

from £200,000 to 210,000 would be a fair estimate of the loss entailed upon different parties of the engineers' strike.—*Observer*.

The adjourned inquest at Holmfirth on the bodies of persons killed by the bursting of the Bilberry Reservoir, was brought to a close on Thursday week. The Jury found a verdict declaring that the Bilberry Reservoir was originally defective, and the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers culpable; that the commissioners have been "guilty of gross and palpable negligence in allowing the reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state;" that they regret that, through the commissioners being a corporation, they cannot find them guilty of manslaughter; and that they hope Government will consider the subject with reference to future provision against similar accidents. Captain Moody, R. E., the Government Inspector, before the Jury separated, pronounced the Holmfirth Reservoir in a highly dangerous condition.

STATISTICS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—According to a Parliamentary paper, obtained by Sir John Packington, there were 6,489 juvenile offenders committed in England in 1849 and 73 in Wales, while in 1850 the number in England committed was 6,988, and Wales 82. Of the number in England and Wales in 1849, 167 were sentenced to transportation, and 184 in 1850. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. On the first of November last, of juvenile offenders undergoing sentence, there were in England and Wales 169 under 13 years of age, and 568 under 16. The number in prison before once was 205; twice, 90; three times, 49; and four times and upwards, 85. Of the juveniles then undergoing sentence, 39 were illegitimate. It appears that of the offenders then in prison in pursuance of sentence, 329 had lost one parent, and 103 had lost both parents: 327 were unable to read, and 554 had not been brought up to any definite occupation, of whom 547 were in England, and 7 in Wales.

POLITICAL

THE PROSPECTS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

What are to be the relations between the new Ministry and the Church? is a question which cannot fail to present itself to many minds at the present moment. That the noble Earl charged by her Majesty with the formation of a government has considered this question, does not admit of a doubt; nor can there be much difficulty in divining what his views on the subject may be. The Earl of Derby is much too profound a Statesman to overlook the fact, that, as an institution coeval with civilisation in this country, the Church is necessarily so interwoven with the whole framework of the State, that the latter cannot be expected to prosper, unless the internal condition of the former, and the relations between the two, be put upon a satisfactory footing. And as the leader of a great party in the State, in a country the population of which is strongly imbued with religious feelings and principles, the Noble Earl cannot fail to perceive how important it is for him to obtain the hearty support of the Church. Similarity of material interests, and sympathy in political feeling, may do much to establish a party, to keep it harmonious within, and to strengthen it against assaults from without. But no party in this country will ever again be truly powerful, which has not a higher rallying point, which does not represent a great moral principle.

Without the remotest pretension, therefore, to be the interpreters of the Earl of Derby's thoughts on this matter, we may venture to predict that his government will recognize the importance of affording to the National Church every facility for the development of her internal resources, and the increase of her efficiency, and will be disposed to lend her on the part of the State all the aid which may be consistent with justice to other religious communities.—More than this it would be impossible for the first minister of the Crown to achieve, and unreasonable for Churchmen to expect at his hands. The time when Church and State were identical in this country is gone by, and any attempt to reverse the legislation which has secured to all religious creeds the most perfect toleration, could only terminate in discomfiture, and would in all probability, entail disastrous consequences on both Church and State. No man, deserving the name of a Statesman, would be insane enough to attempt it, nor would any Churchman worthy of that name, desire to see it attempted. What the Church really wants, is the same measure of freedom in spiritual matters, which is not denied to the smallest denomination of religionists. It is liberty of conscience, and nothing more, that Churchmen have been demanding, and demanding in vain, under the government of Lord John Russell, in opposition to the Noble Lord's determination to unchurch the Church, by depriving her of her distinctive and Catholic character, and to turn her into a mere State Establishment, deriving the articles of its faith from the Council Office.

