

position of Recorder. By his death a vacancy in the Representation of Cambridge in Parliament is also occasioned, for which University he has sat since February 1825. Mr. Russell Gurney (son of the late Baron Gurney), Judge of the City Sheriffs' Court, is spoken of in the City as likely to be appointed the new Recorder, and Mr. Page Wood the new Vice-Chancellor.—*London Guardian.*

**THE PEERS, THE PREMIER, AND THE JEW.**—The second of the resolutions proposed by the Attorney General, and affirmed on Monday last by the House of Commons, has in it more than at first sight meets the eye. While it gets rid of the difficulty in which the House was placed by the dilatoriness of Lord John Russell, and the impatience of Baron Rothschild, it lays up in store, for the ensuing Session, a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude. It amounts, in fact, to a declaration of war against the House of Lords and has a direct tendency to provoke a collision between the two branches of the Legislature. More than once, the Upper House has, after mature deliberation, decided that the Jew is, as a Jew, inadmissible to the Legislature of a Christian country. The question, which now excludes the Jew, shall be abrogated—whether the Christian character of the body politic shall be repudiated—in compliance with the ambitious desires, in subserviency to the money power of the Jew—has been considered by that august assembly, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and answered in the negative. Now either the House of Lords is a branch of the Legislature and an integral part of the Constitution, or it is not. If it is not, or if it is intended that it shall be so no longer, let that be openly stated. Let there be no concealment, no indirect abolition of the constitutional powers of the Peerage. If there are those who wish to do away with the House of Lords, or to treat it as a non-entity, let them say so honestly; let them stand forward like men, and avow their object. It will then be seen, whether the people of England are prepared to sacrifice the element of stability to the unstable, the democratic element in the Constitution; to make the wisdom and experience and the independence of station bend before the rashness and the mob-subserviency of an ephemeral body which the breath of constituencies makes and unmake. It will be seen whether they are willing to exchange a mixed Constitution, in which different elements of political power are nicely blended and balanced, for the unmixed tyranny of popular opinion, represented in one branch of the Legislature, browbeating and bearing down the other. We are much mistaken if the people of England, on having the question fairly proposed to them, show the slightest disposition to gratify the yearnings of our Whig-Radical statesmen for a virtual democracy, using the aristocracy but as a party-coloured garment, and the Monarchy as a fool's cap and bells.

But if this is not what is meant,—if the constitutional power of the House of Lords as a branch of the Legislature is acknowledged and intended to be respected, then let the *veto*, the repeated *veto* of the House of Lords have its legitimate weight. Let us hear no more of the mockery of acquiescing in the decision of the Upper House with the reservation that the question shall be revived and pressed upon the Peers until they give way. What is this but to declare that their Lordships have no real voice in the legislation of the country? That whatever the Commons may choose to propose, they can at the most only retard it for a few years, with the certainty of its being eventually carried? That, surely, is not a proposition consistent with constitutional law, or with the welfare of the country. Every question which is proposed is liable to be settled in one of two ways, either in the affirmative or in the negative. If decided in the negative, it ought to be considered as settled, just as much as if it were decided in the affirmative. To say that it is to be considered as unsettled until it is settled in the affirmative, is to declare that it is not nor ever was a question at all. So dealt with, it becomes a simple demand—the House of Lords a mere assembly of political puppets, whose function is to concede demands. To talk of a mixed Constitution and of a balance of power upon such a principle, is a perfect absurdity.

We deny not, that as a matter of fact, as the case stands at present, the will of the people, perseveringly and uniformly expressed and asserted by the House of Commons must ultimately prevail, and become the law of the land. We do not say that it ought to be so, we only admit that it is so, in point of fact. But even between this admission and the language held at this time in the Commons, there is a world-wide difference. The demagogues, the official demagogues, in the Lower House, contend that to the votes of this present House of Commons and to the constituency of London, the House of Lords ought to yield. We say no. We say that, constitutionally, the Ministers were bound to resign, when first they were beaten upon their Jew Bill, their retaining office was a violation of the Constitution, and it will be an aggravation of the unconstitutional proceeding, if, as they propose to do in the ensuing session, they press the question once more upon the House of Lords. The resignation of the Ministry and the dissolution of Parliament, are the proper constitutional methods, when the two Houses are at variance upon a vital question. Let them try that experiment, and let us see, what then will become of the Wig Premier and his colleague the Jew.

