

The Rev. Charles Marsden Betts was unfortunately drowned in the Wollondilly river, near Goulburn, New South Wales. The Rev. gentleman had been on a visit to some gold diggers at Tucua Creek, and was returning to his home at Goulburn when the unfortunate accident occurred. The only person present was a Mr. Gilbert, who, according to the *Goulburn Chronicle*, gave the following report:—

"Mr. Betts overtook me at Fenwick's, whose place is distant about three miles and a half from the crossing place, known as Marsden's. Some time before coming to the river I said to my companion, 'If the waters are up, what shall we do?' His answer was to the effect that he thought he would try to swim the river. I told him I should not do so, and endeavored to dissuade him from the attempt. When we arrived at the usual crossing place, he hastily went down to the river's edge, and took the water. I remained on the bank. Mr. Betts went some little distance—I cannot say how far—when suddenly the horse went nearly under water. The animal tried to return to the bank, but his rider kept him in command. I vehemently exhorted Mr. Betts to return if he would preserve his life. He made no answer, but pursued his course to the other bank, for which he made a straight line, but the unevenness of the bottom and the strength of the current were against him. Immediately afterwards it appeared to me that the causeway was lost, and Mr. Betts had to swim his horse for some spot to land lower down. I then saw the horse fall upon his side and Mr. Betts lose his seat. They both drifted down the current, when the horse met with some obstruction and remained stationary in the water. Mr. Betts was separated from the animal, and struck out, as a swimmer would, for the bank. This, I believe, he reached. I saw him, as I thought, obtain a footing, and considered he was safe. But I was astonished to see him turn round and fall head foremost into the river. I attribute this to the slippery nature of the foothold, or the fact that the deceased's strength was exhausted. The chilliness of the water would no doubt, have a numbing effect, and render a swimmer less able for great physical exertion. After he fell in the water, I saw the deceased no more. The horse gained the bank, and went off in the direction of the town."

Mr. Betts was a native of the colony, and grandson to the Rev. Samuel Marsden, so well known as the pioneer of the Australian and New Zealand Churches. He was from an early age dedicated to the ministry by an affectionate and pious mother, and was sent to England by the late Bishop Broughton to complete his education at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, where he passed through the prescribed course with much credit, and was highly esteemed for his quiet, amiable disposition. He proceeded to Sydney about fifteen months since, and was shortly afterwards admitted to Deacon's Orders by the Bishop. He was, after holding a temporary curacy, appointed assistant minister at Goulburn, with a view to the visitation of the adjoining districts, and it was on returning from one of these districts, about thirty miles from Goulburn, that he met his death. He was a young man of pious, energetic habits, and had apparently commenced a career of useful labor when he was so suddenly called to his rest.

**INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION IN NEW YORK.**—Agents, 3; butchers, 12; blacksmiths, 25; boot and shoe makers, 20; basket makers, 8; bar tender, 1; boatmen, 20; bakers, 2; cooks, 96; carters, 13; cartmen, 41; coopers, 9; coachmen, 68; clerks, 8; carpenters, 27; clothes dressers, 6; carpet cleaners, 12; city expresses, 3; confectioners, 5; card maker, 1; chair makers, 3; coal dealer, 1; chambermaids, 14; distillers, 2; druggists, 8; fishermen, 5; farmers, 21; foundryman, 1; engineers, 3; grain measurers, 7; gardeners, 3; hair dressers, 67; jewellers, 6; labourers, 227; laundresses, 305; mariners, 189; midwives, 2; masons, 2; musicians, 8; ministers of the Gospel, 14; nurses, 14; oystermen, 7; printers, 3; painters, 10; daguerreotypist, 1; porters, 167; pie bakers, 3; patent sweepers, 10; physicians (graduates), 5; physicians (irregular), 6; sextons, 8; sawyers, 35; stevedores, 6; seamstresses and dressmakers, 64; saloon, inn, and hotel keepers, 43; cigar makers, 45; ship carpenters, 3; store keepers, 11; sugar bakers, 9; servants, waiters, &c., 132; stewards, 23; teachers of schools, 14; assistants, 20; music teachers, 3; tobaccoists, 14; tailors, 85; white washers, 154; wheelwrights, 2; watchmaker, 1; engraver, 1; weaver, 1; house cleaner, 23; retired gentleman, 1; bank porters, 4; steamboaters, 22; tinsmiths, 6; pickle and preserve