That the Earl of Derby will have every inclination to assist the Church in the recovery of her rights, and to promote that readjustment of the relations between Church and State which the recent course of legislation has rendered necessary, we most confidently anticipate. Not only have we no fear of his treading in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, in attempting to rob the Church of her own distinctive character, but we count upon his willingness, nay, his anxiety, to do all that a Prime Minister can do for her legitimate advancement. But in order to enable him to act the part to which his interest and his principles alike point, Churchmen must be careful not to injure their own cause, or to embarrass the Government of the Noble Earl, by unreasonable demands, or by injudicious methods of urging even their just claims. A course which was not only justifiable, but imperative, in dealing with a minister decidedly hostile to the Church, would be highly improper in dealing with a Minister who is favourably disposed towards her. Nothing could be more deplorable than that Churchmen should exhibit a spirit of opposition against the State in the abstract, irrespectively of the principles of those in whose hands the power of the latter is deposited.

On the other hand, it would be a great mistake for Churchmen to slacken their hands, and to desist from their efforts to obtain justice for the Church on those points on which she has hitherto been so unjustly treated. Still greater would be the mistake of resting content with lesser guarantees for the integrity of the Church's faith and the efficiency of her internal administration, under a Conservative than under a Whig Government. The line of demarcation between State power and Church authority is precisely the same, whatever party may be in office, whatever political system in the ascendant. It would be justly fatal to the successful working of any question which may be proposed on behalf of the Church, that it should appear in the light of a party question, or that the interest which Churchmen take in pushing it forward, should vary with the political character of the Ministry. What is right, in matters affecting the Church, and especially

her spiritual interests, is always right, whoever may be in power; more than is right the Church ought not to demand, and less than is right she ought not to be content with, under a Conservative, any more than under a Whig Administration. The only difference which the instalment of the Conservatives in office can make in the prosecution of the movements which have been set on foot of late years in defence of the Church, and for the restoration of her rights, will be this, that Churchmen will no longer find themselves in the painful position, repugnant alike to their principles and their feelings, of antagonism against those who represent the supreme authority of the State. Instead of being driven into a course of separate action, they will be enabled, with a safe conscience, to co-operate with the State for the good of the nation; and instead of having to resort to agitation and the "pressure from without" for the purpose of extorting from a reluctant secular power the recognition of their rights, they will obtain the same end by a calm and respectful representation of the justice of their case. In this sense, and in this sense alone, do we congratulate the Church upon the auspicious change which has taken place in her prospects, by the ejection of the Whigs from office, and the accession of a Ministry which does not consider hatred and persecution of the Church an essential part of sound policy.—*John Bull*.

LITERARY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The representation of literature and science will not suffer by the present changes of the Government. The Whig Ministry had some names besides that of Lord John Russell not unknown in the republic of letters, and one of the last official acts of the Government was the honourable appointment of Mr. Layard as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In the new Ministry we have, first and most conspicuous in authorship, Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Alison, the historian, it is said, will be the Lord-Advocate for Scotland, being succeeded in the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire by Professor Aytoun, author of some of Bon Gaultier's "Ballads," and editor of *Blackwood*. Sir Emerson Tennent, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Whiteside, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord de Ros, are well known as authors as well as politicians. The Duke of Northumberland also is favourably known as a zealous promoter of arts and learning, and with the more public business of his office he will not overlook many of his practical improvements in the naval departments, to which he has given much attention.—*Literary Gazette*.

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—The Constitutional Association have made another fruitless endeavour to induce Lord John Manners to become a candidate for the representation of Liverpool at the next general election. On the 13th of January, in answer to an application to this effect, his Lordship forwarded a letter to the committee, thanking them for their flattering invitation, which, however, he declined to accept. It further stated that, while opposed to further concessions to the Church of Rome, he was not prepared to subvert the establishment of Maynooth. On the reception of this letter the committee adopted a resolution thanking Lord John Manners for his communication, and expressing their regret that circumstances prevented his Lordship from acceding to the wishes of his friends. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, however, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Rev. Dr. McNeile upon the subject, and the result of the interview was a letter from him, stating that the return of Lord John Manners, in conjunction with Sir Stratford Canning, would be a vast improvement on our present representation, and that, considering the constituency of Liverpool, so far as he was able to form a judgment of its various sections, he thought they would be following the path of enlightened political duty if they sent a numerous signed requisition to the gentleman already named. A deputation waited on Lord John Manners with Dr. McNeile's letter, but the request of the committee was still firmly refused, the noble Lord being desirous of continuing his connection with Colchester. It is said that the Tory committee have since entered into correspondence with another candidate.—*Liverpool Albion*.

