

medicinally necessary for the Bishop, and has never been able to get him to take as much as health required. Instead of taking too much wine therefore, it seems the Bishop takes too little, a Methodist tea-table being the judge.—The Dr. testifies to the Bishop's unbounded charities among the poor, in explanation of the size of the Bishops wine bill. The Dr. had *carte blanche* to send for all the wine he wanted for the poor of Burlington and its vicinity, and of this liberal offer he made liberal use, as much as ten or twelve bottles of good old wine being sometimes given to a single poor patient in the course of a long and lingering sickness. Dr. Cole, Dr. Parish's predecessor, had the same *carte blanche*, and used it as freely. Capt. Engle testifies that when the Bishop's own stores were exhausted, he would beg from his friends for the poor. The Rev. Mr. Southard, the Rev. Mr. Germain, Capt. Engle, (a brother-in-law of Bishop McNamee) Messrs. Condit, Aertsen, Wm. Watson, Wilson and others testify that they have known the Bishop most intimately, some of them from 18 to 29 years, and have seen him at all times and never knew him under all circumstances, and never knew him unduly excited with any beverage, nor ever heard him accused of it, until the appearance of the second Presentment. As to the charge of being intoxicated on board the steamer *Trenton* on or about the 10th of November, the evidence is remarkably complete. Capt. Hinckle says he never saw nor heard of it, and he must have done so had any such thing really happened. The Clerk testifies the same. The bar-keeper says the same, and that the Bishop has never been to the bar on board that boat more than once or twice, and then only to get a glass of cold water. The books of the boat have been carefully searched, and it appears that during that month of November the Bishop never was on board the *Trenton* at all. The witness generally understood to be the one relied upon to prove the case of intoxication at Bordentown, (the Mayor of the town.) Mr. Thompson, testifies that he never saw the Bishop intoxicated, nor ever said he had so seen him. On the occasion referred to he did see all that was to be seen by anybody, and there was nothing more than the ordinary cheerfulness of a party of gentlemen. Mr. Gill, and Messrs. Sherman and Halsted had repeatedly called on him and tried hard to make him remember things he never saw, knew, or had said. (This part of the evidence was very rich, and very significant of the way in which these charges were pumped up into life by certain persons, who now loudly disclaim being the Bishop's accusers.) The concluding charge about drinking cider-brandy under a tree with Joseph Deacon, in order to get him, when mellow, to endorse notes which he would refuse to endorse when sober, was most conclusively disposed of. The Rev. Mr. Southard and Mr. Aertsen, both testified that the said Joseph Deacon had to them severally, of his own accord, pronounced that charge to be "a—lie!" the adjective being left blank out of respect to the third commandment.

With the report, &c., were read the letters received from various persons notified to attend, among which was one from Mr. Halsted, in which he insulted the Convention by asserting they had acted "worse than a set of pot-house politicians;" the Committee by declaring that they had "garbled" his former letter, and would not examine his witness; and he finally declared that though he knew the names of witnesses relied upon to prove the charges against Bishop Doane, yet he would not tell them to the Committee! (And this though he was himself invited to attend, and bring all his witnesses, and cross-examine as much as he would, and he knew all the evidence was to be taken down in writing, and laid before the Convention!)

The exposure of these tawdry charges was so thorough and so unanswerable, that Halsted & Co. in debate most strongly repudiated being responsible for them in any way, shape, or manner, trying to shift the whole odium to the shoulders of the three Presiding Bishops. But this piece of assurance was too transparent not to be instantly seen through. His Excellency Governor Stratton, replied to Mr. Halsted, and gave him so complete a castigation, that he soon after slunk quietly out of the Convention, and was seen and heard here no more. His worthy Rector left about the same time.—Excellent speeches were made by Mr. J. J. Chetwood, and the Rev. Mr. Southard, and an eloquent appeal from Judge Ryall, closed the debate upon the Resolutions introduced by the Committee—Resolutions which asserted the complete exculpation of the Bishop, in the opinion of the Convention, from any charge of crime or immorality brought against him. These resolutions were passed *via voca*, by a loud and hearty *aye*. Not a single "no" is known to have been heard by any person in the Convention, except by the Rev. Mr. Sherman, and he did not venture to assert that he heard more than one.

