

For that it is manifest that if the principle of repealing any material portion of the said Act of Uniformity indirectly and by implication be once admitted, the plain meaning of the Prayer Book may be nullified, and the express directions which it contains imperceptibly abrogated—in so far as the statutory obligation of these is concerned—and that fundamental alterations may be thereby effected in the relations of the Church to the State, without the attention of laity or clergy having been awakened to the legislative process by which such alterations shall have been effected.

That the above indirect repeal of a material portion of the Act of Uniformity by the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act is, moreover, accompanied by a circumstance, it is humbly conceived, without parallel in the legislation which has hitherto affected the United Church of England and Ireland—namely, the exemption of one portion of that United Church from the operation of the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, which has been carefully framed so as to leave the Church of Ireland unaffected by its provisions.

That the United Church is therefore disunited, in respect of a material point, by the aforesaid Act, inasmuch as in Ireland marriage remains indissoluble by the general law, while in England it has become dissoluble.

That the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act cannot come into operation except upon, or after, the 1st day of January, 1858, by your Majesty's Order in Council.

The undersigned, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to withhold such Order in Council, until time shall have been given for Parliament so to amend the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, that the confusion and inconvenience and scandal which must arise from a state of the law contradictory to itself may be avoided; and that, in the event of Parliament seeing fit to abide by so much of the said Act as provides by process of law for the dissolution of a vinculo of marriages lawfully contracted, care at least be taken that, whatever the Legislature may enact concerning the dissolution of the civil contract, no violence be done to the plain language of the prayer-book, the consciences of the clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the law of the said Church, as it has been identified in and by the said Act of Uniformity with the law of the State.

And your Majesty's humble and dutiful petitioners will ever pray.

In commenting on Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's mission to the United States, the *Liverpool Albion* observes—“The bombardment of Greytown is a subject painful to the reflection of all right-minded men, both in England and the United States. The facts are now familiar to the public, and we shall not repeat them. On Saturday Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, K. C. B., sailed for America in the *Arabia*. It is understood he is intrusted with full powers to arrange this delicate question with the President of the United States, and also other vexed questions relating to Central America and the Mosquito Indians. In making this appointment Lord Palmerston has selected a Minister not connected with his own political party, but connected with the United States by means of his wife, who is the daughter of an American citizen. Sir William G. Ouseley is a gentleman who had acquired considerable reputation as a statesman and a pacificator, and, as he is also a personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, our brethren in America cannot fail to see that Great Britain approaches a settlement of this unpleasant affair in the most friendly spirit, and through a most conciliatory agency.”

IRELAND.

The Dublin subscription to the Indian Relief Fund amounts to about £8,000, a fair proportion of which was collected in the Churches on the Fast-day; at Armagh the contribution already amounted to £850; at Nenagh a meeting was convened by the Sheriff at which a list was opened, and £160 subscribed on the spot; at Swinford, county Mayo, it has been determined to raise a fund, but this good resolution is sadly qualified by another in favor of a public ball and supper in aid of the undertaking; at Belfast £700 was contributed as soon as the lists were opened. At the Waterford meeting a letter was read from the Dean of Waterford, who, referring to Archbishop Cullen's statements relative to the partial appropriation of the Crimean Fund, stated that—

This fund was raised chiefly by subscriptions in the Protestant churches on the Day of Exultation and Prayer in April, 1854. This fund was chiefly distributed through the Protestant Clergy, by whose exertions it was for the most part raised. But, while the dispensers of this charity were generally Protestants, the recipients of it were Protestants and Roman Catholics without distinction, the great majority in Ireland being of the latter. The Patriotic Fund is not dispensed through the clergy of any creed, but generally the staff officers by whom the pensioners are paid.

On Thursday a lengthy manifesto was published by the Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge, inveighing strongly against the Lord Chancellor's recent letter to the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of county Down, and which concludes, with informing the offending writer that “even yet a retreat is open to him by his honestly acknowledging his error, recalling his unconstitutional man-

date, and by future recognition of the principles, and importance of the Society he has assailed.”

