complice. But there is one little fact which the country ought not to be left in ignorance about, and here it is: The Duchess of Brabant it is, who is the most active instrument of the Austrian pressure upon the Belgian Government. We have no fear of contradiction when we state this fact, and recognise one of the natural fruits resulting from the marriage of the Duke of the Brabart, in the Decembrist movement by which the Court of Brussels is at this moment allowing itself to be impelled. The infamous Government of Austria believed that by sudporting the Napoleonic pressure on our Government it would find an opportunity of diverting public attention that was so eagerly bent upon the Italian question. It has found, in the young wife of our pious heir-presumptive to the throne, the reactionary influence necessary for its object, and this arch-duchess is doing the required libertieidal work against her adopted country. What fine days the accession of this young married pair to the ranks of Austrian diplomacy and Belgian Jesuitism is preparing for us!"

The *Belgian Moniteur* contains an article which in some measure softens down the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the question of the press, and rather goes to deny that the interpellation went the length of demanding whether the Ministry would consent to modify the constitution.

Spain.

A VILLAGE PLUNDERED BY BANDITS.

A Spanish paper relates a bold exploit of a band of brigands under the command of two brothers named Hierros;—"When all the inhabitants of the large village of Bendigo, near Liebana, were assembled at church in the morning of Sunday, the 27th ult., the bandits closed all the issues, and then summoning the principal inhabitants one by one, made them accompany members of the band to their own houses, and give up all the money, articles of jewellery, and moveable valuables they happened to possess. Those who showed any reluctance to be thus despoiled were ill-treated. Having got all the booty they cared to have the bandits quietly marched from the village."

Italy.

THE STATE OF ROME.

A travelling lady correspondent writes from Rome:—"The number of feast-days is enormous, and the result is to be seen in the beggars that fill every street. This plague almost makes you dislike what else is so delicious, the walks through the remnants of Rome's greatness. In the convent opposite my lodgings, the missionary activity of the church, which is at the bottom of her numberless holidays, again goes hand-in-hand with a warfare against the development of sound practices of life amongst her flock. Almost every hour of the night the prayer-bell of the monks disturbs the sleep of the whole neighborhood. Now, this is done purposely; the excited state of the mind during a sleepless night, makes it apt to be haunted by visions of fright and anxiety, and the sounds of the bell, which themselves produce that state, are at the same time an exhortation at hand, to make use of the means of consolation offered by the church, who thus employs the bell to call in stray sheep. But what she thus collects and thus keeps together is an army of supporters of weakened frames, of disturbed minds, without energy of character and without vigour and common sense in their habits and actions. It will, perhaps, interest you to hear that I have had a rather instructive personal experience of the efficacy of another of the Catholic Church's means for enlistment. It has been tried on my little girl, who, you know, is only in her sixth year. To extend her knowledge of Italian, I allow her to play with children of the country. Some days ago she rushed into my room in a highly excited state. Could I have dreamed before of the scene that followed, I would have acted accordingly. 'But Ma, is it true,' she said, 'that all Protestants must go to hell?' I tried to calm her mind, but that was not easy. 'But, Ma, I have seen it with my own eyes,' was her constant reply, 'on one side, in hell, all the Protestants, and they are all burning with fire, and on the other side are the Catholics, playing with the little angels.' You will comprehend from that, the power of pictorial representations in religion. Their influence takes place when the mind is still too young for explanation, but not for impression. She sat crying, and said, 'And I will become a Catholic, Ma, for I will not burn in hell. I will be with the little angels; and you must become a Catholic.' What was I to do? The efficacy of explanation was doubtful, and might even have been dangerous, by teaching her that there are people who do not speak the truth. Nothing remains but to try to divert her attention, gradually to extinguish the impression in her memory, and to put an end to the intercourse."

CUTTING THE BRIGANDS' HEADS OFF.

The late exploits of the brigands in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially near Velletri, have induced the authorities to show a little severity by way of warning. Two of the famous band of robbers that haunted the same locality three years ago had their heads cut off and exhibited to the inhabitants of Velletri, amongst whom many of their old associates were spectators in the crowd. Eifteen or sixteen cases of proved robbery and murder, in which these malefactors were concerned, appear in the printed *centenza* now pasted upon the walls of Rome, as is customary after the cases of capital punishment.

THE UNWORKED MIRACLE OF ST JANUARIUS'S BLOOD.

