

indeed a fatherly care for all the churches committed to his charge, and who is approving himself as a true successor of the Apostles, in all labours and perils not lacking that token of an Apostle, that he is reviled and spoken against? May God turn the heart of all his slanderers! The benefit of his example is beyond, far beyond my feeble powers to express. It was not till noon, on Monday, that we knew where we were, by the timely arrival of a fisherman, who guided us into Laun Harbour."

DIocese of Capetown.

THE ZOOLUS.—A letter from the Bishop, dated Pietermaritzburg, June 28th, states that there are within the District of Natal not less than 115,000 heathens, who have fled from the persecution and tyranny of the Chief Panda, king of the Zoolus, and placed themselves under British rule and protection. "They offer," says the Bishop, "as interesting and important and promising a field for a Church Mission as any part of the world that I am acquainted with. In a few short years, if nothing is done, the case will be greatly altered: we shall have allowed the season of our, and it may be of their probation to pass by unheeded—have shown ourselves unfaithful to our trust—and lose for ourselves, I verily believe, the favour and blessing of God." The Bishop has already taken the first steps for organizing a Mission, and we hope that the details of an extensive plan will be soon laid before the public.

UNITED STATES.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

We have endeavoured to draw out below the main results of the recent Council of our Church. A bare inspection of them will show that the Convention was not idle during its thirteen days session. The most important legislation is that which relates to the election of a provisional Bishop where the Bishop of a Diocese is indefinitely suspended; the Canon authorizing a Bishop to administer the Holy Communion at his visitation, which had been resisted by certain parties in Maryland; the regulations touching the General Theological Seminary; and finally the action in relation to Missionary Bishops. By this last, a Bishop has been given to Africa, and Bishop Southgate has been placed in a position where he is at liberty to accept the Bishopric of California, to which he has been elected. We trust the action of the Convention will restore peace to those Dioceses for whose benefit its deliberations have had primary reference, and that we shall soon enter on a period of united labour and steady tranquil growth, throughout all our borders.

As among these results, we ought, perhaps, to mention the decisive action of the House of Bishops in relation to the two Bishops Onderdonk.

MEASURES PASSED.

Resolution admitting the Diocese of Texas into union with the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Henderson's motion that a committee prepare a German Prayer Book, and report to the next General Convention.

Resolutions that, the Trustees concurring, a majority of the Bishops may call a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary. Absent Trustees may vote by proxy in the election of a professor. The triennial meeting of the Board shall be held at the same time and place as the General Convention.

A canon allowing a suspended Bishop to resign.

A canon authorizing a Bishop to administer the Holy Communion on occasions of visitation, and requiring Ministers and Vestries to make provision accordingly.

A canon making it the duty of the Clergy, to enable the Bishop to make the aforesaid visitation, to officiate for him by rotation in any parochial duties which may belong to him.

A canon requiring the Bishop to keep a register of his visitations.

A canon authorizing a Diocese whose Bishop is unable, by reason of indefinite suspension, to perform his duties, to elect a provisional Bishop.

A canon making it the duty of the presiding Bishop to call a meeting of the House of Bishops within a period of not less than three nor more than six months from the time of his being requested to do so; provided the application be not made within a year of the General Convention.

A committee of five was appointed to contract with the N. Y. Bible and Prayer Book Society for printing a standard edition of the Bible.

A canon allowing a Missionary Bishop to become a Bishop of a Diocese at home, on certain conditions; also providing for the trial of Missionary Bishops on presentation by two-thirds of the Missionaries under their charge; also regulating the studies of candidates at Missionary stations, and prescribing the conditions of their ordination.

A canon concerning the removal of clergymen from one Diocese to another; and concerning the trial of those charged with offences committed in another Diocese.

A resolution to publish the Prayer Book in the Welsh language.

An amendment of Art. V. of the Constitution, touching the extent of Dioceses.

A canon in reference to Clergymen renouncing the Ministry; authorizing the Bishop to delay action for three or six months, at his discretion, and to institute a trial of them on charges affecting moral character.

Rev. John Payne nominated by the House of Bishops and approved by the House of Delegates, as Missionary Bishop of Western Africa.

A resolution to hold the next meeting of the General Convention in New York.

PROPOSITIONS REFERRED TO NEXT GENERAL CONVENTION.