The Young Ireland rebellion of 1848 caused Limerick at that period to be placed under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, from which it has only just been relieved by a proclamation from the Lord-Lieutenant.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia is appointed Regent for three months. The Prince accepts the Royal powers conferred upon him, and declares it is his firm desire to conform faithfully to the Constitution and to the laws of the country, and to direct the affairs of the Government according to the intentions of the King, which are known to him, for so long a time as his Majesty may judge it to be necessary. The Prince adds that he expects of the army, of the functionaries, and of the subjects of the King, that they will accord to him (the Prince) their obedience. The Ministers collectively and individually will remain charged with the same responsibilities as before. The Prince asks of God strength and grace to enable him to execute his mission to the satisfaction of the King and for the good of the country, and he hopes that the re-establishment of the broken health of the King will soon terminate a mission which the Prince accepts according to the orders of the King, and from love to his country.

Writing upon these arrangements, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks—

This form of settlement of the crisis at Potsdam will not be without a very disturbing influence on the wedding arrangements of the Princess Royal and the Prince Frederick William. As the Prince of Prussia will, in consequence of holding this power of attorney, be prevented from going over to England to be present at his son's nuptials, it is more than possible that the marriage itself will be postponed for a short time. Such a postponement would, in many respects, be desirable, inasmuch as, among other reasons, if the ceremony takes place later in the year, there will be a better chance of its being favored with fine weather, which, as far as the Berlin portion of the ceremony is concerned is a consideration of very great importance, inasmuch as the entry into Berlin of the bridal couple entails upon a large number of old civic notabilities the necessity of confronting the severities of the open air in these curtailed unmentionables that seem everywhere to form an essential of court custom. Quantities of young girls, too, will go out of the city gates to receive the bride, themselves dressed in bridal attire, and it would be a grievous pity if ruin or other inclemency of the weather should mar the effect of white satin shoes and low dresses, and consign their wearers to a bed of sickness or an untimely grave. It is also very desirable for the position that the youthful couple shall subsequently occupy in the hearts of their future subjects, that all Prussia should be able to look back to that day of their entry into Berlin as a day of sunshine.

According to the latest arrangements, Prince Frederick will go to England in the early part of next month, and stay at our Court until after the birthday of the Princess Royal.

Extracts from English Papers by Steamer *Atlantic* at New York.

Dennistoun & Co.'s liabilities are estimated at two millions of pounds sterling. The head establishment of the house is in Glasgow, and there are branches in London and Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, and Melbourne, Australia, but the Melbourne firm is not compromised. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension. The private property of the partners is of great magnitude, and it is presumed the embarrassment will be but temporary.

The British Funds were buoyant, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Consols. Applications for discount at the Bank continued extremely heavy. At Hamburg the rate of discount had advanced to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 stg. closed its doors 9th inst. The City Bank of Glasgow had also suspended. Numerous other failures of houses connected with the American trade are reported; but there was less uneasiness in mercantile quarters.

The attempt to lay the Atlantic cable next year will be made at the end of June or beginning of July, and it has been determined to resort to the plan originally contemplated, namely, to commence the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic, the two vessels engaged sailing respectively for the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland. Three thousand miles of cable are to be coiled in the vessels instead of 2,600 as in the first attempt, and the manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Messrs. Glass & Elliott. The construction of the new paying-out machines has been intrusted to Messrs. Easton & Amos.

Delhi was occupied by the British Sept. 21. The old king of Delhi surrendered with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot. General Nicholson is dead.

The King of Delhi is 70 years of age. He surrendered himself to Capt. Hodgson, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. The assault on the 14th cost

us 61 officers, and 1,178 men—being one third of the storming force—killed and wounded. The British were in full pursuit of the enemy. A slight rising in Bombay has been suppressed.

