

Sir M. Shaw Stewart; the altar-cloth by the Bishop of Glasgow; the altar-book by Mrs. Trower; the communion plate by Mrs. Lawrie and A. C. J. Lawrie, Esq.; the stone pulpit by Lady Pembroke, Dunmore, and Clauwilliam; the lectern by the Hon. Mrs. Hubbard; the font by Lady Louisa Oswald; five chancel windows by A. J. B. Hope, Esq., Messrs. George and James Chadwick, and other friends, &c. &c. The church has cost nearly £2,000, the ground £800; and the consecration will take place as soon as the latter sum can be raised.

On the Feast of St. Bartholomew an opportunity was offered of witnessing the performance of one of the Church's occasional services, conducted with more than ordinary solemnity, and so as to give full expression to its meaning. The occasion was the funeral of one of the choristers, at Ellesmere, Salop, who had died of consumption. It may be stated that the choristers at Ellesmere are, as regards education and religious training, under the immediate care of the vicar, and live, for the most part, as a small collegiate body. The deceased, who was cut off at the age of fifteen, had been one who had given true and early proof of the reality of his Christian profession, so that his departure hence, though mournful as an earthly parting, was yet a meet subject for Christian joy. His burial, therefore, was well fitted to accord with that deep eucharistic spirit with which the Church commits to the grave the bodies of her children "who die in the Lord." At ten in the morning the funeral procession began to move from the vicarage towards the church. First, the vicar and curate of the parish, followed by several clergy from the neighbourhood, in surplices, with stoles and bands; then came the choir, in surplices, walking two and two, preceding the corp, which was borne by six of the elder choristers similarly vested, and followed by the relations of the deceased as mourners. The coffin was covered with a white pall. On arriving at the church, which was partly filled by a devout attendance of parishioners, the coffin was placed outside the chancel screen, upon a bier covered with crimson cloth, the clergy and choir took their places in the stalls within the chancel, and in the vacant place once filled by the departed one, his cap and surplice were laid, symbolising his absence in the body, yet presence, as a member still of Christ's Church in the communion of saints. The two psalms were chanted to Gregorian tones; the lesson was read by the vicar from the lectern; after which, followed an anthem—"I am the resurrection and the life," by Dr. Gauntlett. The service in church being here concluded, the procession moved slowly in the same order to the grave, where the remainder of the office was said by the vicar. The same order being retained, they re-entered the church, and the clergy and choir bring regained their stalls, the time, till eleven o'clock, was dedicated to private prayer and devotion, each by himself, when the service for St. Bartholomew commenced, which was likewise full choral (anthem, "O love the Lord, all ye his saints), thus carrying our minds, as it were, still further on into the blessed communion of saints. The holy communion was administered, in which all who had attended the funeral took part, as well as many others of the congregation, embracing the eucharistic service of the festival with a eucharistic offering for him who had departed. The solemnity and unusual impressiveness imparted to a service in itself so beautiful, yet too often so painfully hurried over, must have had a hallowing and comforting effect upon the minds of all present, and especially upon the surviving choristers, who were thus called to say this last tribute of Christian love to one "whose memory smells sweet among them," more sweet, indeed, from the high and heavenly associations now attached to the morning of his funeral. A rich cross of the fairest flowers rests upon his grave.

HEAR THE CHURCH.—The Archbishop of York is reported, in a sermon preached at the consecration of a new Church at Fangloss, in the Archdeaconry of Dr. Wilberforce, to have warned the people against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, or any "insidious approximations to them, by whomsoever recommended," exhorting them "to hold fast the profession of faith and the truths of the Gospel, as really and plainly taught in the Church to which they belong." It is to be hoped that his Grace will favour his brother of Canterbury with a copy of his sermon.