manufacturers, 3.—Total, 2,135 colored people, resident of New York city, which it is assumed represent an average of the occupations of negroes in the city and county. The school register gives 8,500 adults in New York, which is considered a fair inference to thus classify:—Mechanical employments, 896; non-servile callings, 6,568; servile and vice tending callings, 1,076. Their honorable ambition has carried them to the pulpit and to medicine, but strange they do not endeavor to get at the bar. Neither is the press represented in the city or county of New York, which is also passing strange.

As the late Earl Fitzbarding's rent roll is supposed to have been about £40,000 a year, a nice point, it is remarked, may arise on the question of the precise hour of his death, which was announced to have taken place "about midnight" between the 10th and 11th inst. His rents were payable at 'old time,' that is Old Lady Day and Old Michaelmas Day. Old Michaelmas Day fell this year on Sunday, the 11th inst., and the day begins at midnight. Now the rent is due upon the first moment of the day it became due so that at one second beyond twelve o'clock of the 10th inst., rent payable at Old Michaelmas Day is in law due. If the Earl died before twelve the rents belong to the parties taking the estate, but if after twelve, then they belong to, and form part of, his personal estate; so that the difference of one minute might involve a question as to the title of about £20,000; a nice question for lawyers!

**MR. BAKWELL'S RETURN.**—The following extract from the last Address of Bishop de Lancy to his Convention, gives the official account of Mr. W. Bakewell's return to the Church:—

"I have the gratification to announce to the Convention and put upon record, that Mr. William J. Bakewell, once a Presbyter of the Diocese, who, having removed to Pennsylvania, and resigned the ministry of the Church, and afterwards apostatized to the Roman Catholic Communion, has addressed to me, under date of 10th of August, a letter, in which he says:—  
"I present to you a written declaration of my renunciation of the errors and mistakes which led me away from the Protestant Episcopal Church, of my desire to return to her Communion, and of my renewed adhesion to her doctrine, discipline, and worship. I need scarcely say that I am truly sorry for my deviation from the path of Christian truth, and that I am now astonished at the delusion under which I have been for several years."

A private of the Carabineers thus describes the extemporised artillery of the mutineers whom his troop had attacked and routed in the neighbourhood of Meerut:—

And how, and of what, do you think they were made? Why, I will tell you. You may, perhaps, have seen the iron socket of a telegraph post, by which it is fixed into the ground; of course it is hollow, and a touchhole is easily made at the smallest end of it. So far, so good; there is your gun. Now for the carriage, &c.: they cut up the wooden posts, and for the ammunition they cut up the telegraph wires into small rough pieces, tied up in an old sock or something of that kind, just like grapeshot. Not such a bad get up for a set of niggers!

The *New York Tribune* tells the following singular story of a negro who was enticed from Canada and sold as a slave in the State of Virginia. It appears that this negro belonged to the editor of one of the *St. Louis* newspapers; that he ran off about five years ago, and made his way to Canada, where he married a fugitive negro girl from Kentucky, located in Canada, and pursued his profession as a barber there.—The owner in *St. Louis* learned last winter where his negro boy was. He employed a fine, dashing, lordly looking young man in *St. Louis* to visit the town in Canada where his boy was, and to represent him self as an English lord, and to employ the negro, if possible, to travel in the northern part of the United States, as a servant and barber to his lordship, at the rate of \$100 per month. The plan succeeded. This young English lord from *St. Louis* went to Canada, met the boy, and employed him as servant, as stated, started on his journey, as proposed, and a few days brought the parties to *St. Louis*, where the negro was arrested by his owner, put in jail, and sold in Gwin & Alexander, traders at Vicksburg, for \$900.