**ENGLISH TOURISTS IN IRELAND.**—The number of English tourists now in Ireland is far greater than in any previous season. In consequence of the numbers awaiting a passage across the channel at Holyhead, owing to the arrival of a crowded excursion train, an extra steamer, the *Anglia*, was despatched from Kings-town on Tuesday morning to afford the requisite accommodation to this influx of English Tourists.

**THE GOOD DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**—If to live not for one's self but for others, to obey the dictates not of inclination but of duty, constitutes "goodness," then assuredly the Royal Duke whose demise we have recently had to deplore, has entitled himself to the appellation conferred upon him by common consent, of "the Good Duke." The station which Providence had assigned to his Royal Highness was not one which afforded him an opportunity for the public display of brilliant personal qualities. Neither in the Cabinet nor in the Legislature, can one so nearly allied to the Throne seek for distinction, without transgressing the proprieties of his social position. He must either bestow his life upon the gratification of his own private tastes, or, if he be not content with this, he must create for himself a sphere of public duty which shall not bring him into contact with the troubled sea of politics. This is precisely what the late Duke of Cambridge did. Keeping aloof from all party conflict, exercising even his right to vote in the Legislature only on rare occasions of singular importance, and then in the most unaffected manner, recording his conscientious conviction,—he chose for his occupation the duty of patronising, of supervising, and, if need required it, of regulating the

countless public charities of which this country has reason to be proud. With his purse, with his countenance, and with his counsel, he was at all times ready to aid in every good work and labour of love. Thus he passed his days, giving offence to none, bestowing benefits on thousands, and earning for himself that which is better than the pride of place and the glory of the field, the blessings of sufferers comforted and of the poor relieved in their distress. That a life so laudably spent should not be without its record, an example so worthy of imitation not without its memorial, is the intention of those who have combined together for the erection of a monument to

**THE GOOD DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**

—*John Bull.*  
**A YEAR'S MORTALITY.**—In looking back over this space of time, commencing with July, 1849, and ending with July, 1850, one cannot help being surprised at the number of stars of the first magnitude that have dropt from our hemisphere. In literature and the fine arts, we have to record the deaths of Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Tytler, Bowles, Ebenezer Elliot, Miss Jane Porter, and Etty; amongst statesmen, Sir Robert Peel; amongst divines, the Bishops of Llandaff, Norwich, and Clogher; amongst those of the highest rank, Queen Adelaide, Charles Albert (King of Sardinia), President Taylor, the Duke of Cambridge, Hohenlohe, and the Duchess of Marlborough; amongst peers, Lords Carnarvon, Alberman, Alvanley, Aldborough, Macclesfield, Colville, Godolphin, Airlie, Methuen, and Roscommon; amongst others less distinguished by title Lieut. Waghorn, Sir Felix Booth, Mrs. Orger, Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Glover, and Mr. Russell (the direct descendant of the protector, Oliver Cromwell).

**PRINCE ALFRED'S BIRTHDAY.**—Tuesday, being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, the usual annual fête was given by Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to the servants of the Royal establishment, the workmen and labourers employed upon the estate at Osborne, together with their wives and families, and the seamen of the Royal yachts. The day was particularly favourable, and the ground, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners, had a very gay appearance. At three o'clock the dinner which was provided for 300, was carried in procession proceeded by the bands of the Royal Marines, and by the Royal servants and the seamen, to a spacious marquee, previously prepared, and grace having been said by Mr. Toward, Her Majesty's Bailiff, who presided, the happy guests commenced their dinner. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, with all the Royal children, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, Counts de Mondsdroff Pouilly, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, proceeded from the house as soon as the dinner was prepared, and visited the different tables. Immediately after dinner Mr. Toward proposed "The Health of the Queen"—"The Prince"—and "His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred," which were heartily responded to. Dancing then commenced, and the following sports and games in succession amused and employed the assemblage during the afternoon:—Cricket and quoits, juggling, or blind man's buff, foot races, hurdle races, jumping in sacks, snapping at gingerbread and treaded rolls, bobbing in water or oranges, dipping in meal for coins, climbing greasy pole for leg of mutton, leap-frog, wheeling barrows blind-folded, the man-wheel race, winding and unwinding strings round pegs, foot ball, whipping the monkey.—At seven o'clock the Queen and Prince Alfred, together with the Royal family and guests, who appeared highly amused with the sports of the afternoon, retired from the ground amidst the loud cheers of the hundreds assembled. It would be difficult to say whether the high spirits and enjoyment, or the orderly conduct of all assembled, was most remarkable.

**THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—We are authorized to state that a communication has been received by the Lord Provost, from the Secretary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, intimating that Her Majesty is to arrive in Edinburgh on the evening of Thursday, the 29th Aug., and that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the National Gallery on Friday the 30th. According to present arrangements, we believe that the Court will leave London on the 28th, inst., and will proceed by railway as far as Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, where the august party will pass the night. On the 29th, Her Majesty will proceed by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, to Berwick, where the Royal party will honour by their presence the ceremony of formally opening the gigantic bridge over the Tweed connecting the above Railway with the North British line, by which Her Majesty will immediately continue her journey to this her northern capital.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The Austrian Government has issued a decree requiring that all newspaper articles be signed by the writers.

Nearly 150 tons of steel are annually employed for making pens, producing upwards of 250,000,000.

**MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The interesting experiment of establishing a communication by electric telegraph between England and the continent, is to be tried in the course of the next fortnight. The wires will be laid between Dover and the most projecting part of the opposite coast near Calais, and the distance thus traversed will be twenty miles and three quarters. The expense of the experiment will be about £2,500, the company by whom it is to be carried out has been constituted in Paris, although it consists chiefly of English shareholders. The number of shares is 5000—upon which £1 per share has been paid.

A little girl about eight years old, the daughter of a painter living at Glasgow, found a bottle of whiskey in a cupboard, recently, and drank so much of the spirit that she became insensible, and died in the course of the night.

**THE VERNON GALLERY.**—The pictures given by the late Mr. Vernon to the nation, and which have hitherto been so unworthily lodged in the building Trafalgar Square, have now been removed to Marlborough House, where they will be on view by the public on and after Monday next. At the same time that portion of the pictures contained in the National Gallery, which consists of works by English artists, has been separated from the works by the old masters, and placed in the same temporary receptacle with the Vernon collection. The Vernon Marbles are placed in the entrance hall.

**COOKING BY GAS.**—Among the novelties produced at the agricultural meeting at Exeter, was the cooking of the monster joint called M. Soyer, the barron and saddle back of beef "a la magna charta" weighing 534lbs. For the first time in the annals of cookery, the huge joint in question was subjected to a new process of roasting by gas. In order to gratify the curiosity of the public, the apparatus was placed in the

centre of the castle-yard, resting on a dripping-pan, with bricks around, surrounded with 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet iron. It took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of gas, of the value of 4s. 5d. It weighed, after being cooked, 497lbs.—the dripping, 23½lbs.—and lost by evaporation only 11½lbs. The apparatus was invented and fitted up by Mr. Wariner of London, who would fain have roasted all the dinner by the same means, that is 400 chickens, 58 quarters of lamb, 38 ribs of beef, at the estimated cost of 12s. for gas. This mode of cooking is now coming very generally into operation, and if gas can be supplied at 3s. or 5s. per 1000 feet, it is said to be much cheaper than the ordinary process.

**BANQUET IN YORK.**—The banquet intended to be given at York to the Lord Mayor of London is to take place on Friday, the 25th of October, that day having been named by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has graciously signified his intention to take part in the entertainment. The Lord Mayor of York, and 104 of the Mayors of the principal boroughs of the United Kingdom, will on this occasion make a return to the splendid hospitality shown them at the Mansion House, and the committee which has been appointed from the number to carry out the necessary arrangements will invite the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, the Executive Committee, and secretaries, with "such other noblemen and gentlemen as they may think most interested in the objects of the meeting."

**WHAT WILL BIND A JEW.**—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who refers to the Chief Rabbi for the correctness of his statement, asserts that a Jew would consider an oath binding only if taken upon the parchment copy of the Bible at the synagogue, and not upon a printed copy of the Old Testament.

**RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.**—The railway passengers in England are put down at sixty-three million eight hundred thousand; nearly three times the number returned for 1843, and a hundred times as many as took to the road in the days of stage coaches. The passengers of 1849 actually double the sum of the entire population of the three kingdoms. The lives of five passengers were lost during the year 1849, and those by one accident—a cause, of course, beyond the control of the victims; eighteen more casualties took place, for which the sufferers had themselves alone to blame. Five lives lost by official mismanagement, out of sixty-four millions of risk, is no very outrageous proportion; especially when we reflect that, taking as a basis the calculations of 1842, the number of miles travelled over per rail, during last year, may be set down at eight hundred and forty-five millions; or nine times the distance between the earth and the sun.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

**SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.**—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the late meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist conference in England:—"That this meeting highly approves the course adopted by the education committee, acting in conjunction with the committee of privileges, in relation to the bill introduced into parliament during the present session, intitled 'A bill to promote the secular education of the people in England and Wales,' and anew declares its determination to maintain the principles uniformly held and expressed by the Wesleyan Methodists, with respect to the paramount obligation, necessity, and moral efficiency of the system of education specifically religious, and based on the holy scriptures."

The academy at Newport Pagnell, for the education of dissenting ministers, or, as it has been called of late years, "Newport Pagnell College," is about to be broken up. It is said to have been founded by the Rev. Mr. Bull, the Rev. John Newton, the poet Cowper, and others, in 1780.

**SCHISM IN THE ROMISH CHURCH.**—A schismatic communion, professing the spirit of Ronge, has been formed at Verona under the auspices of a mercantile clerk.

**ANOTHER LYING MIRACLE.**—A pretended miracle has been displayed for some time at Schleimbach, near Vienna, in the person of a girl, out of whose hands, feet, and left side, bloody sweat was said to flow every Friday. On her brow were the letters J.N.R. The Courts having investigated the matter, have reported that the whole is a fraud, produced by artificial applications.

**SCARCITY OF PRIESTS.**—There is considerable difficulty experienced in Prussia, in recruiting the Popish Priesthood. At the beginning of this year no less than 862 cures were vacant, for want of Clergy to undertake them.

**INFIDELITY—BLASPHEMY IN LONDON.**—A correspondent of the *Christian Times* states, that in Smithfield on Sundays, groups of men are gathered together, listening to various demagogues who utter the most daring blasphemies. Some are profane Infidels, others profess to be Red Republicans. Many of these men have Bibles, which they ridicule in the most awful manner.

**Communication.**

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—E. D. C.]

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,—I have always found in the criticisms in the *Church* a host of information, much to be pleased with and very little to cavil at, hence I am grown fastidious, not with critics or criticisms in general, but in regard to you and yours.

You have made some remarks on two periodicals, which, permit me to say, are not in keeping with your usual judgment. The one is the "SNOW DROP" published in Montreal, small, cheap, and unpretending—the other "SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE," got up with some pains and no small pretension—cheap also I admit. You have remarked on the former in a manner calculated to depreciate it far, far below its real merits—and on the latter, so as to allow your readers to infer that it may be something super-excellent. Now my dear Sir, I do not hesitate to say, that while I have no objection to let *Sartain's Magazine* lie on my Drawing-room table for the occasional amusement of visitors or loungers, I am well pleased to witness the pleasure which the unpretending little *Snow Drop* gives to the children. I do not know whether Editors are supposed to have any offspring, except the idealities they make visible through their pens, (termed by Doctor H—k, Apollo's obstetrical instruments,) but if you Sir, can descend for a moment from your pegasus saddle and peep into a young family circle from seven to ten years old, with one or two nursery girls among them, with these two works before them, you would

quickly appreciate their true relative value—and modify your former opinions.

Certainly the *Snow Drop* has one Yankee fault. It contains some childish articles unintelligible to children—abstractions in a child's mouth, which no child could ever utter or even imagine—but they do no harm. It contains no distinctive doctrinal character, but is this necessarily a fault in a little work intended to please and amuse children? Do Mrs. Barbauld's or Mrs. Trimmer's? No. The stories in it however, are all on a good foundation: Love to God, obedience to parents, family affection, patience, gentleness and kindness, are all inculcated, and on right foundations. Such a book ought to be welcome in any nursery. *Sartain's* is for the grown up world; it contains many amusing stories with good morals—but there is not a single tale upon a high religious principle. It has also far less distinctive religious principle than its humble contemporary; some of the articles are rank nonsense, or are ridiculously redolent of Yankee self-glorification and republican fastian. Be kind enough to look into the last number (September) and say if the very first article "the Golden Future" is not one of the most contemptible combinations of the above contemptible qualities you ever read? The second article "Trade and Gentility"—thoroughly good in "moral" as it is—an American story, supposed to happen in England! Throughout this magazine a thorough hatred is evinced of every thing monarchical and European, except indeed the modern European revolutionists,—and no opportunity is lost of turning this inclination to the utmost account. Which then of these magazines most commends itself to our protection?