The Bishop of Gloucester has admonished the Rev. M. R. Whish for having interrupted divine service in St. Peter's Church, Bishopscote, by calling the Rev. H. Branker, the perpetual curate, to come down from the pulpit. His lordship has also condemned Mr. Whish in the courts. It appears that Mr. Whish, who is vicar of Badminton, deemed that he had authority in the church of Bishopscote, though it has been taken out of his parish and constituted a district church.—*Local paper.*

We hear that Arthur Dyke Acland, Esq., the respected magistrate and worthy son of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., is sojourning at Bideford, in Dorset, during the erection of a new church in the parish of Longbrey, the architectural arrangements of which he is daily superintending, with his known skill and devotion to the Church.—*Western Luminary.*

The Rev. Eyre Stewart Balfour, Rector of Kibworth, Beauchamp, Leicestershire, and formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has resigned his living, value £1,500 per annum, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church, on Thursday last, by the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, at the O-oratory, in Leicester-street, in this town.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

The Times of Monday announced the secession of Viscount Fielding in the following terms:—"The public will learn with no less surprise than regret, that Viscount Fielding, M. P., has deserted the ranks of the Established Church, and gone over to the Church of Rome. On Friday evening the fact of the noble lord's secession was announced to the respective committees of the London Union on Church Matters, and the Metropolitan Church Union, with which bodies he was connected. Those who are most in his lordship's confidence attribute this unlooked for decision to his dissatisfaction with the course of conduct pursued by his Grace the Archbishop of York, and some other Church dignitaries, in reference to the Gorham case. Such, at least, is said to be the immediate motive. But, however Lord Fielding may disapprove of the heads of the Church avowedly upholding the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter,' his secession is scarcely reconcilable with the public pledge of continued adherence to the Established Church, which he gave in two recent instances—the first being the great meeting, held in February last, upon the educational question; the second, held in July last, upon the Gorham case. On the last occasion, St. Martin's hall, over which Viscount Fielding presided; and when some of the speakers hinted secession might be justifiable, should the spiritual heads of the Church fail in

the discharge of their duty, his lordship used these words:—

"I have heard with pain some allusion to secession as a possible contingency should the State proceed to further aggression. That, I admit, might justify as in seeking relief from the trammels of the State. Secession from the Church is quite another thing. It is for Churchmen to desert their Church at her uttermost need; when the enemy is at her gate, shall the soldiers of Christ, the divine head of the Church, violate their loyalty and allegiance, by rushing into Dissent, if not something worse? The suggestion was made, I presume, in the hurry of discussion, but I fear hope that no true Churchman, whether he be a clergyman or layman, would seriously entertain the idea of secession from the Church."

The Gazette of the 3rd instant, announces the appointment of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Ranger of St. James's and Hyde-Parks.

The same authority states, under the date of Whitehall, August 31, that the Queen has been pleased to appoint—

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, The Very Reverend Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., Dean of Carlisle,

The Reverend Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, in the University of Oxford, The Reverend Henry George Liddell, M.A., Head-Master of St. Peter's College, Westminster, John Lucius Dampier, Esq., M.A., Vice-Warden of the Stanneries of Cornwall,

The Reverend Baden Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, and The Reverend George Henry Sachverell Johnson, M.A., of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford,

to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester, The Very Reverend George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely,

Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Baronet, Sir John Romilly, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney General, and

The Reverend Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge,

to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

From our English Files.

DEATH OF THE EX-REX, LOUIS PHILIPPE.

His Majesty King Louis Philippe died on Monday morning, the 26th of August, at Claremont. The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution on the preceding day in the presence of the Queen, and, receiving with calmness the melancholy information thus first broken to him, prepared for the final arrangements which he wished to make.

After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated with a remarkable clearness of mind a conclusion to his memoirs, in order to complete a history which illness had compelled him to suspend for more than four months.

He then caused to be summoned his chaplain, the Abbe Guille, all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Queen and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and a simplicity which is the real evidence of human greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility from which the King had been suffering appeared to have passed over, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing the composure of mind, which never abandoned his Majesty.

He expired at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, in the presence of the Queen and the following members of his family:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess Augusta of Saxo-Coburg, and the attached attendants of the royal household.

There are now four seats in the House of Commons vacant by deaths since the close of the parliamentary session. These are the University of Cambridge, the borough of Poole, and the counties of Hereford and Montgomeryshire. All were represented by Conservatives, two Protectionists, and two Free traders.