Naples, May 8.—The monstrous miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius was wrought last Saturday, but so imperfectly that the minds of the faithful are filled with fear. The descendents of the saint—who, by the bye, are allowed privileged seats during the operation—were loud in their cries at the delay in working the miracle; and, *horribile dictu*, the blood displayed in its centre a solid globular mass. Some great misfortune is said to be impending over the city, and the faithful shake their heads and speculate as to the form it will assume. For myself a poor, carnal minded man, I cannot but remember that Saturday night was one of coldest we have had for many a week, or perhaps even many a month. On Monday their Majesties and all the royal family visited and venerated the ampulla which contains the blood. Thirteen carriages and six conveyed them in grand state to the church, and the people were edified by another display of royal piety. To-day is the *fete* of the apparation of the Archangel St. Michael. The *fete* was instituted by the same admirable sovereign to commemorate an event dear to the recollection of his subjects—that is, the salvation of the life of the King through the visible mediation of the archangel. This is, indeed, a holy land.

NEAPOLITAN ABUSES OF THE ENGLISH.

The following is a specimen of the literature of Naples, as indicating the spirit of the Government towards the English. It is "Le Spie:"—"Holy Mary, Mother of God pray for us sinners, exclaimed my little Maltese servant, shivering with fear. For these excommunicated Jacobines, said he, God has sent us the cholera, and for these English dogs, yet more excommunicated, who had given them a reception, we shall now surely die, if St. Paul does not save us; nor could a truer sentiment proceed from the lips of innocence. Most holy Paul, thou who from the ash and the vines didst tear the poisoned tooth for the salvation of the children of Publins, wield thy sword to strike off the heads of these famished wolves. Avenge the shame of having lent thy name to altars raised to heresy-destroy the rox of Albion-rescue us from shipwreck. The irritable political ruffianism of a Minto the insidious Pharisaic eloquence of a Cobden-the lying, vulgar calumnies of a Gladstone-vivified and animated by the sordid and shameless robbery of a Palmerston, and of as many others as have preceeded or shall follow him in the Judaising Ministry have pillaged the world, so as not to leave the skin of man uninjured by the bloody teeth of the British bear! The Mazzini, the Proudhiani, the Kossuth, and all the refuse of creation, will be always the rusty distorted instruments attached to the adulterated garter of the English shield, for the rapine of rich spoils of the human race. Who does not know that our silks, our rags our, skin, are constantly designed to cover the libidinous limbs of this prostituted, shameless, stinking hag, and that we shall be ever condemmed to satiate her with our arms, and assuage her with our blood, if the mercies of God do not save us, &c.?" This work was written for and paid for by a member of the Neapolitan Governments.

OCCUPATION OF PARMA BY THE AUSTRIANS.

A letter from Parma, states that since the establishment of the state of siege and the occupation by Austrian troops, residence in that city has become, if not possible, at least extremely inconvenient to strangers. The theatres are closed at eight in the evening, and artisans found in the streets after nine are arrested; none are allowed to be out after ten. The few travellers who are obliged to visit this unhappy place on business, are compelled to report themselves to the police, and declare the object of their visit, and the period of their stay. They are granted permission to remain for only twenty-four hours; and, if their business detains them longer, they must report themselves daily to the police. The Austrian military *cafe* alone is open to visitors, who are effectually prevented from seeing the interesting antiquities of the neighbourhood of Parma, by the regulations of the state of seige.

NOTICE!—*All unsettled subscriptions will be charged* 1s. 3d. *per quarter additional for each unpaid quarter.*

*** *We are not responsible for the* OPINIONS *of our correspondents. We publish their letters for the* INTELLIGENCE *they contain, and, as to the views they express, our readers can form their own opinions.*

The London Herald.

"Refined policy ever has been the parent of Confusion; and ever will be, so long as the world endures. Plain, good intention, which is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely detected at the last, is of no mean force in the government of mankind."—BURKE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1856.

While the attention of many is engrossed by the present state of European politics, and various surmises are hazarded as to the future policy of Italy; and a Frenchman, (Montalembert) writes 'on England's future' we on this side the Atlantic may be excused directing attention a little nearer home, and bringing before our readers sundry matters connected with the neighboring *model* Republic. In our last we briefly adverted to Mr. Crampton's dismissal and to that of the three Consuls. We now give the reply of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy:

REPLY OF LORD CLARENDON TO MR. MARCY.

Washington, Wed. May 21, 1856.