I had not intended to trespass so far on your space or patience—but I pray your pardon, as I am most anxious to do justice to you, to myself, and to my subject.

I remain, dear sir,  
Your very sincere admirer,

A CHURCHMAN.

Toronto, September 6, 1850.

**Colonial.**

**Canada East.**

**ACCIDENT AT THE GOLD MINES.**—We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred at the Chaudiere Gold Mines on Monday. Mr. Kane, an experienced miner, in drawing a needle which unfortunately was of iron, and not copper, struck a spark and ignited the charge causing an immediate explosion by which he was most seriously injured, one of his legs being fractured and his face dreadfully disfigured.—His assistant had his arm much lacerated, and a Canadian, who was standing near, had his thigh and leg broken. A little child of six years old was quite close and was blown some distance but in no way injured.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

A large Whale, 64 feet long, has been lately picked up off Pockshaw, by some Bonaventure fishermen. The blubber and head matter yielded about twenty barrels of oil—its head alone measured eighteen feet.—*Gaspé Gazette.*

**RETRENCHMENT IN MONTREAL.**—Our readers are aware of the Retrenchment scheme, adopted for the Montreal Custom House. It snipped off at once all the extravagant salaries, ranging from £250 downwards. The two or three salaries over that sum are not worth mentioning; but those under it have been visited with the sharpest of pruning knives, on the principle of "Pitch into him, Bill, that fellow's got no friends." We shall mention, however, to-day the very lowest only; it being easiest to deal with them. Under the old system, Tide-waiters were paid a dollar a day during summer, and an allowance of £20 for the winter. This pay secured the services of men of respectable character and conduct, who felt, small as the wages were, that the place was a certainty, and that it was worth taking care not to lose it. The necessities of the state, however, have rendered it requisite, that as the salaries of £7,700 a-year, £1,500 a-year, £1,200 a-year, £1000 a-year, &c. &c., are not to be touched, the men receiving a dollar a day must be reduced to 3s. 6d. This has accordingly been done during the last ten days, the £20 allowance having been clean struck off; and as there are no sinecures to be permitted from henceforth, and no pension any longer paid to anybody, (except a few of £600 a-year, £300 a-year, and so on,) the 3s. 6d. is not to be paid, but for the days on which the man is employed, they being on an average about four per week, at the present season of the year. The tide-waiter consequently, receives about fifteen shillings a week just now, and in winter exactly fifteen shillings less, to support his family upon. The effect of this at the moment upon the man—during the period of transition—is to make him discontented in mind, careless of his duty, and regardless whether he is kept on or turned off. Such is the condition of the man, what is the condition of the service?—*Montreal Gazette.*

Money is so scarce in Quebec, that it is stated, on the authority of a witty correspondent of the *Mercury*, that the most patient and experienced collectors are about to retire from business in disgust.—*Montreal Courier.*

**THE CANADIAN GIBRALTAR.**—We presume that this stupendous work is not yet considered large enough or strong enough, for we observe that the military government has an advertisement out, calling for tenders for the construction of a *tanbour* and *redoubt* at the re-entering angle of the counterscarp of the North front of the Citadel of Quebec.—*Ibid.*

**BOARD OF WORKS.**—Mr. Assistant Commissioner Bourrett is now in Quebec, and is to be followed in a few days by Mr. Chief Commissioner Merritt. We understand that these officials are about to visit the Temiscouata Portage, and Trois Pistoles and Madawaska Rivers. It is proposed here to form a Canal, by which the St. Lawrence and St. John Rivers will be connected, thus giving an uninterrupted inland water communication between the great Lakes and the Bay of Fundy, a work the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate. We presume that New Brunswick will bear her share with Canada in this expense, and we have sufficient faith in Mr. Merritt's capacity for business of this sort, to believe that he will take care the work is properly constructed.—*Ibid.*

**RECIPROCITY.**—We understand that representations are being made to the American Government at Washington, with a view to the attainment of the re-opening of the American ports on Lake Erie, lately closed to Canadian vessels by the Custom House authorities.—*Montreal Herald.*