After passing resolutions of sympathy with the Bishop, who was confined to his bed by serious illness, and returning thanks to the Committee of investigation, for their fair, full impartial and independent labors, the Convention, after the usual devotions, adjourned *sine die* at about 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.—*Courier & Enquirer*.

#### ENGLAND.

**AN APOSTOLIC BISHOP.**—The Bishop of Sydney, Dr. Broughton, reached Southampton in the Royal Mail steamer *La Plata*, on Nov. 18. But the yellow fever had broken out on board during the voyage, and passengers were not permitted to land until after a favorable report of the state of the crew had been made by the medical officers. The correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement:

"Pratique having been given to *La Plata*, about noon on Saturday Nov. 20, the vessel hauled down quarantine flag, got under weigh, and steamed out into the open water, the ceremony of committing to the deep the bodies of two unfortunate men who had died, was performed with due solemnity; the funeral duties being impressively performed by the Bishop of Sydney in person. After this, *La Plata* headed towards Southampton, and entered the docks about 4 o'clock. The passengers' baggage being immediately landed and cleared by the customs and dock authorities. The cargo and bullion will be discharged on Monday.

It is worthy of special remark, that although the bulk of the passengers landed on Friday, so soon as permission was communicated to them, the Bishop of Sydney, who was also a passenger, refused to leave the ship until the unfortunate invalids on board had either recovered or should be removed to more suitable quarters on shore. The venerable prelate was most assiduous in his attention to the sick on board, continually visiting them in their affliction, and administering the spiritual consolations of religion at all times throughout the voyage. The Bishop also attended Captain Allen in his last moments, and performed the last offices of religion to most of those who fell victims to the yellow fever on the voyage, thus winning the admiration and esteem of all on board.

Mr. Widlin, the quarantine officer of the port was detained on the *Plata* from Thursday morning to Friday night, and was most unremitting in his exertions for the welfare of the numerous invalids, alleviating the sufferings and attending to the wants of the unfortunate men who lay ill on board.—*Colonial Church Chronicle*.

**CHURCH OF LITTLE GIDDING.**—The Church of Little Gidding, Hunts, the residence of Nicholas Ferrar, is now in process of restoration. It is well known that Nicholas Ferrar was instrumental in restoring to this church the tithes, which had been alienated, and the holy services, which had been for some time discontinued within its walls. He himself served it as deacon, and the perpetual round of prayer and praise was sustained by his family and dependents, who formed a kind of religious society, which exhibited a striking example of personal holiness and ecclesiastical order in a melancholy age. It does not appear that externally the edifice even in Nicholas Ferrar's time, had much architectural pertension; in the next century it was altered for the worse, and has now fallen into bad repair. The proprietor of the soil has undertaken, at his sole expense, the entire restoration of the fabric of the nave. The Jacobean style is to be preserved, as tending to connect more closely the present building with the time of Ferrar; the chancel, of course, will be made to correspond architecturally with the nave. All the genuine relics of Nicholas Ferrar will be preserved, such as the brazen font, the eagle, the ten commandments engraven on brass, &c. But if the church is to be in its internal arrangements and decoration a fitting memorial of the piety and devotion of the Ferrar family, larger funds will be required than either the rector or the immediate neighborhood can supply. It has been suggested that an appeal should be made to churchmen throughout the country for aid in the work of beautifying the Church of Nicholas Ferrar.—*Guardian*.