The reply of Lord Clarendon, April 30, to Mr. Marcy, thus concludes:

"The undersigned has now had the satisfaction of communicating to the Government of the United States the statements and declarations of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and of Her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, as to the conduct imputed to them. The Government of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and sovereign rights of the United States had not been respected by Her Majesty's Government, and relying upon the evidence they deemed to be trustworthy, they believed that the law and those rights had been infringed by British agents. If such had been the case, the Government of the United States would have been entitled to demand, and Her Majesty's Government would have not hesitated to afford the most ample satisfaction, for no discredit can attach to the frank admission and complete reparation of an unquestionable wrong. Her Majesty's Government unequivocally disclaim any intention either to infringe the law or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, and the Government of the United States will now for the first time learn that her Majesty's Minister at Washington and Her Majesty's Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati solemnly affirm that they have not committed any of the acts that have been imputed to them. The Government of the United States will now also for the first time have an opportunity of weighing the declarations of four gentlemen of unimpeached honor and integrity against evidence upon which no reliance ought to be placed. The undersigned cannot but express, as the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government, that these explanations and assurances may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and effectually remove any misapprehension which may have hitherto existed, and he cannot doubt but that such a result will afford as much pleasure to the Government of the United States as that of Her Majesty—by putting an end to the difference which has been deeply regretted by Her Majesty's Government; for there are no two countries which are bound by stronger ties, and by higher considerations, than the United States and Great Britain, to maintain unbroken the relations of perfect cordiality and friendship.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Mr. Marcy has answered this admitting the satisfaction the President has been received from the explanations and the complete exoneration of Lord Clarendon and the Home Government from any blame, but still Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls have not satisfied the President or Mr. Marcy of *their innocence*, and as some witnesses *undeserving* of credit, but who may *be found useful* at the next Presidential Election have thought proper to bring charges against the British minister those charges from motives of *policy*, not justice must be attended to, and Mr. Crampton and the Consuls must be sacrificed to the Demon of Democracy. A writer of the present day says "one of the most principal fea tures of democracy, whether embodied in one man, or loose among the multitude, is the depression and oppression of all intellectual eminence,' all art, science, and taste, which is not ready to pander to its base purposes. Beauties of all kinds to the spirit of democracy is the red cloth of the Matador to the maddened bull."

How truly applicable in the present instance. The preponderance of the Democratic principle in a Constitution according to the same writer produces a great evil, viz: that "the universal and immediate desire of public employment is the worst of social maladies. It spreads through the whole body of the nation a venal and servile temper, which does not, however, by any means exclude, even in the case of those best provided for, the spirit of faction and of anarchy. It creates a posse of starvelings capable of any extravagance in the desire to satisfy their appetite, and fit for any meanness as soon as its cravings are appeased. A people of Solicitors is the lowest of people; there is no humiliation that it may not be brought to submit to." This will at once account for the vast influence exercised over the Executive by the *sovereign people*, unfortunately, the middle classes (the safeguard of the English Constitution) are wanting. Passing now to another matter, we select a portion of an address delivered at Boston, by one of the few able and honest public men at present in the States (Mr. Everett,) in which he alludes to a most disgraceful occurrence which had taken place at Washington in the Senate House:

"But with the satisfaction I feel in addressing you at this time is mingled the profoundest anxiety and grief, sadness which I strive in vain to repress overwhelms me at the occurrences of the past week, and serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train with an impulse too mighty to be resisted, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood for generations yet to come. The civil war, with all its horrid train of pillage, fire, and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against settlements of our brethren on the frontiers of the Union. The worse than civil war, which raging for months unrebuked at the Capital, has at length, with a lawless violence, of which I know no parallel in the annals of constitutional Government, stained the floor of the Senate Chamber with the blood of a defenceless man, and he a Senator from Massachusetts. Oh! my good friends, these are events, which for the good name, the peace, the safety of the country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from the records. They sicken the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen, of the Christian. They waken a gloomy doubt whether the toils, the sacrifices and the sufferings our fathers endured for the sake of founding a higher, a purer, and a freer civilization in this Western Continent than the world had yet seen have not been endured in vain. For myself, my friends, they fill me with sorrow too deep for tears. I am not ashamed of the weakness, for I sorrow not for myself, my few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to attack much importance to life."

The Senate of Massachusetts whose Representative in Congress was the victim of this atrocity, have passed the following resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Brooks, while Mr. Brooks' letter of apology has *been accepted* by Congress in which he states *"that he intended no insult to the House:"*

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That we have received with deep concern information of the recent violent assault committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the representatives in Congress, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives, from South Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify—a gross breach of Parliamentary privilege—a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilized life, and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"*Resolved*, That the legislature of Massachusetts in the name of the free and ended people demands for her representatives in the national Legislature, entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of the essential rights of American citizens.

