

of Torquay, against the assaults of the Papacy on the constitution and religion of England, and the still more dangerous attempts of the Tractarians to introduce Popery into the National Church, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace has replied as follows:—

“Addington Palace, Dec. 26, 1850.

“Sir.—I beg to acknowledge an address, very numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Torquay and its vicinity, in which they complain of the recent aggressive measure on the part of Rome, but still more of the alarming progress of Popery in England, and of the tendency towards Romish principles and practices which has been manifested within the pale of our own Church.

“I cannot but regret that any ground for such complaint has been afforded even by an insignificant number of our clergy. The indignation, however, which has been generally expressed throughout the country against the assumption of Papal power, and the revival of Romish influence in England, is a satisfactory proof that the religion of the Scriptures is the religion of the nation at large. And it will be my endeavour, and the endeavour of my right reverend colleagues, to maintain those principles, and to defend our Church, as far as our authority extends, alike against open and insidious aggression.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and humble servant,
J. B. CANTUAR.

“Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.”

With the address, Sir Culling appears to have transmitted a private explanatory letter of his own, to which his Grace replied on the same date:

“Dear Sir Culling.—The address which I received from Torquay having been signed by you, I have taken the liberty of directing my answer to you. And I will likewise request you to assure the gentlemen who, together with yourself, have signed a letter to me, that I fully agree in the sentiments which they have expressed concerning the concession of precedence and of titles of honour to ecclesiastics who do not belong to the National Church, and I should rejoice in the abolition of this novel practice, which appears to me to rest upon no just foundation.

“I am, my dear Sir Culling,
Your faithful and humble servant.
J. B. CANTUAR.

“Sir Culling Eardley.”

The doubts which have existed, as to Mr. Bennett's intentions, with respect to incumbency, have been set at rest by the appearance of the following paragraph in the *Times*:—“An erroneous impression appears to have gone abroad that the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett is inclined to retract his offer of resigning his living.—We have authority to state that this is not the case; and as soon as the necessary arrangements are made, we are assured that the Rev. gentleman will be ready to complete his resignation. We believe, however, that great dissatisfaction prevails among a large number of his two congregations, on the ground that the conditions of the resignation have not been strictly fulfilled.”

I R E L A N D.

CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The following important correspondence between the Irish Prelates and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been forwarded for publication in the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—

“To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

“We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, have seen in the public prints a document entitled ‘An Humble Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England,’ and commencing with the following word:—‘May it please your Majesty, we, the Archbishops and undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, approach your Majesty,’ &c. It is with much regret, and not without apprehension, that we have observed the title by which your Grace and the Archbishop of York, together with the suffragan Bishops of the two provinces under your jurisdiction, have designated yourselves in addressing our Sovereign—a title which, we beg permission to say, is unknown to the law of the land, and which imports a virtual denial of the fifth article of union between England and Ireland. Your Grace is aware that by the statute 39 and 40 George III., c. 67, it is enacted, ‘that the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called ‘the United Church of England and Ireland.’ The title-page of our Book of Common Prayer, and the form of ordaining Priests, bear their solemn testimony to the incorporation of the two Churches into one, and to the designation by which that one Church is to be known.

“We have painfully felt that of late years, as well in legislating on ecclesiastical affairs as on many public occasions, a disposition has been manifested to regard the Irish provinces of the United Church as if they did not form an integral portion of the one church of the nation. We are conscious that the Irish branch of the Church is peculiarly exposed to the attacks of its enemies; and we are, on that account, the more apprehensive of any step being taken which has a tendency, even in appearance, to dissociate our provinces and bishoprics from that great community with which it is our happiness, and we hope our safety, to be identified. We therefore, not unnaturally fear the effect which may be produced by a movement on the part of our English brethren against a common adversary, in which they have not only acted without any concert or communion with us, but have styled themselves by a name which would seem to intimate that they are Prelates of a separate Church from ours, and wish to appear so before her Majesty.