MILITARY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—On Friday the army estimates for the current year, ending the 31st of March, 1853, were printed. The amount to be provided for effective and non-effective services is £6,010,372, being £3,986,308, for effective services, and £2,024,064, for non-effective services. The increase on the effective services is £112,642, and the decrease of the non-effective service £28,215, making an increase in the estimates of £84,427. The number of all ranks for the current year is 101,927, against 98,711 of the year expiring on the 31st of March next, being an increase of 3,223, exclusive of the troops in the East Indies.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—Orders have been sent off from the Horse Guards to the officers in the different recruiting districts throughout the united kingdom to recommence entering young men for the regiments of the line, so as to complete the different regiments to 860 rank and file per battalion. As the recruits are entered they will be forwarded to the depôts of those regiments and corps most requiring men. They will not commence recruiting for the Cavalry and Royal Artillery until April or May.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.

The appointment of the Earl of Malmesbury has given great satisfaction at Paris, the noble Earl being a personal friend of M. de Persigny and of Louis Napoleon himself. It is said that some of the Opposition candidates for the Legislative body have declared that if elected they will refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Great objection is made to this part of the Constitution, as the breaking of political oaths has become so frequent. Surprise is expressed that Louis Napoleon has taken no step to be absolved according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church from the violation of the oath which he had taken to the Constitution of 1848, but in reply, it is said, that the oath was not taken on the Gospels, and does not, therefore, fall under the cognizance of the Church, and that absolution is to be found in the votes of the seven millions. The understanding between the Austrian and French Governments has become less friendly since the arrival of despatches at Vienna from St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor instructs his Minister to declare that if Austria moves a single step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia. In consequence of the coolness of Austria towards France, arising from this communication, the French Government has given instructions to its Minister in Austria to protest against the recent augmentation of duties on French merchandise.

The French correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*

states that letters have been received in Paris which state that Lord Cowley is to be maintained in Paris as British Ambassador. The announcement, it is believed, has not been received officially by his Excellency; but the Comte de Walewski has written to M. de Turgot, stating that he has received a communication to that effect from Lord Malmesbury.

It is reported that Louis Napoleon intends to cause a splendid edition of the works of "mon oncle" to be published, with comments and illustrations by the best writers and artists. The works in question are the proclamations, orders of the day, military and political dispatches and harangues, &c. of Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, publishes the following singular circumstances as connected with the late attack on the Queen:—"It was in the second year in the second half of the century, on the second day of the second month, at about two o'clock in the second half of the day that Queen Isabella the Second, at the age of twenty-two, after having presented her second daughter at the church, was struck by an assassin who resided at Calle del Arco de Trunio, No. 2, on the second floor."

ITALY.

The *Roman Observer* of the 18th ult. announces that the Pope had published, in the usual form, two decrees of beatification. The first refers to the Venerable Giovanni de Brito, a clergyman of the Company of Jesus, who died a martyr to his faith on the 4th of February, 1693, in the East Indies. By the second, the Pope confirms two miracles effected at Tivoli, towards the close of the last century, through the intercession of the Venerable Giovanni Grande, alias Peccatore, a friar of the Order of St. John of God.

HOLLAND.

Large collections are being made through the country for the erection of a Protestant church at Turin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STIRRING THE FIRE.—The simple act of stirring the fire has ever appeared to us to be one of those operations in domestic life which everybody has a peculiar and individual conceit about.