"*Resolved*, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and manly defence of human rights and Free Territory.

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard of the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a Sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand of the National Congress, a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, and the expulsion by the House of Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, and any other members concerned with him in said assault.

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States."

Again, to shew our readers how lightly the matter is viewed by the slavery men, we give a short extract from a Richmond (Virginia) paper, a slave State:

The following are the comments of the Richmond, Va., *Whig* on the outrage committed by Mr. Brooks on the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, in the Senate House Washington:—

A GOOD DEED.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner, the notorious and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.

Well, let us direct attention to Kansas and see there the dreadful sacrifice of life and property, civil war with all its horrors raging and no means taken to suppress it. The President looking on with *tranquil indifference*, careless as to results, numerically the anti-slavery men, pecuniarily the slaver's share the chief Magistrate between them, the influences of each are weighed in the scales, while he an incompetent and dishonest head will not exercise the power vested in him, forsooth: by telling the belligerents "I am answerable for your lives and properties, and while I shall suppress bloodshed and rapine, I will leave you to settle your disputes by every Constitutional and legal means which the Constitution adopted by Washington will enable you to do. Were we to extend our observations probably the subjects at present looming in the distance might draw us into too great lengths and therefore we shall hasten to a close, merely promising that if there be good grounds for Montalambert's views of "England's future," there may be more anxious views entertained as to America's future.

The "Clerical Errors" Again.

We hoped we had done with this battle of the clergy, and we wish the letter on the subject in to-days paper, which comes from a much respected friend for whose judgment we have the greatest respect, had been in last issue, so as to have disposed of the affair at one "sitting." We have only to say, that we slightly differ from our correspondent in opinion. Had Mr. Dillon not appeared by Counsel, he would have been as Dr. Cronyn was, in a position to have all he said, however, hastily, taken down against him. As it was, had he been made a witness, he would have been similarly responsible; and would have had the benefit of a cross examination on his own behalf. All the other parties whose statements were taken were witnesses, and for the benefit of making those statements *full*. Mr. Dillon not appearing for the purposes of the case, except by counsel, and not being allowed as a witness to make a *full* statement *as evidence*, had, we think no such existence, as it were, in the matter, as to render him bound by any interjectional exclamation, or anything said/or done on his part, otherwise than through those who represented him.

As we said before, in reference to the pamphlet, no evidence was taken as to its disputed points, except as to one statement. We think the other paper in condensing the evidence turned it in no way at all in Mr. Dillon's favor. And we stated the effect of Mr. Hurst's and Mr. Hills evidence on this point.

The Double Majority Question.

A very novel idea appears to have taken possession of a portion of the Canadian press, with respect to what they are pleased to call a *double majority*. The act of Union between the Provinces is either a reality, or it is not. If the former, have not the members returned from each Province equal rights, and is not the vote of a Lower Canadian member equal to that of an Upper? And if it is not a reality, why treat it as such in some matters and not in others. For instance, why not upon all money bills, and upon all acts connected with Railroads, Jurisprudence, Municipalities, in fact, upon all acts of Legislation, even upon the vexed question of the sequestration of the Clergy Reserves, and Elective Upper House, or any other measures of *spoliation* or *radicalism*, but upon these not one word escapes the lips of the *patriotic obstructive* who, *grovelling* for place and patronage, say there is *only a Lower* Canadian majority to sustain their opponents in place. If the union between the Provinces be injurious, let it be taken up as a provincial question, and let it be annulled; but let it not be kept as a stalking horse for *disappointed* and *aspiring* politicians. What would have been thought of the individual in England who would have contended that Lord Melbourne's government should have resigned, when they had only a majority of the O'Connel tail to sustain them, and were in a great minority as compared to the English and Scotch members?

The ministry still hold office. Various rumors are afloat, but none that we can rely on. The following were the names on the division of the event of confidence:—

YEAS—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Bourassa, Bvreau, Christie, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, Delong, De Witt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine, A. Dorion, Felton, Fergusson, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Jobin, Laberge, Loranger, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, McKenzie, Sir A. N. MacNab, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Murney, Niles, Papin, Patrick, Powell, Prevost., Rankin, Rhodes, Rolph James Ross, Sanborn, Scatohard, James Smith, Southwick, Wilson, Wright—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Alleyn, Bellingham, Bowes, Brodeur, Rurton, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Clarke, Conger, Crawford, Cfysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Evanturel, Fellowes, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Gueuremont, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, Marcuidon, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Angus Morrison, O'Farrell, Polette, Poulin, Pouliot, Price, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Soleitor General Smith, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Tache, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Yielding—58

The absentees were Messrs. Cameron, Cook (Oxford), Drummond, Ferrie, Flint, Sidney Smith, Valois, Young, Blanchet, Chisholm, Church, Daly, Egan, Morrison (Receiver General), Roblin, Terrill, and Whitney. Out of these, probably nine would have voted for Ministers, thus leaving the result as it is. Mr. Drummond purposely absented himself, and the *Globe* says because he had been promised something from the ministry.