“We beg to assure your Grace that, in submitting this statement to your consideration, we are not actuated by wounded feeling of disappointment or dissatisfaction, but we deem that we owe it to the Church in which we bear office to guard, as far as in our power, against a separation being made between the component parts of the national church, which were most solemnly and authoritatively united together into one. We confidently hope that the form of designation employed in your address was adopted inadvertently, and not from a design to disclaim a connexion with the provinces of Armagh and Dublin. And we trust that we may reckon on having the aid, the sympathy, and the prayers of the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York in whatever difficulties and dangers may yet await our portion of the Church.

“We would respectfully request of your Grace to communicate this expression of our sentiments to the several Prelates who signed the address to her Majesty.

“J. G. Armagh, R. Dublin, T. S. Meath, J. Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh, R. Derry and Raphoe, Ludlow,

Lillaloe and Clonfert, T. Tuam, &c., J. T. Ossory and Ferns, R. Cashel, &c., J. Cork and Cloyne, R. Down and Connor, W. Limerick, Ardferd, and Aghadoc.”

Answer of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

“Addington, Croydon, Dec. 31, 1850.

“My Lord Archbishop.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by your Grace, by the Archbishop of Dublin, and all the Irish Bishops, referring to the recent Address of the English Bench to Her Majesty, in which they were styled ‘the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England.’

“I am anxious to assure your Grace, and my other Right Rev. brethren in Ireland, that this designation did not originate in any desire to represent ourselves as a separate body, but was employed solely because, in the present instance, ‘the movement of the common adversary, was immediately directed against ourselves.’

“It did not appear to any of the Bishops whom I had the opportunity of consulting that we could properly invite the Irish Bishops to complain of an aggression which only affected the Church in England. At the same time, I am ready, for my own part, to acknowledge that the document would have been more correctly worded, if it had been written in the name of the English Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland. It would have been better to have indicted an inharmonious sentence than to have given ground for the apprehensions expressed in your Grace's letter.

“I will take an early opportunity of communicating the letter to my episcopal brethren, who at present are dispersed in their various Dioceses. But I can venture to say in their behalf, that we all consider the Irish branch of the United Church to be so closely identified with our own, that if one member suffers, the other cannot fail to suffer with it, and that in all cases co-operation is desirable or practicable we shall be ready to act with your Grace and the other Irish Prelates as an united body.

“I remain, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's faithful servant,
J. B. CANTUAR.

“His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.”

The Irish Prelates who are to sit in Parliament the ensuing session are the Archbishop of Dublin, Bishops of Ossory, Cork, and Killaloe.

ARRIVAL OF THE “CANADA.”

ENGLAND.—The English general news is of trifling interest, and the papers are chiefly engaged with discussions relative to the existing topics likely to engage the early attention of Parliament. It is confidently asserted that the Chancellor will have a surplus of no less than four millions sterling for the year. Public expectation is strongly in favour of a large reduction in the taxation, and among the most prominent articles named in the reduction are window and paper duties.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent a steady but limited business.

The London market had been steady during the week, but apprehension was still felt that the Bank may be compelled to advance its rates; and brokers are accordingly demanding increased rates. The last report of the Bank gives its bullion at a trifle less than fourteen millions being a decline of nearly a quarter of a million.

A slight sensation has been created by the recent appointment, without any previous notice, of a new Roman Catholic Bishop for Ireland. It is said the Pope has signified his intention to sanction the Queen's Colleges, and that this concession on this point will be made the basis of a very satisfactory arrangement between the Roman and English Governments.

The London *Standard* states, with great confidence, that Lord John Russell firmly adheres to the principles laid down in his letter to the Bishop of Durham. The same authority also states that the Queen's speech will contain a strong expression against the late proceedings of the Pope, and that the speech will be followed by stringent Legislative proceedings.

The Baltimore ship *Franconia* was wrecked off Holyhead on the 11th. Her cargo of tobacco, Captain, Chief Mate, and 11 hands were lost.

The screw steamer *Nautilus*, between Cork and London, was lost on Wednesday night in a severe gale. Nine lives were lost.

London is said to be rapidly filling up with every species of adventurers for the forthcoming season.

