their tastes, feelings, and desires, are in another communion. He then proceeds to deal with some of the chief errors of the Church of Rome in her doctrine and discipline—not in a hard, intellectual point of view, but practically, as they effect the

spiritual life and devotions of her people. The letter is brief, as the nature of the case demanded; but is written in a calm religious spirit, without any bitter railing accusation, which in a matter of controversy is quite refreshing. It breathes, moreover, an open, manly, straightforward, honesty throughout, and ends with the assurance that, though the writer should gather round him but ten single-minded true-hearted persons, still, by 'God's help,' he will carry on the parish in an entire obedience to the just authority of the Bishop. How much the present Vicar, by his firm yet mild and temperate demeanour, had gained on the good will and esteem of many at Leeds, who had been estranged from the Church, or at least from the Church of St. Saviour's, we have heard from various quarters; we can therefore but congratulate the patrons of their last appointment of a shepherd over that divided and distracted flock, heartily to bid the Church and her system God speed."

It is stated that a project is on foot for restoring Carlisle Cathedral to what it was before Cromwell's troops knocked down a portion of the nave. The expense would be £10,000.

### From our English Files.

**DEATH OF A MISER.**—Perhaps an unparalleled instance of penuriousness and covetous disposition has been brought to light at Wistow, about four miles from Cawood. A few days ago an old man, who had the reputation of being a miser, was found dead in his bed there. When a boy he had the misfortune to lose one arm by the discharge of a gun, and as he had shortly afterwards a little money left him, he was enabled to subsist without working for a livelihood. Deceased lived by himself in a small house, which he allowed no one else to enter for the last twenty years and more. He appears to have indulged a monomania for the accumulation of all sorts of extraordinary articles, to an extent scarcely credible. Although the house is small it was found on examination to contain two wagon loads of property of various descriptions. On the ground floor there was just a narrow road to the fire, and upstairs the deceased could barely have found room to get to the bed. The following is a list of the articles found in the house, most of which have, it is stated, been stolen at different times:—1½ tons of coals (although it is well ascertained he has only bought one ton for twenty years), a cart load of sticks, quantity of gateposts, a pair of harrows, several ploughshares, a cart wheel, sundry posts and rails, a guide post, a quantity of children's wearing apparel, a bushel and a half of partly burnt candles, 50 half worn brooms, a number of spades and shovels, a quantity of linen, principally belonging to children; a large number of tops, balls and marbles, which nearly filled a bushel measure; many stones weight of staples, hasps, and nails, crooks, &c.; one sackful of ewties and halters. 18 plough hames, a large number of rakes and forks &c. The amount of £650 in sovereigns and guineas, together with 7s. pieces, was found in different parts of the house; and although this is not half the amount he was possessed of, yet he pinched himself so much of the necessities of life that it is thought his sudden end was brought about principally by his penuriousness.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

**WAGES OF A CENTURY SINCE.**—The following is an extract from a letter dated Bedale, Yorkshire, 5th September, 1766:—"Harvest is now pretty busy with us in many parts of this neighbourhood. 1s. 6d. a day is given for labourers, which in this part is looked upon as extravagant wages. The wheat is in general very good and prodigious crops. Turnips this year will also be very good and plentiful—in short, never was known, I believe, such plenty of all kinds of fodder; but, on the other hand so great a scarcity of cattle to eat it. Beef and mutton in our market still continue at 3s. per lb., and it confidently affirmed, by judges in the case, won't be much lower this year.—Best wheat in our market last Tuesday, notwithstanding the goodness of the harvest, was near 6s. a bushel."

A formal document has been issued by the Society of friends at Manchester declaring their strongest disapprobation of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill (Mr. Richson's scheme). It is believed that the Friends will refuse to pay the School-rate if the Bill should ever pass; and the *Leeds Mercury* is persuaded the Nonconformists will generally take the same course.

**SALE OF EXHIBITION GOODS.**—On Monday a second sale of Exhibition goods, belonging chiefly to the French and Zollverein sections, came off at the auction rooms of Mr. Thomas, in Leadenhall Street. The sale did not seem to excite any very particular attention, the buyers present being few in number.

**CHRISTMAS PARCELS.**—The number of parcels passing "in" and "out" of the Euston Square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway during the week has amounted to nearly 40,000. Out of these 40,000 parcels, but two of them had the address lost. One of the trains brought up ten tons of poultry.