PORT STANLEY RAILWAY.—At a Meeting of the Directors of above Company held yesterday, Messrs. Craig & Campbell were declared the Contractors for building the Station Houses along the Line and also the Engine Houses, for a little under £5000. It is expected the Line will open for traffic on the 15th of August.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in Mr. E. Leonard's Foundry, Ridout Street. The Rescue engine, as usual, was on the ground first, but by the timely application of a few buckets of water, the fire was extinguished before any material damage was done.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, FOR APRIL 1856.—Contents: 1. The Rise of the Dutch Republic. 2. The English Law of Divorce. 3. Types of Mankind. 4. Scandinavia past and present. 5. Sunday in Great Britain. 6. the Congress of Vienna. 7. General Williams, and the Fall of Kars. 8. Medical Despotism.

Contemporary Literature:—§ 1. Theology and Philosophy.—§ 2. Politics and Education.—§ 3. Science.—§ 4. History, Biography, Voyages and Travels.—§ 5. Art and Belles Lettres.

BLACKWOOD, for May, is a very interesting number. The Review of "England's Political future" by the Count Montalambert and the last article "the Peace," will be read with profit and pleasure by the Politician. The general articles on "Fish Ponds and Fishing Boats," Letters from the Banks of the Irawadee" "Metamorphoses," "The Scott abroad—The man of the Sword" and the "Art of Travel" will be very acceptable to the general reader. Thomas Coombe & Co., Dundas Street.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR.—On Monday morning I sent you a letter respecting the late ecclesiastical investigation for insertion in your last number. This letter was returned to me by a gentleman connected with the *Herald*, accompanied by the request that I would consent to its publication being deferred until I should have an opportunity of perusing the evidence and observations thereon, which were to appear in your next issue. I now regret that I acceded to this request, although I readily acquit the party in question of any intentional unfairness in making it. The delay, however, has afforded me the means, of which I have availed myself, of extending my remarks on one or two parts of the subject.

The independent impartial position, which, in the main, has been assumed by the *Herald*, I have always regarded as its strongest claim to the public confidence and support; and I have been glad to perceive that you have not allowed yourself to be dislodged from that position by the attacks of those who, it appears to me, are unwisely attempting to circumscribe the limits of fair public discussion. I therefore the more regret the strangely altered tone which distinguishes your number of the 3d inst. The eulogy of the Rev. Mr. Dillon contained in one of your leaders must appear to every candid mind both ill-timed and extravagant; while the tenor of your observations generally is marked by a spirit of undisguised partizanship. Instead of being the calm, dispassionate comment of an independent journalist upon the evidence of the case, the article referred to looked far more the effusion of a zealous advocate straining every nerve to make the best of his clients cause.

But to proceed to the more immediate object of my letter. You have stated that, in your opinion, the charges brought against the Rev. Mr. Dillon had been "fully rebutted."

Permit me to say, that, as regards the charge numbered 3 in Mr. Dillon's statement, your opinion seems, in the judgment of many, to have been very prematurely formed.

With regard to the "occasional favor" of the Colonial Church Society, dated October, 1855, which was laid before the commissioners, and which purports to consist, in a great measure, of communications from himself, and their other agents in this Diocese. Mr. Dillon declared "that it was a tissue of falsehood"—"that it did not contain a single genuine letter"—or, *as afterwards modified by him, at the suggestion of his counsel*, "that detached portions of his letters had been strung together by people connected with the Society of London, and observations of a general kind had been made to apply specifically to the mission" here. Did the Reverend gentleman, allow us to ask, produce any proof, in support of these allegations? None appears in your report of the proceedings.

Has he, moreover, adduced any evidence to show that, finding his name employed, for many months past, in connexion with printed statements described by him as above, and calculated grievously to mislead the British public, he remonstrated with the Society on the subject, and took such measures as became a high-minded honourable man to set himself right in this matter? Here again, I find no such evidence in your report.