A series of canons offered by Dr. Atkinson, in reference to the ordination of Deacons and Presbyters. The first provides for the ordination of Deacons simply on the qualifications specified in the ordinal. The second transfers examinations now required for Deacons to their admission to their Priesthood. The third regulates Candidates for Orders.

Dr. Mason's (of N. C.) proposition that Lay Delegates to the General Convention be communicants.

A Canon regulating the officiating of Ministers within the circles of other Clergymen.

A canon regulating Appeals.

A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Dobbin, of Md., touching the organization of the General Theological Seminary, with a permanent head; and raising the standard of scholarship—conferring the degree of B. D. at the expiration of four years, and that of D. D. after three more years of study.

LAI D ON TABLE OR LOST.

Dr. Stevens' resolution to ask the House of Bishops to give their opinion as to the proper posture to be observed in the Baptismal Service.

Mr. Duncan's canon in relation to the trial of Bishops, limiting the offence to the last three years—making the rules of evidence the same as of the State where the trial occurs, and requiring witnesses to attend, on pain of excommunication.

Dr. Mason's (of Md.) proposition to prepare a table of consanguinity, or degrees within which marriages should be allowed.

A canon to require candidates who have been ministers in other denominations, to wait at least one year before ordination, was lost.

A proposition sent in by the House of Bishops to change the time of the meeting of the General Convention from the beginning of October to the beginning of September.—Calendar.

From our English Files.

GRAND BANQUET TO PRINCE ALBERT AND THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, BY THE MAYORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This great banquet took place on Friday evening, October twenty-fifth, in the Guild Hall at York. The preparations were on the most magnificent scale. The Hall, which is a fine old Gothic apartment of the 15th century, was decorated with great taste. At one end was placed the principal table in a semicircular form, five tables, stretching at right angles to the base of it, being destined for the rest of the guests. These all shone with eperges, plateaux, centre pieces heaped up with pines, grapes, and the richest fruit, with silver plate, beneath innumerable lights. Among the embellishments were various productions in patent glass silvering, prepared expressly for the occasion, as being peculiarly appropriate to a festival to celebrate the approaching congress of the artistic industry of nations. These specimens consisted of gilt, silvered, and bronzed figures, bearing large globes of silvered glass, on whose surfaces the wholeness was vividly reflected in miniature. Two highly-chased salvers, on pedestals, at the head of the centre table, in ruby glass, the inner surfaces being variegated by the application of the silvering process, were very beautiful. There were also three superb drinking cups, one for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and one each for the Lord Mayors of London and York, the first in ruby glass, portions of the stem and base internally checkered with silver, and on the sides bearing beautiful white sunken medallions of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the Royal arms of England. The other two cups were of the same size and shape, but instead of being ruby and silver, the colours were emerald and silver; and on the sides were the private arms of each of the Lord Mayors, together with the usual heraldic emblazons of the cities of London and York respectively. The uncertainty of the Lord Mayor of Dublin's arrival prevented a cup being prepared for him. The roof, sides, and pillars glittered with civic banners, for the most part finished with great beauty, and formed of the richest materials, soft silks and glistening satins, whereon were displayed arms, devices, and heraldic bearings, each one of which had its peculiar history and significance; and the banner of York was worked by the Lady Mayoress, and was conspicuous to the right of the chair. Behind the chair was placed an emblematical device, representing Britannia in her conventional attire, receiving the industrial products of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, at the base of a palm-tree, on the branches of which rested the arms of the city of London, while the shields of York and of the most important cities and towns of the kingdom surrounded medallion portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, placed in the centre of the decoration. At each side of the portrait were emblematical figures of Ireland and Scotland, crowned by the Prince of Wales's plume, supported by cupids holding garlands of white and red roses, and surmounted by the Royal Arms. In front of the principal table, on a raised dais or platform, covered with purple cloth, was placed, in fanciful and elegant arrangement, a collection of maces, state swords, and valuable civic insignia, belonging to the various corporate bodies, of all sizes and forms, varying in shape, ornaments, and design—some, indeed, almost grotesque in their antiquity. They presented, nevertheless, a rich *coup d'œil*, piled across in careful confusion, and wreathed with flowers and rare ever-greens, through which there gleamed the bosses and incrustations of gold on the ancient maces, which had been wielded by generations of Mayors, with the velvet sheaths and gaudy mountings of gigantic swords of state. The splendid honours borne by the chief magistrate of London were not added till the banquet had commenced; but the ancient city of Norwich crowned the gaudy grouping with its jewel-bestudded mace—a present from Queen Bess herself.