The only two candidates in the field for Cambridge are Mr. Cowling and Mr. Walpole. Of the former, the Spectator sums up his qualifications by stating that he is—

"Deputy High Steward of the University, and University Council, who was Senior Wrangler in the year 1824, and is now a barrister in large practice on his circuit, enjoying a high reputation as a sound and learned lawyer, though from his inability to address a jury effectively he has remained a junior."

The Johnians have met in their combination room and declared him, in a series of resolutions, worthy of their support, and pledged themselves to use their utmost exertion to secure his election. But, says the Times, the St. John's nomination is not to pass undisputed, for a meeting of Conservative members was held at Jesus College, and a requisition signed by upwards of fifty resident (it is now the middle of long vacation) members of the Senate was agreed upon and sent to Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the member for Midhurst, with a request to allow himself to be put in nomination. The honourable and learned gentleman belongs to Trinity, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and the prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. He was first returned for Midhurst in 1846. He is a Queen's Counsel, and was called to the bar in 1831.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from England and resumed the command of the garrison and district of Dublin.

The Deanery of Waterford, vacant by the death of Dr. Usher Lee, has been conferred, by the Lord-Lieutenant, on the very Rev. Dr. Townsend, the present Dean of Lismore, and Rector of Burnham, which leaves vacant the latter Deanery.

Our obituary announces the death of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to which office he succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1830. Mr. Turner is now the President in point of age. Mr. Piccott's name is also mentioned as a candidate for the vacancy.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—On this new mode of communication the Times remarks:—"On Wednesday evening, at nine o'clock, the possibility of communication between France and England was practically established. Early in the morning of day the projectors of the great enterprise sailed from Dover in the steamship Goliah with a quantity of the electric line on board, and steered for Cape Grisez, on the opposite coast of France. As they proceeded they sank the line, taking care to communicate with Dover at intervals by electric agency, in order to test the value of their work as they went. Each experiment was in turn successful. The connexions were well secured, and at nine o'clock in the evening intelligence was forwarded across the bottom of the channel from Cape Grisez to Dover that the task had been accomplished. Instantaneous communication between England and France by electric agency may, even while we write, be actually taking place. It requires a shorter time for the actual transit of a message from London to the French coast than is necessary for tracing upon paper the shortest way in the English language. Some three thousand years ago Homer talked of 'winged' words; we doubt if even he imagined they would ever cleave their way through space at such a rate as this. The electric telegraph appears to us more like a miracle than any scientific discovery or mechanical achievement of our time. Assume the steam-engine, and railroads are a mere question of finance. Even so magnificent an operation as the completion of the tabular bridge across the Menai Straits does not effect the mind with a sensation of wonder. What power was requisite to raise a given weight? What material could best endure the strain of the traffic? How could it be most effectually laid down? Such a work is in its way no doubt astounding from the combination of forces brought to bear in order to obtain a certain result; but they are all forces with which we are perfectly familiar. Now, the introduction of electric communication is but of the other day. We had scarcely taught ourselves to acquiesce in the idea that instantaneous communication between two points on solid land was a mere matter of course than it was gravely proposed to drop the communicating line and transmit intelligence along the bottom of the ocean. The jest or scheme of yesterday has become the fact of to-day. The widest exaggeration of an Arabian tale has been outdone by the simple achievement of modern times. The consequences of the electric telegraph must be as important as the agency by which they are obtained is wonderful. Great excitement prevailed throughout Europe when the first balloon carried up an adventurer into the skies. But there was no comparison between such an achievement and the present; even the most enthusiastic projectors must have ascertained doubt as to the practical value of their aeronautic expedition. In the case of the submarine electric telegraph, the first and obvious effect of this instantaneous communication between the two most civilized and powerful nations of the world will be to unite them so closely in community of interests as to secure their co-operation in all designs that may promote the advancement of humanity and maintain the peace of the world. In a great measure this had been already effected by a mode of communication which required at least a certain number of hours. But, with the electric telegraph across the Channel, communication with Paris is not even a question of seconds. At present no doubt a message must be first forwarded to Dover; at Dover a delay will take place another at Cape Grisez, and so on, through France; but these are mere points of detail now that the chain of communication has been carried across the bed of the ocean. Some few arrangements are all that is requisite in order to render a sustained conversation between two persons, the one in London, the other in Paris, not merely a possibility, but a fact.