"Truth lies somewhere, if we knew but where." Having alleged against the Society the very serious charge of misrepresenting him in the publication referred to, the question as to veracity plainly rests between himself and them. Under these circumstances, can the investigation which Mr. Dillon has demanded be considered as having terminated, *until this most important point is decided?* The reputation of the Bishop of the Diocese for the impartial justice—the most ordinary regard to their own character for truth and integrity on the part of Mr. Dillon, and the managers of the Society in England—and the interests of missions in all quarters of the world, imperatively require that the whole matter should be sifted to the bottom. Till this is done the actual facts of the case cannot possibly be known; and, in the meantime, every candid unbiased man will hold his judgment in suspense.

One word as to the evidence you have supplied upon this branch of the investigation. It occupies the space of only about twenty lines; while the evidence upon other matters of comparatively small moment, and upon some which had only a remote connection with the points in dispute, is exhibited with laborious minuteness. The very important testimony of Messrs. Hinst and Ballantyne, and of Miss Williams, though given upon oath, it is, with one trivial exception, not produced at all. If the report, which you inform us is copied the *Free Press* and the *Proto type* is complete on this the most momentus part of the whole inquiry, surely your "own notes" to which you more than once refer, ought to have supplied the defect. The claims of common justice clearly demanded this.

Yours, &c.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

London, June 5, 1856

The Bishop's Fund.

[To the Editor of the Herald.]

I am not the advocate of unmitigated voluntaryism—I do not desire to see the clergyman dependant on his congregation for his entire living, or for any portion of it if it could be avoided, and I think it might But the position of the Bishop is different; he is the overseer of many parishes, and in the performance of his duty, is not likely to provoke the malevolence of the ruling spirits of any particular congregation. A general stipend fund in each diocese, for the payment of bishop and clergy according to their rank in the church, is what I humbly conceive would remove the most obnoxious feature in voluntaryism, and be most in accordance with apostolic institution. This would be very different from a permanent fund for the support of the Bishop alone, placing him beyond the reach or fear of want, though Her Majesty and all in authority under her might have to beg their bread The apostles themselves never sought to be placed in such an enviable position as this, nor have they left us anything to show that they desired their successors should be so. On the contrary, although there are many texts of scripture enjoining upon laymen the duty of providing for the support of the ministers of the gospel; yet these involve the condition, either expressed or implied, that such ministers are not to be paid unless they perform the duties assigned to them. The laborer is worthy of his hire. True, when he has performed the labor. Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Good, but if instead of treading out the corn, like a wild bull of Bashan, he only tosses the wheat sheaves into the air and scatters the corn to the winds, ought he not to be muzzled? Even our Saviour in the parable of the man who went out to hire labourers, and paid those who had worked one hour equal to those who had laboured twelve, inculcates that each was only paid according to contract, and that each had fulfilled the engagement he had entered into. But in the church the bargain is all on one side, and laymen are expected to pay for services not only ill-performed, in many cases, but in advance. In the parish of Grimsby for instance, I am informed on undoubted authority, one-half of the members of the Church are severed from the rest through the conduct of the Rector, and the offended members can obtain no redress and why? Because through the imperfect constitution of the Government of the church and the irresponsible position of its dignitaries, Rectors can set their parishioners if not their Bishop, at defiance. For these reasons I contend the principle of Responsible Government is as essential to the good government of the Church, as of the State, and this ~~instance~~ can never be applied, while bishops possess the whole of the executive, as well as spiritual power in the Church.

In the dark ages when despotic power ruled in the State, and the Pope governed both Church and State, the people of England were in a state of vassalage and the process of reformation was of slow growth. It was only after struggling for ages in semi-barbarism, and after overcoming many difficulties in the progress of civilization, that constitutional freedom was obtained in England. The glorious fabric which we call the British Constitution was only erected by many renewed efforts of the people and at long intervals. These efforts would have been fruitless, had the Sovereign been able to carry on his government without having recourse to the people for the means of support. (Delume) in the Constitution of England says "This is the case of the King of England. He has in that capacity and without the grant of the people, scarcely any reserve." In fact I may say he has none. To support the government of the State, the people tax themselves, and this voluntary process of taxation offers the only effectual check to the abuse of power; which can be applied either in the state or in the church. I do therefore sincerely hope and trust that my brethren of the laity will investigate the subject of our church government fully before they lend their aid to establish an irresponsible power in the protestant Episcopal Church of Canada, which may become the nursery of bigotry and corruption.— A power which such men as the Bishop of Exeter know too well how to use, and a power which has too long sullied the principles of Episcopacy.