A correspondent gives us the following account of a church built by Daniel O'Connell's protégé:—"We are happy to hear that the church built by the late Mr. Raphael, M.P., at St. Alban's, and intended by him for a Roman Catholic church, at a cost of more than £8,000, has fallen by his death into better hands. An excellent lady, Mrs. Worley, residing at New Barns, of ample fortune, a most determined supporter of the orthodox Protestant Church, has purchased it at an expense of £2,000, with a residence for the officiating clergyman also. She will endow it and present it to St. Alban's as a chapel of ease."—*Western Times*.

**THE TEETH.**—At the Dental Convention, held at Boston, some of the Dentists asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of defective teeth, was the use of saleratus and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread, and Dr. Baker, fully agreed with the facts

which it stated, and gave the results of some experiments which he had made by soaking sound teeth in saleratus. The teeth were destroyed in fourteen days. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, did not believe that alkali injured the teeth, but acknowledged that saleratus did. Saleratus, in his opinion, is not an alkali.—Dr. Kendrick, of New Orleans, considered the great means of keeping the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

**THE VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.**—The *New York Evening Post* relates the following remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of commerce:

"A few months since the partner of a commercial house in this city was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as it was said, by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared \$1,300,000. He died in the asylum, and his own estate was valued at \$2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a partner. The firm itself failed the other day, and is now said to be utterly insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased's estate was a thousand shares of the Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease at \$140 per share, and which was worth, after paying up the instalments, \$300,000. The same property sold yesterday at public sale at \$30,000. All this occurred within eighteen months—the prosperity the insanity, the decease and the insolvency."

**CHINESE AMAZONS.**—Among the camp-followers of the insurgent chiefs, who had been disturbing the heart of the empire, it was computed, in 1853, that there were, in the city of Nankin alone, about half a million women collected, from various parts of the country. These females were formed into brigades of 13,000, under female officers. Of these, 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the citadel. The rest had the hard drudgery assigned them of digging moats, making earthworks, erecting batteries, &c.

## News Department.

### CANADA.

**THE ASSAULT ON LIEUT. TRYON.**—William McCarthy, indicted for an assault on Lieut. John Tryon 39th Regt., has been tried before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, found "not guilty," and discharged. The verdict is not in accordance with the Judge's charge, which we find thus reported in the *Montreal Argus*:—

Judge Aylwin charged the Jury—It was not usual to try charges of common assault in this court, but there were circumstances connected with this case which made it right and proper that it should be brought before the tribunal of highest resort. There was nothing very difficult in the case. It could not be doubted that Lieut. Tryon had been set upon by at least four persons, and to save his own life had to make use of a deadly weapon and kill one of his assailants. Each of the men implicated in the assault was as guilty as the other. The Jury had it in evidence that the prisoner at the bar was one of the men who assaulted Lieut. Tryon; he threw stones several times, until overpowered by drunkenness or some other cause, he fell down and could do no more. In defence of the prisoner, it had been said that the four individuals had been obtruded on, and that Lieut. Tryon was in disguise. Supposing they had been obtruded on, and kept their suspicions to themselves there could have been no harm. But to assault and assail, they had no excuse. Lieut. Tryon only asked him what was the hour. Was there any harm in that? This was a Christian city, and he (the learned judge) trusted there was nothing to prevent a man's walking this city at any hour of the night.

Then it was said the prisoner was under the influence of liquor. That excuse would avail him nothing in law. But it explained the transaction, and showed how it was that a man who up to this time had borne a good and quiet character, had become involved in one of the most serious and dangerous assaults that could be perpetrated. The prisoner must be held responsible for his own acts, else Montreal would be reduced to the position of a city governed by rowdies, like other cities which he (the Judge), would not name, because they were in the vicinity where rowdism was rampant. The verdict of the Jury would show whether Montreal was to lie under this stigma or not. It was to be regretted that the evidence had shown there was something wrong in the management of the Police Force of the City, else they would have sent assistance with Lieutenant Tryon, and probably averted what had occurred. The Queen had need of all her soldiers now; and every assistance should have been rendered by the civil power to bring back those who had deserted. Desertion was a capital crime under military law, and the authorities here should not have hesitated to grant the assistance demanded. The learned Judge then went over the evidence, and concluded by saying he left the case in the hands of the Jury, satisfied they would do justice in the premises, and return a true verdict according to the evidence and their consciences.