The United Service Gazette states:—"We have reason to believe that a circular will shortly be issued by the Colonial Secretary to the several Colonial Governments to the effect that in future, each colony must support its own military establishments, or the authorities at home will deem it expedient to withdraw their protective force."

A pair of Compasses, said to be undoubtedly Roman, but resembling in every respect the modern instrument has been found among the Roman remains lately discovered at Cirencester.

It is calculated that the journey of the President of the French Republic, with his suite, costs 34,000 francs a day, taken from the secret funds and from the President's income.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.—There are some inaccuracies in the notice of the will of Sir R. Peel lately printed in the papers. The original will recites the settlement of £100,000 Consols on the occasion of the marriage of the late Baronet; and subject to the life interest of Lady Peel this sum is appointed among the four younger sons of Sir R. Peel, or such of them as should attain 25. The omission of the bequest of any annuity to Lady Peel by the will is thus explained. To Lady Peel is left also the use for her life of all the pictures and other property in the mansion in Whitehall-place. By the will also it appears that the late Sir R. Peel was only tenant for life of the Drayton Manor estates, and these pass under the will of his father. By the codicil of March 24th, 1849, all the profits which may arise from the publication of his manuscripts are to be applied for the benefit of literary men or for literary objects.

The Builder recommends the use of terra cotta for tombstones, drawing attention to the slabs of that material found by Layard, at Nineveh, with inscriptions on. In the Ethnological sub-section of the British Association lately, Major Rawlinson stated that Mr. Layard had, at Kurfinyik, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the "House of Records" noticed by the prophet Ezra, where he found the copy of a decree of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity. In this chamber Mr. Layard found, in terra-cotta, tables piled up from the floor to the ceiling, and representing apparently the archives of the Assyrian Empire during the long historical succession.

The idea of erecting a memorial window to Queen Adelaide, at the east end of Worcester cathedral, has been changed to the placing of one in one of the transepts, the sum collected not having reached more than £520.

AUSTRALIA.—The mining interest at Adelaide is in a flourishing state, and the total proceeds of copper mines during the last 4½ years are estimated at £592,252:—"Gold washing has commenced with sufficient prospect of success to stop emigration to California. Experiments have been made on the sands from the bed of the Unkarparings, a stream south of Adelaide, with a newly invented machine, capable of washing from 25 to 30 tons per day. Two ounces of gold were obtained from 16lb. of sand. Very promising indications

of coal have been met with on the south side of Kangaroo Island. A newspaper in the German language, called the *Süd-Australische Zeitung*, has been established in Adelaide, and appears to be conducted with great ability. It circulates chiefly among the German immigrants, whose numbers are increasing fast."

The Oxford Herald gives an account of the opening of an Independent meeting-house at Banbury, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and cross. It has lance light windows, mostly filled with "green-tinted cathedral glass." The opening services, says the same authority, were such as might also, in their character, be taken as a lesson to the Church in its too general celebrations; for there was an effective choir, by whom the psalms were chanted, the sanctus sung, and anthems performed, all, it is stated, in a most creditable manner.