A WESTERN LAYMAN.

P. S. I must wait till some of the smoke has cleared off, before replying to the heavy cannonade of Dr. Cronyn's indiscreet friends. They may find that they are not so invulnerable as they fancy, behind such a formidable park of Artillery, abusive epithets and reckless assertions. I would advise them to maintain their *incognito*, assured that anonymous correspondence relating to the conduct of men in official or public stations is the most proper, and the least likely to disturb the social relations of private life.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—In your last paper in an Editorial headed "The Colonial Schools and Mr. Dillon"—you say, in the third column of the second page, "one substantial statement was alone taken hold of as wrong. It was as to the number of colored people in London, and the number receiving religious instruction. On this point we have the evidence of three witnesses on our notes, namely, Mr. Fill a "Scripture Reader, and one of the colored men and Mr. Hurst, and they proved this statement to be in substance correct. Mr. Hurst one of the employees distinctly stated there was no mis-statements."

As you have published my name and as my evidence is suppressed in all the newspapers giving an account of the late investigation. I hope you will do me the justice of inserting my correction of the statements you impute to me.

When questioned by Mr. Cooper, "are the statements in the letter signed M. M. Dillon correct. In reply, I referred him to what Mr. Dillon had just said—that he repudiated the report. When pressed by Mr. Cooper as to what was *my* opinion. I answered, "The statements are not correct." I was afterwards asked respecting my own letter, when I replied, that it was strictly correct. That I had compared it with copies of the originals now in my possession. *I gave no evidence as to the number of colored people in London.* I said I believed the number receiving religious instruction was not over stated apart from this I never said "there was no mis-statement."

As your report of my evidence was a mistake, I wish to state that I was not one of the witnesses referred to at the end of the article, who gave explanations to you subsequently to the investigation.

I remain Sir, yours &c.

JOHN HURST.

London, June 5th, 1856.

English Banking.—More Disclosures.

Same more banking disclosures, perfectly harmonious in their degree with those of Strahan, Paul, & Co., the Aberdeen Bank, the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, the Westminister Improvement Commission, and the other cases of the kind by which the past two years have been distinguished, have just been furnished during an examination in the Birmingham Banruptcy Court of the surviving partner of the Liechfield Bank, which suspended at the commencement of the present year. The establishment was in the name of Messrs Palmer & Greene, and it enjoyed the privilege of issuing notes to the amount of £22,786. Mr. Palmer died in 1850, and the bank had since been conducted by Mr. Greene. In his examination Mr. Greene admitted that the firm had been carried on with a gradually decreasing deficit for about thirty years. His partner, Mr. Palmer, at his death owed the concern £45,787, and an estimate of its position at that time showed a deficiency of £62,570. Nevertheless the business was kept up as usual, and would not have been disturbed at last but for the discretion Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smiths, who refused to make advances. From 1850 to the 31st of December, 1855, Mr. Greene maintained his personal expenditure at the rate of £2,650 a-year—an attempted reduction having been discontinued lest it should excite suspicion, and thus put a stop to the power of expenditure altogether. Here was a deliberate system of living on property held in trust; yet the law provides no penalty for it. In the case of the Westminister Improvement Commission, and the Aberdeen Bank the creditors are openly defied, and the same system prevails in a multitude of minor instances that daily occur. Under these circumstances the scope of the criminal law should be greatly extended.

Dissatisfaction in the British Camp.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MAY 3.—At no period of my acquaintance with the British Army have I ever known the officers to be in such a profound state of dissatisfaction as they are at present. The indecent haste with which the reductions were announced, the injustice of the order relating to horses, the mode in which the instructions have been conveyed to them, rankle in their hearts. Nothing else is talked of, or apparently thought of, by all classes of officers. The ink is not dry on the Treaty, the news of its ratification is not received, and yet the army is at once made the victim of the most pinching, niggardly, cold economy. Scarcely was the intelligence of peace known, e e the private soldiers were deprived of their extra 6d a day. There was no respite even to the end of the month, or of the week. A number of most deserving non-commissioned officers—sergeants-major, troop-sergeants, &c.—have received commissions as Cornets in the Land Transport Corps; they have associated with commissioned officers, and have been put to expense in preparing for their rank. These men are to be "degraded" to the ranks. But that is not all. The vacancies caused by their promotion were filled up by the senior sergeants, who became sergeants-major, and troop sergeants, &c., and these men are pushed back to the rank they formerly held, and are deprived of their just promotion. As to the horse question, we shall absolutely leave behind us, if the present very absurd regulations are persisted in, many thousand mules and horses for the use of the Russians. The horse fair at McKenzie Farm, proved a most utter failure. The Russians are so sure of being able to provide themselves with horses for next to nothing, that they are in no hurry to bid till the time of departure draws nigh, and the screw is put upon the English. Some hundreds of officers went up to the fair, and there was a considerable attendance of Russian officers on the ground, but they came to look, and not to buy. Their largest offers ranged from £4 to 6. In one instance however £40 was given for a fine English Mare. Horses and ponies were at a ruinous discount. Some mules and bat animals were sold for 5s and 10s a-piece. Some had cost probably, 50, and others 160 times as much. I know of three mules being sold for 7s, 6d, and have heard that 14 mules were sold for £1. Our officers were greatly annoyed at the offers which were made to them. In one instance, a gentleman had sent up his horse in charge of his servant, with a card marked in French, "The price of this horse is £50." A Russian officer took the card, scratched out the 0, and coolly offered five imperials for the animal.