It is curious to observe how testy and obstinate people become if interfered with in the process, how they will cavil and dispute as to whether it is best to "rake out the lower bar," or break up the coals at top; whether it shall be effected by a pell-mell, "up guards and at 'em" sort of attack, or by steady and skilful manœuvring. We confess, for our own part, that we are very unfortunate in the affair generally, but then the fact stands thus: being in the habit of abstracting ourselves from external goings-on, and mooning over our desk in a sort of dormant existence, we suddenly turn round and see the grate with a body of something in it about as light and cheerful as the face of a stage bandit. We start up in a great hurry, and make three or four rapid thrusts into the very heart of the dying Etna. We perform a desperate piece of duty and make a convulsive effort—often too late—to escape the charge commonly levelled at us, of "sitting and letting the fire out." Somehow we have acquired such a bad name in this department of household stokerism, that if any who have a private knowledge of our character be by when we meditate an essay in this line, the poker is invariably snatched from our hand by some competent volunteer, who looks at us in much the same way that one would at an infant who flourished an open razor with incipient notions of shaving; so we seldom attempt it now, but having had our own pride completely mortified on the subject, we frequently amuse ourselves by observing the method and manner people generally adopt when stirring a fire, and are quite convinced that each particular party has a particular way, and will advocate that particular way with considerable active demonstration.

It was only the other day that we took tea with some respected members of society, who still retain the old fashioned style of having the kettle on the hob;—and talk as we may about the "bubbling urn" and "steaming column," there is something much more cozy and comfortable in hearing the kettle sing its quaint Aeolian harp sort of tune, and see the brazen spout puffing away whole clouds hard and fast, reminding one of a small boy with a large Havannah. The old gentleman had just finished his *sicsta*, and the fire had declined considerably, as the servant came in with the kettle and commenced literally threshing the sulky embers, when up started the mistress, exclaiming against such stupid violence, as being sure to extinguish the domestic planet. She had grasped the poker, and just contemplated an insinuating "putting together," when a young gentleman—a "fast nephew"—averted that he could manage it best, and began knocking, raking, and jamming in desperate fashion, as if he were anxious to prove the greatest possible amount of dust and noise attending the operation. The host was entirely aroused thereby, and jumping from his arm chair, pushed the youth beyond the confines of the rug, saying, in not the most placid tone,—"There, get away if you can't do it better than that; this is the way to poke a fire," and forthwith he systematically ministered to the nearly exhausted carbon with scientific devotion, delivering himself meanwhile of numerous causes and effects as to the "draught being admitted here," and that "coal placed up there," while an old lady relative whispered contemptuously in our ear—"Not one of them know anything about poking a fire, they'll only put it out," and sure enough despite the grand knowledge of chemistry and mechanics employed by the last stoker, the fire did go out, while we sat demurely "sniggering" at the scene; but we believe it is the same wherever there are fires to stir,—a wilful conceit belongs to many sound-headed people on this point—and we have known a gentleman fling down *Paley* in order to attest his being more competent to stir the fire than his amiable better half, and we have seen a doting grandmother put her most tiresome, and consequently most petted grandchild on the floor, while she taught a new domestic how to stir a fire, and we are ready to hold strong odds that if a dozen people are seated within sight of the fire, when one of the party essays to stir it that the other eleven will each hold a powerful private opinion that he or she could do it much better; and to such a height does this private opinion sometimes rise that a word or two of public expression will ooze out in the shape of a practical hint or oblique reproach, whereon the person in action gets slightly uppish, and indulges in a few extra bangs and flourishes over the task, just to show that he has a perfect knowledge of his business, and stands in need of no superfluous comments or advice, and perhaps the greatest insult you can offer persons—in a small way—is to take the poker when they have resigned it, and shew them how it should be used. This is a mortification we constantly endure, ourselves

but more usually the poker is taken from our hand before we use it, and we are peremptorily told to sit down. We have a sad trick though, which we indulge in whenever we are left alone in the twilight of a winter evening,—it is that of getting as much flare as we can from the heap of "Hartley's Main," showered on by that most profuse of coal heavers, "our boy Tom." We smash, and crack, and bang away, among the "nubby bits" to our great delight, as we see the red gleam satanically illuminating the placid face of "Washington," and flinging a greater depth of tone on "Dignity and Impudence." No sooner does the flame diminish, than we begin to evoke a fresh supply of gas, until we leave nothing but a bank of exhausted, sulky-looking embers; but there is something so cheery in seeing the firelight dance about us on the walls and pictures, and we can thing so easily under its influence, and talk so glibly to the Past.—*Eliza Cook*.

