

And now, Sir, I have given you the result of several years' observation, on both sides of the Atlantic. Please send this reply to the members of our "Building Committee."

Yours

JAMES CAHNEY.

P. S.—The farther you project your pulpit into the congregation, if the chapel be large, and you can afford it, the better. It is that advantage which renders the large chapels in England so easy for to preach in. On that account I have no objections to the orchestra behind the pulpit, if the front be a couple of feet higher than the preacher's head when standing, if lower than his head, it is injurious, as it divides and weakens the voice. Such an orchestra, besides, has this advantage. If the choir be disposed to whisper or "read" music, they will not annoy the preacher by seeing them, nor be offend them by reproving.

J. C.

UNITARIANISM IN SEARCH OF A CREED.—At the convention of Unitarians, lately held at St. Louis, chancellor Firtle, of this city, offered a resolution which was on motion referred to himself, the Rev. Mr. Heywood, of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of St. Louis, to report thereon next year. The resolution offered by the chancellor is as follows:—

"As there is a misunderstanding of the views of Unitarian Christians on important subjects, it is deemed proper to make some declaration in reference thereto:

"Resolved, That we regard Jesus Christ not as a mere inspired man, but as the Son of God—the messenger of the Father to men, miraculously sent—the Redeemer of the world—and that we regard the miracles of the New Testament as facts on which the Gospel is based."

A significant movement this. For the last fifty years the Unitarians have wearied the patience of mankind with unceasing opposition and cant against all creeds and confessions of faith. "No creed but the Bible," has been the cry. But at last, one of the most intelligent members of the persuasion boldly avows, in an open convention of Unitarians, the propriety of making some declaration in reference to their religious sentiments, and the convention itself gravely refers the subject to a committee. The eminent chancellor has taken the wind out of the sails of his brethren handsomely enough.—*Protestant Churchman.*

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Grinnell has requested Bishop Wainwright to prepare a form of prayer for daily use in the Arctic Expedition, and that, in compliance, the Bishop has set forth the following:—

PRAYER,

To be used by those engaged in the Arctic Expedition, A. D. 1853.

O Almighty and Most Merciful Lord God, who didst create the heavens, the sea, and the dry land, and hast given to man wisdom and skill to plan and to work, we, thy sinful and dependent creatures, would ever seek thy pardon, thy guidance, and thy protection. We confess that we have often transgressed thy laws, abused thy favors, and forgotten thy watchful care over us. We humbly beseech Thee, let not our sins be now had in remembrance against us, but pardon them for the sake of Thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ. Preserve us in our present voyage from the dangers of the sea, from sickness, and from all fatal injuries. Make our way prosperous, and help us in the great work that lies before us, so that our labors and hardships may be rewarded with a good measure of success in accomplishing the objects of our undertaking, to the glory of Thy Holy Name.

Leave us not, we beseech Thee, to our own counsel, but strengthen our various faculties, bring all needful things to our remembrance, and in every danger give us presence of mind, skill, and power of arm to work out a deliverance. And do thou, O Lord, our Guardian and our Guide, grant that we may all return in safety to enjoy the blessings of the land and the fruits of our labor, and with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, to praise and glorify Thy Holy Name.

O Heavenly Father, we would call to remembrance before Thee, and commend to thy care and favor, our relations and friends, everywhere; our benefactors, and especially those whose benevolence, liberality, and energy have planned and fitted out this enterprise. — And finally we beseech thee, to comfort and succor all those who are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity, especially such as may be exposed to the raging of the sea, or to dangers and privations amidst the snows and ice. To all travellers grant a safe return home; to all who are at sea, that

they may reach their destined port; and to all who are tossed upon the waves of this troublesome world, that they may come to the heaven of salvation and the land of everlasting life. All this we ask through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in whose blessed words we sum up our petitions, saying:

Our Father:

News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Niagara, June 11.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The official Returns relating to the Trade and Navigation of England, for the month ended 5th May last, have just been issued, and on a comparison with those for the corresponding period of previous years, present unquestionable proof of the prosperity of the country. Our exports have augmented in value from £3,350,924 in April, 1851, and from £3,268,915 in the same period of 1852, up to £7,578,910 for April of the present year, being an increase of £2,197,916 over the former, and over the latter year of £2,309,995. Upon an analysis of the shipments of the several articles there is, as contrasted with those of the corresponding period of 1852, a very large increase in beer, butter, candles, cheese, coals, cordage, metals, and silk manufactures; and a fair increase in cotton manufactures and yarns, earthenware, glass, leather and linen manufactures, and linen yarn, vegetables, oils, soap, and woollen manufactures; but a decrease in salt and refined sugar, and a considerable falling off in sheep's wool. As regards the value of the respective articles exported, there is an enormous increase in metals of all kinds, a very large increase in beer, butter, candles, cheese, coal and cordials, hardware and leather, silk manufactures, and stationery, and a fair increase in cotton manufactures, and yarn, earthenware, glass, linen manufactures, vegetable oil, salt, and woollen manufactures. The following table will show the value of our exports during each month of the present and two past years:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
January. . .	£4,817,870	£4,821,781	£6,231,811
February . .	4,740,278	5,353,552	6,272,649
March . . .	6,965,196	6,400,415	7,887,233
April	5,380,994	5,268,916	7,578,910