Trial of a New Howitzer at Liverpool, Extraordinary and Miraculous Escape.

The government having given orders to Mr. Whitworth of Manchester, to produce a howitzer upon a new construction, capable of carrying shot of a different weight and form, that gentleman applied to a firm in Woolwich and had the gun cast, and afterwards had it brought to his own premises to undergo the finishing process. Ultimately it was agreed that Captain Campbell, of the royal artillery, should accompany Mr. Whitworth to the shores of Liverpool for the purpose of testing this destructive weapon. It may be well to state that the gun is of brass, and capable of carrying shot of different weight, the balls with which it was tested varying from 24 lbs. to 48 lbs. Even this is not the full extent of its capabilities. The ball, on leaving the muzzle of the gun, revolves in the air; it is oval shaped, but squared at one end, and while proceeding in its course it utterly baffles the spectator as to the object upon which it will ultimately alight. Mr. Whitworth, who superintended the experiment, was assisted by Capt. Campbell, of the royal artillery, and Lieut. Colonel Griffin, who agreed, on arriving at the North Shore battery, to pitch their range about two miles distant from the battery, and shortly after operations were begun, the experimenters evidently being satisfied that not accident was likely to occur. The experimental shots, fired out of the gun on Tuesday, which were considered satisfactory, consisted of five rounds, and were made with four projectiles of twenty-four pounds each, and one of forty-eight pounds; the following being the result:

Round.	Degree of elevation.	Powder.	Shot.	Distance.
1	8	1 lb	24lbs	2000
2	8	1½	24	2960
3	8	2	24	3000
4	8¾	1	48	1200
5	8½	2½	24	4000

A most extraordinary incident occurred during the experiments. One ball, weighing 24 lbs., after being discharged out of the gun, struck the ground, and bounded off in another direction, and continued alighting and rebounding from the shore until it came near the residence of J Houghton, Esq., timber merchant, a short distance beyond the Marine terrace, Waterloo, where it cut down a tree, and, proceeding on its course, entered the window of the parlour. The ball, previous to entering, had rebounded from the bank adjoining, and by this time had become far spent; but still it caused great damage to all it came in contact with. The window was broken, and a card table in front shared the same fate. A chair which was standing near was smashed, and the work-boxes close at hand were strewn about the room in all directions; but happily no other damage was done, the unwelcome intruder having by this time become exhausted. Fortunately, Mr. Houghton's children had just left the room, for but a few moments before they were amusing themselves at the window. In a very short time a number of artillerymen and two or three police-officers entered the house, and took charge of the destructive missile. While a gentleman was riding along the sands, a 24 lb. Minie ball came whizzing through the air, and fell with great force about a dozen yards from him. Another ball struck the foundation stone of the pallisades of Mr. Tyson's house in the cresent, but glanced off without doing any material damage.

Piedmont.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th inst., M. Boncompogni presiding.

M. Terenzio Mamiani said---The Conferences just terminated at Paris have demonstrated the certain and unexceptionable fact, that Russia has been constrained by her losses to accept the conditions of peace offered to her. Russia has discovered her weakness, and proved this flagrant truth, that where all is drooping within, but feeble resistance can be made without. She has found also that half-civilization is worse than complete barbarism. The abasement of Russia has broken the northern league, and the pact of the Holy Alliance has been dissolved. Russia has lost the supreme patronage which she exercised over Germany, which in its turn will comprehend the necessity of foregoing theory for practice—of appling principles and suiting acts to sentiments. The war just concluded has proved to Great Britain that a nation which applies itself only to commerce and industrial p