After grace was pronounced, the health of the Queen was proposed by the Lord Mayor of York, and responded to by Her Royal Consort.

On the health of Prince Albert being drunk, Prince Albert rose and said,—My Lord Mayor, I am very sensible of your kindness in proposing my health, and I beg you, gentlemen, to believe that I feel very deeply your demonstrations of good will and cordiality towards myself. I assure you that I fully reciprocate those sentiments, and that it has given me sincere pleasure to meet you, the representatives of all the important towns of the kingdom, again assembled at a festive board, in token of the unity and harmony of feeling which prevails amongst those whom you represent, and on which, I am persuaded, the happiness and well-being of the country so materially depends. (Loud cheers.) It was an idea honourable at once to the liberality and the discernment of the Lord Mayor of London to invite you to assemble under his hospitable roof, before you started in the important undertaking upon which you were going to enter—(cheers)—when, according to ancient custom, the loving cup went round, it was a pledge you gave each other, that, whatever the rivalries of your different localities might be, you would in the approaching contest all act and appear as one, representing your country at the gathering of the products of the nations of the earth. (Loud cheers.) I see, by your anxiety to return, before your term of office shall have expired, the compliment which London has paid you, that you personally appreciate to its full extent the intention of its chief magistrate, and you could not have selected a better place for your meeting than this venerable city, which is so much connected with the recollections and the history of the empire, and is now prominent in the centre of a district in which a high state of agriculture is blended with most extensive production of manufactures. (Loud and continued cheers.) But I see, likewise in your anxiety to meet us, her Majesty's Commissioners, again, a proof of your earnest and continued zeal in the cause of the approaching exhibition; it could not be by the impetus of a momentary enthusiasm, but only by a steady perseverance and sustained efforts, that you could hope to carry our