Total £21,904,138 . . . £21,844,663 £27,970,653

It thus appears that the total value of the exports of our own produce, &c., has, during the first four months of the present year, increased, as compared with the value of the shipments in the corresponding period of 1852, to the extent of £6,125,970, and as contrasted with the like period of 1851, has increased to the extent of £6,066,495. With regard to the import trade there appears an enormous increase in the arrivals, during the past month as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1852, of potatoes, quicksilver, and molasses, and a large increase in hides, oils, spices, spirits, tobacco, provisions of every kind, rice, saltpetre, seeds, and sheep's wool, and a fair increase in animals, corn, flour, and Indian corn, cotton manufactures, and yarn, flax and guano, leather manufactures, metals, raw silk and silk manufactures of both Europe and India, wine, cotton wool, and woollen manufactures; but a very large decrease in both cocoa and coffee, and also in tea; and a moderate falling off in dyes, glass manufactures, hemp, linen manufactures, raw sugar, and timber and wood. With regard to the quantities taken for home consumption, there is shown an increase in cocoa, coffee, hides, leather manufactures, metals, butter, eggs, cheese, rice, seeds, silk manufactures of Europe, spirits, raw sugar, tallow, timber and wool, tobacco, wine, and woollen manufactures; and a large increase in corn, flour, and Indian corn, and silk manufactures of India, but a falling off in fruits, glass, linen manufactures, refined sugar, and tea. The accounts relating to the shipping trade show a falling off in the tonnage of the vessels employed in the foreign trade which entered inwards, but an increase in the clearances outwards. In the coasting trade there is shown an increase in both the entries inwards and the clearances outwards.

BISHOP PERRY ON EMIGRATION.—Extract from a letter written by the Bishop of Melbourne, dated Feb. 10, 1853:—"Many of our recent immigrants are, I am sorry to say, suffering great privations and much distress from sickness and want of house accommodation. It is strange that so great ignorance and want of consideration or judgment should prevail as to the condition of Victoria, and the opening it affords for settlers from the old country. My heart bleeds for many of those who bring letters of introduction to me, but for

whom I can do nothing. The fact is simply this—a young colony, and, especially a gold-producing colony, wants a large number of strong arms and skillful hands, but it wants comparatively few well furnished heads or fluent tongues. Above all, it is not the place for training persons for any kind of business; there is no time for that; every one here must be doing, not learning to do, his work."

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH WALES.—A very large exodus still continues from various districts in the south of Wales. The Mormonite emigration is, if anything, increasing, as large bodies of these deluded people, principally from Carmarthenshire and the county of Glamorgan, still continue to leave their native land for the banks of the Salt Lake. A large number of colliers, principally from Aberdare and neighbourhood, have left Wales for Australia, taking with them their wives and families, and their example will also be followed by many others. Labour is now scarce in most parts of Wales.

THE NEWSMERE INSPECTION BILL.—It is right we should warn the friends of this measure, that ministers are making the most strenuous efforts to insure its rejection by the house. Lord John Russell, in his capacity of leader of the House of Commons, has written 15 letters to "hon. gentlemen," whose votes, from their official connection, he conceives government have a right to command, reproaching them, in very explicit terms, for having absented themselves from the division on Mr. Chambers' motion for leave to bring in the bill, and plainly intimating that a repetition of such remissness will not be overlooked a second time. We can also state, in the most positive manner, that a Cabinet Minister, a few days ago, spoke of the rejection of the measure as an absolute certainty. It therefore behoves the friends of the bill to leave no stone unturned to insure its transit through the legislature.—*Morning paper.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—A French paper, the *Patrie*, announces the following magnificent project in such terms as half a century ago would have been employed to advertise the laying out of a common line of road.—"It is stated that after a serious study of the matter, a convention, in which the different powers interested have taken part, has just been concluded for the establishment of an electrical communication which will unite the European Continent with Algeria, by crossing the islands of Corsica and Sardinia. The submarine telegraph which comes from England to France is to be continued by land, and, after crossing Nice and Genoa, will reach Spezzia at the bottom of the gulph of that name. The new line will start from that point, and after crossing the Island of Corsica, will pass by Sardinia to the coast of Algeria, near Bona. From that place, if it be thought necessary, it will be continued as far as the Regency of Tunisia.—The works necessary for the accomplishment of the first part of this plan will be completed in two years from the date of promulgation of the law. At that time the line will be prolonged by the shore of the Mediterranean in Africa as far as Alexandria, in order from that point to reach India and Australia.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.—MELBOURNE, Nov. 12, 1852.—Comfort is unknown here—that is, in the town, although the house and garden in the bush is a very different thing. At present, all the varieties of the English climate, and in far greater severity—especially with regard to floods of rain, and dense clouds of hot blinding dust—rage in the golden land. There are thousands of persons, many of them women and children, daily landing at the wharf, who cannot either for love or money get places wherein to lay their heads. Imagine a gloomy day (of which there are many of the present season), the rain descending in torrents, and the unpaved streets a morass; the river steamers running up and down the Yarra between the town and Hobson's Bay (where the shipping are anchored) all day long, to convey at each trip hundreds of newly arrived emigrants: the passengers are landed, bag and baggage, on the wharf among hundreds of their fellow sufferers, and are left ruthlessly to their fate. The men of the different parties disperse about the town in quest of lodgings: the women seat themselves upon their piled-up luggage, gathering their wondering children around them, and await the husbands or brothers return with hope and confidence. Husbands, fathers, and brothers do return, but after long absence, with wearied feet, flushed faces, and sinking hearts. They have made a tour of the town, and there is no lodging to be had—they are absolutely houseless. Besides this, every article of consumption is enormously dear—store roots