**AN ATTACK BY A WOLF.**—In France, last week, while a train was passing on the St. Florentin and Tonnere line, a wolf suddenly sprang upon the tender and attacked the stoker, who had the presence of mind, however, to repel the aggressor with his shovel. The wolf fell upon the rails and was crushed in an instant.

**WOODEN CLOCKS.**—The wooden clocks, which we erroneously call Dutch, are nearly all made in the Black Forest, and are, in fact, German clocks. The village of Freyburg is the centre of this manufacture, whence wooden clocks are exported it is said, to the number of 180,000 yearly, under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China.

**NEW SAINTS.**—There are in progress at Rome two new French causes of beatification and canonization; one that of the Ven. Sister Agnes of Jesus, Religious-Professed of the Order of the Dominicans, who lived at Dangeau, in the diocese of St. Flour, in the seventeenth century, and died at the age of thirty-two years, in the odour of sanctity; the other that of Father Eudes, founder of the Society of Eudistes.

**AN EGYPTIAN MODEL FARM.**—Among the passengers who went out in the *Ripon*, which left Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, was Mr. Le Mille, the English farm bailiff of the Pacha of Egypt. He took out a number of cows and pigs, a large quantity of poultry, pheasants, &c., to stock Abba Pacha's farm. The farm, which is to be cultivated as much as possible after the English fashion, is 8,000 acres in extent.

The Queen is expected to visit Dunrobin Castle next year.

"THE FELIX," in which Sir John Ross went out to the Arctic regions, is advertised in the *Ayr* newspapers.

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.**—Contributions are still pouring in for the intended National Museum, and according to present appearances, the collection will be extremely interesting and valuable. Most of the large English and foreign manufacturers have sent specimens of their cloths, stuffs, silks, woollens, and cottons, very ingeniously arranged, with the prices of the several articles and qualities attached. Some specimens of a rich and artistically coloured velvet-pile carpeting, manufactured by a Scotch house, have recently been sent in, the price ranging from only six to seven shillings per yard. Looking at it without the figure attached, the majority of visitors would pass it by as something far beyond their means of purchase. The same remark applies to many other articles. One of the Nottingham lace manufacturers has sent a large number of specimens of the various qualities of this delicate fabric, also priced—the pillow lace, with its hundreds of pins and reels attached, is also shown in process of manufacture. The whole process of glove manufacture, with the mode of cutting-out and fitting, is here; a very complete assortment of watch movements, and the silk hat manufacture in all its stages. There is also a specimen of the very first sheeting ever made from China grass in this country. Some very beautiful cases of wax flowers, and models of various kinds, including one of the Ebbw Vale Company's extensive iron works in Wales. The contributions in raw materials are also increasing rapidly.

**THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S SPEECHES.**—The event of the week most full of cheerful augury, most likely to be followed by beneficial consequences, is the remarkable meeting of the Duke of Newcastle with his tenants at Newark. The object of the meeting appears to have been to celebrate the termination of a revision of the entire management of the Duke's estates, undertaken partly in consequence of some confusion that had crept into it during the incumbency of the late proprietor, and partly to adjust the relations of landlord and tenant so as to meet the exigencies of the Free-trade era. The address of the Duke to his tenants is unsurpassed for breadth of statesmanlike thought, frank and benevolent temper, and business sagacity. The reciprocal interests of landlord and tenant are fairly and impartially weighed; the independence of the tenantry is respected; the necessities of their political position are impressed upon them earnestly but without exaggeration. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of the step taken by the Duke as an example to his own class and a lesson to all. This purely business, it might almost be said domestic transaction, presents the Duke of Newcastle to the public as one of our most sagacious and calm resolute politicians; it will certainly induce a large portion of the community to anchor their hopes upon him.—*Spectator*.

**THE LATE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—The process of clearing out the vast pile in Hyde Park still goes on—to a spectator apparently with great energy and activity—but, if we may judge of the results at the end of each week, with incomprehensible slowness.—*Globe*.

A public meeting was held in Birmingham on Saturday week, for the purpose of introducing the "Kossuth hat," and, during the proceedings, it was stated that at least 2,000 of these hats would be worn in Birmingham on the 1st of January.

The High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, has affirmed a conviction of a husband charged with stealing £200 from his wife, the money being her special property, and covered to her by special contract. The five judges were unanimous.