Lucknow was relieved Sep. 25. Our loss was 500 killed and wounded. The relief was just in time, the enemy having advanced their mines, which would have placed the garrison at their mercy. The Malwa country is in a disturbed state. Bhopal war has been burnt. Forces were moving on Mhow. All quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is satisfactory.

A despatch to the India House says, Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men crossed the Ganges from Cawpore Sept. 10, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by the besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded.

Editorial Miscellany.

Harper's Magazine, which is published in New York, has a large circulation in the British Provinces. The advertisement on the cover states that more than 170,000 copies are issued monthly. It is in general a rather entertaining periodical, and if it is to be estimated solely by the quantity of matter which it contains, is certainly the cheapest monthly of which we have any knowledge. There has been a good deal of competition amongst our booksellers as to its sale, and we believe it may be had of some of them at one shilling a number.—This makes the profit something like a shaving. Now Harper's Monthly being a foreign production, its conductors and contributors care very little for national courtesies—and therefore it is we suppose, that the November Number contains a gross insult on the Queen of England. Being, however, so largely subscribed for in the Provinces, it comes among the people with something of a Colonial character, part of which ought to be a carefulness not to outrage the affectionate feelings they entertain towards their Sovereign. Harper, however, evidently cares nothing for the Provincial circulation his magazine obtains, as his November number testifies; for we do not think that any loyal subject of her Majesty will be disposed to continue his patronage after reading it.

THE LATE DR. GRIGOR.—The Hon. William Grigor died on Tuesday last, and his remains will be interred at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Grigor was a native of Elgin in Scotland, and came to Nova Scotia in 1819. He practised for a short time at Antigonish, and afterwards for five years at Truro, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Archibald, then Speaker of the Assembly and subsequently Master of the Rolls, who induced him to remove to the Capital, and whose friendship he shared till the death of that eminent man.

In 1827 he married Louisa, fourth daughter of the late James Forman, Esq., by whom he had nine children, four of whom survive.

Dr. Grigor has practised in Halifax for 30 years, and, when he died, though only 58, and apparently in the vigor of manhood, was the senior member of his profession. In 1849 he was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council.

Dr. Grigor's loss will be keenly felt by the whole community, to whom his varied accomplishments and many virtues had justly endeared him. The poor will not soon forget the man who first established a Public Dispensary for their relief, and gave them gratuitous attendance for a long series of years. Those who are better off will recall scenes to which his love of art, his scientific knowledge, his social and companionable qualities, his graceful bearing and gentlemanly manners, gave a charm more easily remembered than described.

Dr. Grigor was a warm-hearted Scotchman, proud of the country of his birth, but not indifferent to the requirements of that which he had adopted. He was a tenderly attached husband, an exemplary parent, a fast friend, a liberal and progressive politician. All the great constitutional changes which have marked the modern history of Nova Scotia, or led to her industrial development, received from him early, and (when aid was valuable), hearty support.

Dr. Grigor was one of the earliest founders of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute. He was its first President, at a time when General Cathcart was a constant attendant. His picture, taken at the request of the Society, hangs upon its walls.

Dr. Grigor's place in society it will not be easy to supply. Buoyant and cheerful of spirit, he was ever welcome, however juvenile or gay the circle; will read, thoughtful, with a suggestive mind, and fine colloquial powers, he brought to business or grave conversation profound knowledge, conveyed with the seriousness of a student, and the manner of a gentleman.

Dr. Grigor was known and respected by the highest in the land where he lived and died, having won their friendship without mean compliances, and retained it without sacrifice of independence. To the poor he was endeared by the gracefulness of his manners and the generosity of his disposition. His patients will often remember one whose cheerful spirit enlightened their weary days and sleepless nights—who reached those they loved by his science when he could; and, when he could not, mourned with them in all sincerity.—*Chronicle*.

We may add to the foregoing well written obituary, that Dr. Grigor was an Episcopalian.