your great undertaking, and insure for yourselves and the nation an honourable position in the comparison which you have invited. (Cheers.) If to cheer you on in your labours, by no means terminated, you should require an assurance that that spirit of activity and perseverance is abroad in this country, I can give you that assurance, on the ground of the information which reaches us from all quarters, and I can add to it our personal conviction, that the works in preparation will be such as to dispel any apprehension for the position which British industry will maintain. (Loud cheering and applause.) From abroad, also, all accounts which we receive lead us to expect that the works to be sent will be numerous and of a superior character. Although we perceive in some countries an apprehension that the advantages to be derived from the exhibition will be mainly reaped by England, and a consequent distrust in the effects of our scheme upon their own interests, we must, at the same time, freely and gratefully acknowledge that our invitation has been received by all nations with whom communication was possible, in that spirit of liberality and friendship in which it was tendered; and that they are making great exertions and incurring great expenses in order to meet our plans. (Cheers.) Of our own doings at the Commission I should have preferred to remain silent; but I cannot let this opportunity pass without telling you how much benefit we have derived in our difficult labours from your uninterrupted confidence in the intentions, at least, which guided our decisions; and that there has been no difference of opinion, on any one subject, between us and the local committees, which has not, upon personal consultation, and after open explanation and discussion, vanished and given way to agreement and identity of purpose. (Hear, hear, and applause.) [His Royal Highness, after a short pause proceeded with evident emotion.] There is but one alloy to my feelings of satisfaction and pleasure in seeing you here assembled again; and that is the painful remembrance that one is missing from amongst us who felt so warm an interest in our scheme, and took so active a part in promoting its success; the last act of whose public life was attending at the Royal Commission; the admiration for whose talents and character, and the gratitude for whose devotion to the Queen and private friendship towards myself, I feel a consolation in having this public opportunity to express. Sensation and low murmurs of approbation.) Only at our last meeting we were still admiring his eloquence, and the earnestness with which he appealed to you to uphold by your exertions and personal sacrifices what was to him the highest object—the honour of his country. (Hear, hear.) He met you the following day, together with Commissioners, to confer with you upon the details of our undertaking, and you must have been struck, as everybody has been who has had the benefit of his advice upon practical points, with the attention, care, and sagacity with which he treated the minutest details—(cheers)—proving that, to a great mind nothing is little (cheers), from the knowledge that, in the moral and intellectual, as in the physical world, the smallest point is only a link in that great chain, and holds its appointed place in that great whole which is governed by the Divine wisdom. (Loud cheers and applause.) The constitution of Sir R. Peel's mind was peculiarly that of a statesman, and of an English statesman. (Cheers.) He was liberal from feeling, but conservative upon principle. (Loud cheers.) Whilst his impulse drove him to foster progress, his sagacious mind and great experience showed him how easily the whole machinery of a state and of society is deranged, and how important, but how difficult, also, it is to direct its father development in accordance with its fundamental principles, like organic growth. (Loud cheers.) It was also peculiar to him that, in great things, as in small, all the difficulties and objections occurred to him first. He would anxiously consider them, pause, and warn against rash resolutions; but having convinced himself, after long and careful investigation, that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical mode also of safely taking it, became to him a necessity and a duty to take it. (Cheers.) All his caution and apparent timidity changed into courage and power of action, and, at the same time, readiness to make any personal sacrifice which its execution might demand. (Vehement applause.) Gentlemen, if he had had so great an influence over this country, it was from the nation recognizing in his qualities the true type of the English character, which is essentially practical. (Cheers.) Warmly attached to the institutions, and revering the bequest left to him by the industry, wisdom, and piety of his forefathers, the Englishman attaches little value to any theoretical scheme. (Cheers.) It will attract his attention only after having been for some time placed before him; it must have been thoroughly investigated and discussed before he will entertain it. Should it be an empty theory it will fall to the ground during this time of probation. Should it survive this trial it will be on account of the practical qualities contained in it; but its adoption in the end will entirely depend upon its harmonizing with the national feeling, the historic development of the country, and the peculiar nature of her institutions. (Loud cheers.) It is owing to these national qualities that this favoured land, whilst constantly progressing, has still preserved the integrity of her constitution from the earliest times, and has been protected from wild schemes, whose chief charm lies in their novelty, whilst around us we have seen, unfortunately, whole nations distracted, and the very fabric of society endangered from the levity with which the result of the experience of generations, the growth of ages, has been thrown away to give place to temporary favourite ideas. (Loud cheers.) Taking this view of the character of our country, I was pleased when I saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition; and I hope that I may now gather from the energy and earnestness with which its execution is pursued, that the nation is convinced that it accords with its interests that the position which England has taken in the world. (His Royal Highness resumed his seat amid a burst of applause, which was repeated again and again with the greatest fervour.)

The works at the Exhibition of 1851, in Hyde-park, are rapidly progressing in the centre; a portion has already attained the elevation, and the dwarf pillars forming the foundation completed to the western extremity. On Saturday the 25th Oct., several tons of glass were deposited, and the work of covering in is proceeding with rapidity. Gas mains have been laid on, so that, if found necessary, the works will be continued night and day. More than nine hundred men are now daily at work, and still more will be put on during the week. On the 22nd Oct., a number of the smiths employed on the building struck for an advance of wages, from 4s. to 5s. per day. Fresh hands were taken on, and there was an attempt made to intimidate them, but the police soon restored order. On Friday two hundred glaziers

commenced operations on the building. The glass used is half an inch in thickness, and is brought to the ground cut to the exact size required, so that not a moment is lost, and the rapidity of the process is so great that each man can glaze sixty-four feet daily. The *Chronicle*, which now daily devotes several columns to particulars connected with the building and its purposes, speaking of its progress, says:—