It is stated on the authority of the Earl Montague that the British Government have resolved to make Holyhead the port of arrival and departure for the transatlantic steamers.

The London *Daily News* says, that the Ministry have decided upon a surrender of the Window Tax, substituting a moderate income tax. The Marquis of Northampton died on the 18th of January.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon seems to have gained, for the time being, complete mastery over General Changarnier and the National Assembly. The committee of Public Safety have reported a resolution in regard to the late measures of the government. An exciting debate was going on in the Assembly at the latest dates. The National Assembly, acknowledging the right of the Executive power to dispose of the Military Commands, it declares that the General is Chief of the army of Paris, and preserves the title to the confidence which the National Assembly testified to him in the sitting of the 3rd instant, and passed to the order of the day.

An inquiet feeling pervaded all classes in Paris on Thursday, and the Assembly was crowded to excess. An amendment has been proposed, and will probably pass, stating that the Assembly had no confidence in the Ministry. At the conclusion of the latest telegraph despatches, Lamartine was making an able address in defence of the President.

The peremptory dismissal of General Changarnier has caused great dissatisfaction among the leaders of the Party of Order, who profess to see in that act the foreshadowing of Louis Napoleon's desire to obtain absolute power. The Government is charged with interposing no barriers to the violent abuse of the General through certain journals—and also, with permitting the revolutionary cries of the Army to pass unreprimed.

The Report of the Committee of Public Safety is particularly noticeable for the manner in which the President is separated from his ministers. He is allowed to pass unscathed, because, it is alleged, he cannot be proceeded against without producing a commotion which might eventually end in revolution. The Cabinet, therefore, is the chief point of attack—and little doubt was entertained at Paris but the Ministry would be compelled to resign.

The question of the quotation bill has not been brought forward in the Assembly.

The French coast has been visited with fearful gales. Sixty merchant vessels put into the port of Cherbourg for safety.

PARIS, January 17th.—Lamartine's speech, defending the Government, was not concluded until five, p.m., on Thursday night, when the Assembly adjourned, an unusually large number of persons attended the Ball, at Llyor, on Thursday night.

On Thursday the Bourse was dull. Five shillings opened at 95.15 and closed at 94.90

GERMANY.—It is confidently affirmed that a central power with a large army at its command has been resolved upon. It has been officially contradicted at Berlin. Although nothing is definitely known of the proceeding of the Dresden Conference yet, but little doubt appears to be entertained that the result will be a reconciliation of the old Diet. The Austrian project of a Zollverein was the chief subject of discussion at the last debates. It met with no favour from the Government of Prussia, but the Governments of Saxony and Bavaria are said to favour it. The Government of Prussia has resolved upon the imposition of a heavy income tax, which is limited to yield \$2,000,000—and it is to be applied to the liquidation of the public debt contracted since 1848. M. Mantenfel has announced it as the intention of Government to abolish the monopoly which a few families have enjoyed, of filling all minor offices of State, and that merit and administrative ability will hereafter form the chief test of filling all government offices.

DRESDEN, January 14th.—It is considered that the chief object of the conference has been attained, the Austrian, Hanoverian, and Bavarian agents have left. No change of monarchs is to take place at Dresden.

HAMBURG, January 15th.—On the 15th the Holsteiner patrol was attacked by the Danes, at Windy, a skirmish ensued. The conference between the Danish, Austrian and Russian commissioners at Hamburg has been adjourned.

THE DUCHIES.—The latest news from the Duchies is that the Holsteiners have made an unconditional surrender to the King of Denmark, through the instrumentality of the Prussian and Austrian Commissioners. The army has been disbanded, and the chief members of the Stadholding had returned to Hamburg.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome and the Papal States represents a growing apprehension and uneasiness among all classes.

SPAIN.—Another weekly resignation of the Spanish Ministry has taken place, and the last accounts state that Narvaez had left Madrid.

MADRID, January 11th.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of her Ministers.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail arrived on Monday. On the whole India was tranquil. The negotiations relative to Calcutta have come to a stand still. Java was quiet but piracy continues. The export market at Calcutta was brisk on the 7th of December. The prospect of harvest was cheering. Indigo and sugar have advanced. Saltpetre and raw silk are firm.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

TRAINING FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK.