A CHRISTIAN EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

MOUNT ZAHARAH.—SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—There exists on Mount Zaharah, in an island of the Red Sea, an emerald mine, which the Pacha of Egypt has for a long time wished to work, and which had been abandoned in the latter end of Mehemet Ali's reign. A British Company lately solicited and obtained permission to re-commence the works. In executing their operation lately, Mr. Allan, the company's engineer, discovered at a great depth a gallery of the most remote antiquity. He succeeded in finding ancient tools and utensils, and a stone on which are engraved hieroglyphic characters, in a great measure erased. The nature and form of the tools, utensils, and gallery, prove that the ancient Egyptians had made great progress in engineering. It would appear, on studying the stone, that the date of the mine goes back as far as 1650 years B.C.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A correspondent in North Uist writes,—"The herdsman of a farm in North Uist had occasion one day lately to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question the damsel unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase.—On a level field, without dykes, bogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done?—for to run home a distance of three-quarters of a mile was out of the question. The girl, with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull—a good-natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and tapping him kindly on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept running and foaming all the way; but when he came too close, her protector turned round, and with a shake and toss of his head kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home."

UNITED STATES.

The American Government are about to send a *Charge* to Switzerland, which they have never done before. It is looked upon as a movement towards intervention in European affairs, Switzerland being threatened by the despotic powers.

The New York Cans will be opened on the 15th of next month. The toll on copper has been reduced to 1 mill per 1000 lbs. per mile.

The Legislature of Wisconsin are deliberating upon a memorial to Congress, as we learn from our Wisconsin exchanges, for a new State to be erected out of that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the 45th degree N. L. and that portion of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan. This territory it is alleged, is very much isolated from the States to which it is attached, and has separate and individual interests peculiarly its own, which, under the present organization, do not receive the fostering care of its several governments which the best interests of the country require. The separation of that territory, it is thought, would result in no disadvantage to the States, from which it is proposed to detach it, which would not be more than compensated by the augmented commercial and political advantage of adding another State to the North West.

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.—The *Fredericton Reporter* of yesterday contains a statement connected with the return of the census, the completion of which is still delayed by the want of one of the Parish returns. The population of New-Brunswick in 1840 was 156,162; in 1851, 193,879—showing an increase, in eleven years, of 37,714, being 24.15 per cent. in eleven years, or 21.95 per cent. in ten years.

While we regret (remarks the *Reporter*) that the population does not appear to be quite so numerous as was expected—probably attributable to the new feature in the Returns, which required the name of each man, woman and child to be specified, and the omission to take the census of some of those engaged in the woods—the Government, and the people in general will be rejoiced to find that notwithstanding all the croaking and evil forebodings of public writers and speakers, the Province has not only kept pace with the adjoining States of the Union, but has surpassed them in attaching a permanent population to a soil which very seldom fails to yield an ample return of the choice productions of the earth for the labour and skill expended on it.

New Brunswick contrasts very favourably with the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Her population has increased more rapidly than that of Maine by 5.75 per cent; than that of New Hampshire by 10.25 per cent; than that of Vermont by 14.53 per cent; and it exceeds their aggregate and average ratio by 9.32 per cent.

The ratio of increase in Massachusetts during the same period of ten years was 34.59 per cent; but great as this may appear, it has barely exceeded that of this Province by 124 per cent.

Comparing the population of New Brunswick with that of the four Northern and adjoining States of the Union, it appears that our population has not only kept pace with theirs, but has actually exceeded it by two-fifths of one per cent.—*St. John's Courier*.

JUDGE ALWIN AND THE "QUEBEC CHRONICLE."—All our Church of England readers will, without doubt, recollect that a question arose some time ago between His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec and a Mr. Wurtele, of that city, with regard to the burial of a child of the latter gentleman, and that Mr. Wurtele thought proper to institute an action against the Bishop. This action being decided against Mr. Wurtele, was ap-