"The graceful outlines of the magnificent and unique structure in Hyde Park, intended for the reception of the varied products of the world's industry, now begin to display themselves. Some columns, which were a few days since raised to the height of 66 feet, show the extreme height to which, with the exception of the transept roof, which will be 108 feet high, the building will rise. At an uniform height of sixty-six feet, and breadth of seventy-two feet, the central avenue will stretch from west to east for 1,848 feet, or very nearly one-third of a mile. Before such an extended avenue as this, the longest of our cathedral aisles dwindle into mere insignificance. In point of width this beautiful avenue, with its crystal roof, will be 16 feet wider than London, and 3) feet wider than either Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, or Southwark bridges. It will be more than twice the length of London-bridge, and compared with Waterloo, which is the longest of our bridges, it will be longer in the proportion of seven to five, and more than four-fifths longer than either Blackfriars or Westminster. Each side of this extended avenue will be bounded by columns, twenty-four feet apart, supporting the roof. The visitor entering at the east or west entrance of the building, will proceed down this spacious street, a distance equal to the entire length of London-bridge, when he will find himself just entering the noble transept, with its circular glass roof, the centre of which will be forty-four feet higher than the flat portion of the roof. This transept, which will extend the width of the building from north to south, will be rather longer than Burlington Arcade, and of the same width as the central avenue. On the south side, nearly opposite the Prince of Wales's Gate, will be a very richly ornamented entrance, with seven pairs of doors. The columns which have already been raised to the height of sixty-six feet, are, on each side of this transept, and the massive circular ribs, sixteen in number, which are now all completed, are intended to spring from these columns. The under side of these ribs is formed after the same design as the columns upon which they will rest; and, when complete, it will appear as though the roof was supported by iron columns, which, after rising perpendicularly to the height of sixty-six feet, gracefully form themselves into semi-circular arches, in order to support the crystal roof."

The Koh-i-noor diamond, or mountain of light, it is said, will be placed among the collection of minerals at the Exhibition in Hyde-park, next year.

Colonial.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—On Friday last we inspected the blankets from the factory of Mr. Paterson, Dundas, at Young's Commercial Hotel. They surpass any fabric of the kind either manufactured in or imported into this country. The wool from which they were made was raised a few miles from this city, and is as soft as swan's down. We have seen the best make of Whitney blankets, in the English markets, but none have equalled these in texture, quality, or weight. The pair intended as a present to the Queen are twelve quarters long by ten in width, and weigh fourteen pounds and a quarter. They have never been exhibited until the past week, and are valued at \$40.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT FREDERICTON, N. B. Between two and three hundred houses burned; upwards of two thousand persons rendered houseless, etc.—Four entire blocks of buildings, situated in the centre of the city of Fredericton, were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. A large majority of these houses were occupied by the principal stores, and contained large quantities of goods. A letter from the editor of the *Fredericton Reporter* says:—It is impossible to ascertain the loss, though between two and three hundred houses have been destroyed, and an immense amount of property. Two-thirds of the stores were, in that portion of the city destroyed. With regard to the insurance, it is impossible to be correct. The greatest part of the loss falls on the Hartford, Conn., offices, which are deeply involved. Vast amounts of property were uninsured. The policies of several of the heaviest losses had but just expired. The Wesleyan Church was destroyed. Full 2000 persons are by this dreadful calamity rendered houseless.—*St. John's paper, November 13.*

The *St. John's News* says that contracts are being made with parties in New Brunswick, to furnish the sleepers for the contemplated railroad across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

The *Quebec Mercury* states that in the parish of St. Croix four children perished in the flames, in a house which had taken fire, in the absence of their parents.

ACCIDENTS WITH THRESHING MACHINES.—Hardly a week passes, from the commencement of harvest to the beginning of winter, that we do not hear of one or more accidents from carelessness in tending threshing machines. This must arise from bad management, rather than any actual danger incurred in the use of the machines, and the agricultural public cannot be too frequently warned against the recklessness which appears to prevail. The *Guelph Advertiser* of Thursday, adds the following to the catalogue of casualties;—Mr. Stewart and his brother, who own a machine, were threshing with it at Mr. Duncan McPherson's; and in the course of the work, some part of the machinery requiring to be greased, Mr. Allan Stewart, proceeded to do it whilst the machine was in motion. Unfortunately the outside of his right arm was caught by the band wheel, and the flesh was instantly lacerated in a dreadful manner, being torn from the bone, from the elbow to the shoulder.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

We are glad to hear that it is the intention of the Finance Committee of the City Council to recommend the granting of the £100,000 to the Richmond Railway Company with this only condition, that the terminus of the road shall be in Quebec.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

LEWISTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We understand that there are five cables suspended across the river, and the work is progressing finely. On Saturday evening, Mr. W. H. Brown, of this city, who was employed on the bridge, "slipped" across the river on two of the cables—thus bearing off the honour of being the first to cross the new structure.—*Buffalo Com. Adr.*