ISLAND.—The sea serpent has again been seen. It appears that he has been frightening the fish in the bay extending to the Old Head of Kinsale to the Seven Heads to that extent that they have been "literally leaping ashore" to get out of the way of the monster. For some time back and other fish had been captured nearer in shore than was ever before known, when the circumstance was fully accounted for in a letter written by Roger W. Travers, and dated Court Maskerry, August 29, on the previous day:—"At about one o'clock, A.M., when sailing in my yacht, with a slight breeze off shore, about two miles to the south of the beacon erected on the Barrel rocks, one of the party of four gentlemen on board (Mr. B., of Bandon) drew attention towards the structure mentioned, with the interrogatory of 'Do you see anything queer about the Barrel?' In an instant the attention of all on board was riveted on an object which at first struck me as like the up-heaved thick end of a large mast, but which, as it was made out plainer, proved to be the head of some huge fish or monster. On bearing down towards the object, we could distinctly see, 'with the naked eye, what I can best describe as an enormous serpent, without mane or fur, or any like appendage. The portion of the body above water, and which appeared to be rubbing or scratching itself against the beacon, was fully 30 feet long; and in diameter I should say about a fathom. With the aid of a glass it was observed that the eyes were of immense size, about nine inches across the ball, and the upper part of the back appeared covered with a furrowed shell-like substance. We were now within rifle-shot of the animal, and although some on board exhibited pardonable nervousness at the suggestion, it was resolved to fire a ball at the under portion of the body whenever the creature's unwieldy evolutions would expose its vulnerable part. The instant the piece was discharged, the monster rose as if impelled by a painful impulse to a height which may appear incredible,—say at least thirty fathoms, and culminating with the most rapid motion dived or dobed itself under water with a splash that almost stopped our breaths with amazement. In a few moments all disturbance of the water subsided, and the strange visitor evidently pursued its way to seaward. On coming up to the beacon we were gratified to find adhering to the supports numerous connected scaly masses, such as one would think would be rubbed from a creature's coating; or changing its old skin for a new one. These interesting objects can be seen at the Horse Rock Coast Guard station, and will repay a visit. 'These particulars I have narrated in the clearest manner I am able; and if others, in other boats, who had not so good an opportunity of seeing the entire appearance of the animal as those in my boat had, should send you a more readable account of it, I pledge myself, none will more strictly adhere to the real facts.'"

Colonial.

An address has been presented to James A. Thomson, Esq., late Cashier of the Commercial Bank, Coburg, upon his departure from that town, signed by sixty-five of the leading professional and business men. In the address it is stated that Mr. Thomson has won for himself "sincere and universal respect in all the relations of life, whether as a business-man, a citizen, or a Christian."

On Thursday, the 12th instant, A. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P.P., was entertained at dinner in Berlin, by a large party of the electors of the township of Waterloo.

Mr. James Cowen, of Middleton, died of apoplexy, on Saturday the 14th instant. The deceased was attacked while driving in his waggon, but his companion not being aware of the nature of the attack, had driven the waggon into the barn, and it was not till some time had elapsed that it was discovered that he was in a dying state.

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD.—At a meeting of the Reeves and Delegates from the several Township Councils interested in this road, held at Caledonia, it was resolved that it was desirable for the County Council to purchase the above road; and in case the Council should decline to do so, that James Wettenhall, Esq., the chairman of this Meeting, call a public meeting of the Reeves and Delegates of the several Townships on the line of the said Road, to meet at Caledonia, to enter into equitable arrangements for the purchase of said road, and if necessary to form a Joint Stock Company to carry out the said purchase.

The Middlesex County Council have resolved to accept the London and Port Stanley road on the terms offered by the government.

The London (C.W.) Times says that there have been more incendiary fires in that town.

Mr. Hincks having been in Montreal for a few days past, has rejoined the hearts of the ten tile writers of the port by raising the stipendium of these functionaries, from 3s. 6d. per diem to the most magnificent and astounding figure of 8s.—*Montreal Herald.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday the 6th inst., a little girl five years old, daughter of Mr. James Clement, Jagersoll, was drowned in a barrel of rain water, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Denman, of this town.—*British American.*

A very considerable business is now carried on in the neighbourhood of Stratford, in the making of Pot and Pearl Ashes, a branch of trade for which the place has become famous. We gladly hear that the demand by the exporters is this year very extensive, and the consequence is a great addition to the manufacture. This is the way for a community to thrive.—*Galt Reporter.*

Mr. William Bawden was killed on the 18th instant by getting entangled in the machinery used to haul up vessels on to the Marine Railway at Kingston.