**FOREIGN POULTRY.**—The latest arrivals from the continental ports have included unusually large and numerous importations of poultry of every description from France, Holland, and Belgium which form an important addition to the supplies from all parts of the kingdom to the metropolitan markets and dealers at this festive season. The steamer *Albion*, from Boulogne, has brought 79 cases; the *Triton*, from Ostend, 59 cases; the *Ocean*, from Rotterdam, 19 baskets; the *Fyenoord*, from Rotterdam, several hampers; the *Cog*, from Cherbourg, 12 cases; the *City of London*, from Dunkirk, 24 packages; the *City of Boulogne*, from Boulogne, 99 cases; the *Wilberforce*, from Hamburg, and the *Menai*, from Calais, several hampers and cases; the *Panther*, from Ostend, 150 packages; the *Seine*, from Boulogne, 18 packages; the *Poule*, from Cherbourg, 48 cases; the *City of Paris*, from Boulogne, 61 packages; the *Concordis*, from Rotterdam, 24 packages; the *Tourist*, from Calais, 22 cases and one basket; the *Sir Edward Banks*, from Havre, eight baskets; the *Lord John Russell*, from Harlingen, the *Lion* from Harlingen, several hampers and baskets, and some others; the whole of which were the produce of the foreign countries mentioned.

The *Times* says—"The Kaffir war, according to computations instituted on the spot is costing the taxpayers of Great Britain exactly £112,000 a month. Reduced to a smaller denomination, this charge may be expressed as £3,800 per diem, or, in more comprehensive figures, £1,350,000 year.

Judgment was pronounced in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, last week, by Sir Richard Kindersley, in the case of *Soltan v. De Held*. It was a motion for the purpose of putting a stop to the almost incessant belling at a Romanist establishment at Clapham, by which the neighbourhood was constantly annoyed. An injunction for that purpose was granted. The Vice-Chancellor said he would grant the injunction, though not exactly in the terms prayed. The order was in this form—restrain the defendant and all parties acting under his direction, or by his authority, from tolling or ringing the bells in the plaintiff's Bill mentioned, or any of them, so as to occasion any nuisance, disturbance, or annoyance to the plaintiff and his family, residing in the plaintiff's house in Bill mentioned.

**DANGEROUS ABSENCE OF MIND.**—One afternoon last week, an individual from the country was passing down the High Street, evidently in a high state of excitement, talking to himself, and tearing to pieces a bit of paper with his teeth, and throwing them from him. An acquaintance went up and asked what was the matter? The other started from his abstraction, and on discovering it was a friend who addressed him, said he was "just on the way to settle that black bargain about the horse," and hurriedly unfolding the shred he had between his thumb and fingers, exclaimed, "I'm done, I have been chewing my five-pound note!" On this discovery both retraced their steps a considerable way, and every shred and patch of paper that could be found picked carefully up. When this labour was exhausted, the two retired, and as best they could selected from the scraps they had gathered as many, after great difficulty, when pasted on the back of a handbill, as gave actually something like the representation of a five-pound note. To the great relief of the owner the bank paid the amount.—*Perth Courier*.

**FILIAL AFFECTION.**—A poor but highly respectable widow in the parish of Kirkbean, has several sons at sea; they have uniformly conducted themselves with much steadiness and propriety, and, as their moderate means admitted, were never backward in contributing to the assistance of their mother and other members of the circle. For a considerable time past, as nothing had been heard of them, their mother had become extremely anxious, and could scarcely speak of them without emotion. A few days ago a letter arrived from California, containing not only the welcome intelligence of their both being alive and well, but a draft on the Commercial Bank for £160 for the comfortable support of their mother in her old age! One of them had travelled three or four hundred miles on foot for the safe dispatch of the money from San Francisco. The feelings of the widow are scarcely to be conceived.—*Dumfries Courier*.

**DINNER TO THE POOR.**—On Friday (St. Stephen's day), Miss Burdett Coutts dined in company with 120 poor and aged people, who were liberally entertained at her expense in one of the school rooms attached to St. Stephen's church in Westminster. The church itself, it will be remembered, was built at Miss Coutts' expense.

Mr. HONEY, butcher, Perth, killed a Leicester wether the other day, weighing, when alive, twenty-four stones!

The ladies of Glasgow are getting up a memorial to the Queen to have nunneries open to regular legal inspection.

Mr. Catlin, the great traveller amongst the North American Indians, is now engaged in a novel scheme, for the purpose of forming a museum of mankind.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The returns on Friday evening showed that the amount of specie at that time in the Bank was £133,621 in excess of any former period. The highest total which had been previously reached was £17,279,243, on the 23rd March, 1850.