SIR.—There is a school for girls attached to a chapel of ease in Exeter, in which a plan has been successfully used, which supplies some of the deficiencies in educational training complained of in your article last Wednesday.

The school was founded, fifteen years ago, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Scoresby for the purpose of training thirty girls for respectable service. These girls are instructed in the morning in the usual branches of religious and secular knowledge, and in the afternoon are taught to sew and mend and darn. Every Saturday the elder girls go to the houses of families, approved by the clergyman and managing committee, to assist the servants, and learn the duties of household service. Thus they acquire a competent knowledge of the various branches of household work before they go out into service. So successful has this plan been found that the applications made at the school for servants, as well as for working girls, always exceeds the number of candidates for situations.—*A Correspondent of the London Guardian.*

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT GILFILLAN.—This gentleman, known to the public as the author of several beautiful songs in the Scottish dialect, and some pieces of poetry of considerable merit, we regret to state, died suddenly on Wednesday forenoon. He appeared to be in his usual health in the morning, and was in attendance at his office, as Collector for the Commissioners of Police in Leith, when he fell down in a fit of apoplexy. Medical aid was immediately procured, but he never rallied, and was conveyed to his house in Hermitage Place, where he died. He was possessed of many amiable qualities, was good natured even to a fault, and will be much regretted by a large circle of friends.

The *Daily News*, advocates in very strong terms the adoption of Galway as a packet station for American steamers, upon the grounds of safety, economy and saving of time.

QUARRELING AMONG THEMSELVES.—The English Roman Catholic Priests, it appears, are not satisfied with the late movement. A petition on their part has actually been presented to the Propaganda at Rome, against the establishment of a hierarchy in England in the manner proposed. The petition is to the following effect:—“Most Eminent Princes,—We, the undersigned missionary priests of the Catholic Church in England, humbly and earnestly beseech the sacred congregation that the rank of bishops and ordinary may not be granted to the vicars apostolic of England, before that the rights of parish priests shall have been granted to the missionary priests, according to the *statuta proposita* put forth by the same sacred congregation in the year 1838; and that in the first place there may be a code of laws touching spiritual things,—some part given to the priests in the choice of their bishops, chapters duly constituted in each district, and that stability of place and that parochial status secured which hitherto, that is down to the present generation of vicars apostolic, was sanctioned by customary law; the which things not being granted, the latter state of aforesaid clergy will be worse than the first.” A meeting of the discontented priests, it is said, is to be held shortly, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of further steps in order to secure their rights. One cause of complaint is an “immense loss of charitable funds,” in consequence of the bishop being allowed to interfere with temporalities. The quarrel indeed is a pretty one as it stands.

The number of students attending Trinity College, Dublin, has decreased very considerably. In the *Dublin University Calendar*, for 1851, there appear the

names of only two hundred and twenty-three pensioners, and sixteen fellow commoners—in all, two hundred and thirty-nine in the senior freshmen class—that is, the class that entered Trinity College in the year 1849. In the junior freshman class, which entered in 1850, there appear the names of two hundred and twenty-seven pensioners, and thirteen fellow commoners—in all, only two hundred and forty.

Great efforts are now being made in Dublin to revive the Irish manufacture movement.

The total shipments of port wine during the past year, as appears from the Custom House return just received from Oporto, amounted to 37,487 pipes, of which were exported to Great Britain 25,400 pipes; and to other parts of Europe, 2,085; United States, 4,898; Brazil, 2,755; and to other parts of the world, 2,349 pipes.

On New Year's-day the Lord Bishop of Salisbury entertained at the palace about a hundred aged persons resident within the borough of New Sarum with roast beef, mutton, pudding, &c., grace being said by his lordship before and after dinner.

Lord John Russell has addressed copies of the following letter to his supporters in the Lower House:—

“Downing-street, Dec. 28, 1850.

“Sir.—I take the liberty of informing you that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 4th of February, business of importance will be brought forward without delay, I, therefore, request your attendance on that day.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. RUSSELL.”

Sir Thomas N. Redington has resigned the lucrative situation of Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. He thinks that no Romanist should hold office under a No-Popery Government.

The *Cork Reporter* states, on “perfectly good authority,” that the decrees of the Thurles Synod will not be confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, and will, consequently, not take effect.

The High Sheriff of Sligo, in compliance with requisition from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin and forty of his clergy, has called a county meeting, for the purpose, as stated in the requisition, “of expressing our marked disapproval of the insulting and bigoted letter of Lord John Russell relative to the appointment of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman by the Sovereign Pontiff.”

Lord Castlereagh, Mr. W. Monsell, Mr. Sharman Crawford, H. Grattan, J. Reynolds, and twenty-five other Irish members, have signed the following declaration:—

“We, the undersigned, deem it our duty at the present juncture to declare our unalterable attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and our determination to oppose by every constitutional means any measure tending to interfere by legislative enactment with the discipline or doctrine of any portion of the Queen's subjects.”

The friends of Mr. John O'Connell in Limerick are endeavouring to get up a “testimonial” to him, in the shape of a sum of money to enable him to retain his seat in Parliament.

DR. WISEMAN AGAIN.—The Jersey papers contain a copy of the mandate of justice in the case of Miss Julia Rush against Cardinal Wiseman. The proceeding was instituted for the purpose of recovering a sum of £492, advanced by Miss Rush to build a convent in Jersey, and as the price of the site on which it has been erected. For some reasons that do not appear in the report, Dr. Wiseman withdrew his consent to have the convent established as originally agreed upon, though taking the conveyance of the premises to himself and other trustees. On the motion of his proctor the case was allowed to stand over until the first day of next term, when Dr. Wiseman and his co-trustees will have to pay the amount claimed, unless satisfactory cause to the contrary be shown.

Colonial.

FIRE AT THE TRENT.—The dwelling house of S. Hawley, Esq., at this place, we regret to announce, totally consumed by fire on Friday morning the 17th ultimo. We learn that the family were about sitting down to breakfast when the fire was discovered, but owing to the high wind at the time, it was impossible to save the building. The principal part of the furniture was saved, and the house was covered by insurance to nearly its value. The fire it appears took from a piece of burning soot, carried by the wind from a chimney of a house near by.—*Belleuille Chronicle.*

THE PROVINCIAL RAILROAD.—“The Counties Council closed their session here to day, 28th Jan., having passed a resolution to co-operate in the proper construction of a Railroad, to the extent, on the part of the Council of £50,000.—*Kingston Argus.*”

ANOTHER STRIKE ON THE RAILROAD.—We learn that the men employed on the Railway, in the vicinity of Dundas, struck for wages on Monday last. The sum they receive at present is 3s. 1½d., which they wish to have increased to 3s. 9d. A good deal of anxiety was manifested in Dundas, as the men made many threats, and we have been informed that some of the more violent actually drove off those who were inclined to work at the present wages. We have already spoken of the necessity of having a company of troops stationed in this neighbourhood, to overawe the turbulent, and protect, if necessary, those who wish to work. As no action appears to have been taken in the matter, we would suggest that a meeting of the inhabitants should be held, and an address adopted to the head of the Government. Precautions must be taken ere mischief is done.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by G. Duggan, Esq., Coroner, on Thursday, on the body of James Heron, who was accidentally killed, the day previous, at a chopping bee on the farm of Mr. Howard, township of York. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, in attempting to avoid a falling tree, was struck by the branches of another tree, which was brought down by the weight of the other, and instantly killed, the skull being laid open by the blow. A verdict, in accordance with the evidence elicited was rendered by the jury.—*Patriot.*

Application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session, for an act to divide the townships of Cramahe and Murray, so as to form a new township, to be called the township of Brighton.

A. Heron, Esq., has recently leased the extensive establishment of the Niagara Dock Company. He has a beautiful steamer upon the stocks which will be completed early in the season. She will be a first class steamer, and will probably run between Hamilton and Montreal.