**THE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE D.D.**, says of Scottish drunkenness:—"Our larger towns are becoming a disgrace to Scotland, and our country, with its old character for piety and sobriety hanging in threadbare rags upon its back, is becoming a disgrace to the empire."

The Queen and Prince Albert have transmitted a joint donation of £100 to the fund for establishing the Bishopric of Sierra Leone; the fund now amounts, exclusive of the sums collected in connection with the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to nearly £7000.

There will be five Sundays in this month (February). A similar event will occur after 28 years, viz., in 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrence for forty years, viz., 1920; because the year 1900 will not be leap year, owing to the dropping of a day on the completion of each century.

**GROWTH OF RUSSIA.**—The astounding growth of the Russian Power is in part shown by the following statistical data:—In the year 1462 the Russian empire covered an area of 100,000 square miles, and its population was 6,000,000.

In 1584 the numbers were 7,500,000 square miles; population 12,000,000.

In 1689, 14,500,000 square miles; popul. 16,000,000.

In 1725, 15,000,000 " " " 20,000,000.

In 1826, 20,500,000 " " " 55,000,000.

In 1851, 22,009,000 " " " 65,000,000.

—*Kolner Zeitung*.

**TRADITIONS FROM REMOTE PERIODS THROUGH FEW LINKS.**—(Vol. iii. pp. 206, 239):—"My greatest boast in this line is, that I have conversed with Sir Isaac Herd, the celebrated herald, and he had conversed with a person who was present at the execution of Charles I."—Lord Campbell's "Lives of Chief Justices," vol. ii. p. 304, note.—*Notes and Queries*.

**A WONDERFUL SWALLOW.**—Among the earliest recollections of our childhood the figure of a large house-dog holds a prominent position. He was of the mongrel species commonly known as a retriever,—black, gaunt, and hideous. He was remarkable both for his powers of abstinence and for his appetite; the latter being rather voracious than discriminating. No rubbish came amiss to him; but woollen manufactures seemed grateful to his palate. We well remember our feeling of dismay on letting fall a woollen glove, of tiny dimensions, from our nursery window, in sight of "Ned," who was gambolling beneath. We rushed down stairs, and out into the garden; but arrived too late—the mangled remains of our little property were just disappearing down the throat of the thief. A boy's stiff cloth cap—rather a tough morsel, one would think—was left upon the grass which shared the same fate. A large sheet of brown paper, on another occasion, afforded him a dainty meal. But Ned could do more than this. The housekeeper was sitting by the kitchen fire one winter afternoon, engaged in darning coarse clothes, with a large piece of flannel on her knee, stuck full of needles of a large size; in fact, stocking-needles; when in stalked Ned, grim and awkward, as usual. Observing the tempting piece of flannel, he at once pounced upon it and swallowed it, needles and all, before the sempstress could interfere! This unprecedented feat excited universal consternation in the household; but Ned galloped and tumbled about as before, apparently not in the least discomposed by his perilous repast. Nor did he ever seem the worse for it; he lived many years after, and died at last, not of indigestion, but old age. The history of Ned is both attested and preserved in the family archives of Holbrook House, Derbyshire.—*Dickens' Household Words*.

**THE REVIEWER REVIEWED BY A PEER.**—Lord Maidstone has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Morning Herald*, reviewing the articles published in the *Times* on the recently-published life of Lord George Bentinck. We subjoin a few of the most pungent passages in the fiery and indignant epistle of his Lordship:—"Why, after all, need the *Times* outrage rocks, conventional rest of the grave? and flinging rocks, bristling with forests, in the air (like a demented Titan,) appear to demand at the hands of the country sanitary treatment in Hanwell? When Sir Robert Peel determined upon debauching the officers of the Conservative army, he did it effectually, and descended as low as the sergeants. The rank and file remained; staunch but unofficered. Is the gentleman (the *Times* critic) so utterly unconscious of the rudiments of honour, that he is at a loss to account for a great statesman's conduct upon other than *Times* principles? But to follow such minds in their perverse aberrations, is to undertake unasked a moral commissionership of the sewers. Like the beads in a kaleidoscope the bubbles of the *Times* are always tumbling together, and forming new combinations. This is the last specimen; and a more fantastic one never entered into the gentleman's head who greatly originated the ingenious idea of lighting his