Our English Exchanges are filled with notice of the proceedings of Convocation, and comments upon the course which things have taken in the recent meetings of that Body. The *Evening Journal* uses this language;

"Briefly summed up, the result of the session is this: An Address to the Throne is carried, affirming the principle of independent church consultation; and the Crown is, by the appointment of a Committee, implicitly prayed not to introduce a certain measure, affecting the discipline of the Church, without first receiving the result of the deliberations of the representatives of the Church in Convocation. Such Committee—jointly composed of members of the Upper and Lower Houses—is nominated; and opinions from the Crown lawyers are announced, to the effect that no Royal license is required to enable Convocation to transact any business short of making Canons, and also that the Archbishop cannot prorogue without the consent of his brethren. This result needs no note of exultation or exaggeration on our part. Still it would be worse than folly to imagine that a brilliant movement at the commencement of a campaign is its crowning victory. Very possibly, we have only commenced a war of years. It is not very likely—nor, in one sense, desirable—that the mischief of a hundred and thirty-five years should be undone in three days, or in three months. We must expect and face every obstacle which timidity, treachery, and tyranny can devise. That such are in store, we make no doubt. In such a strife as that in which the Church is now engaged, we should scarcely be certain of the justice of our course if its advance were not contested inch by inch."

The Bishop of Oxford's noble course is the subject of very general and hearty approbation.—Speaking of it the *Guardian* says:

"It would be unjust to withhold from the Bishop of Oxford the tribute of praise that should belong to the person by whose influence such a character has been stamped on our resuscitated Synod. His great ability for the conduct of business, and his remarkable gift of eloquence, have been dedicated to this end with a singleness of purpose and an energy of will, for which he has not always received credit with the world at large. He has advocated the unpopular side of a serious question without regard to popular feelings, and placed the whole subject of the action

of convocation on the simple basis of right and wrong, of duty to the Church and regard to the welfare of its members. It may be due, perhaps in some measure, to his example and to the infection of an honest zeal, that so many of the Upper House addressed themselves to the consideration of the grave questions attendant upon their new position, with less timidity and less sensitiveness to vulgar prejudices than they have sometimes been thought to display."

#### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Dec 27, 1852.

The Royal Mail steamer "Canada" Captain Lang, reached her wharf in this city at 11 1/2 this morning, having left Liverpool at 10 a. m. on the 11th inst.

The "Canada" has experienced a succession of very violent gales, and brings £2,500 in specie.

The Collins steamship "Pacific" arrived at 10 p. m. on Friday, the 10th inst., having rescued the crew of the "Jesse Stephens," of Quebec, for Belfast, which was abandoned, being water-logged.

The news by this arrival is of no general interest.

The cotton market had experienced a decline.

A long discussion had taken place in the House of Commons, on a motion by Mr. Brown to produce papers relative to the application for a charter by the London Liverpool and North American Screw Steamship Company. The motion was opposed by Mr. Henley, on the part of the government, and was eventually withdrawn.

The London correspondent of the *European Times*, writing under date of Friday, 10th, 4 P. M., says that the real question as to the stability of the ministry will be tried to-night, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has pledged himself to stand or fall by the scheme. That the ministry will be successful, there seems to be but little doubt; opposition to the Budget in the metropolitan boroughs, have been numerous and enthusiastically attended, and the metropolitan members will go to-night fully prepared for the discharge of their various fuses and rockets against the Derby-D'Israeli cabinet.

The Board of Trade returns for a month ending the 25th ult. are published. The exports have amounted to £4,855,666, varying a little from the average of the two preceding years.

FRANCE.—The English and Belgian Ministers have formally presented their letters, accrediting them to the Imperial Court.

The Emperor has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners, and an article has been published in the *Moniteur*, offering the Imperial pardon to all exiles, except those guilty of the highest crimes, who are suffering for their former disobedience to the government, upon their promising that they will abstain from similar conduct in future.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail from Calcutta had arrived at Trieste.

By a telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the mails, we learn that the second portion of the troops from Rangoon had started for Prome, under the command of Gen. Goodwin. It was intended to advance up to Ava by land.

By the same despatch we are informed that the insurrection in China was spreading, and that the troops of the Celestial Emperor had in several instances been defeated.

#### CLERGY RESERVES.

[We quote following, from the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, and are glad to perceive that Canadian affairs are exciting the interest of our brethren in the Mother country. Ed. C. C.]

Lord John Russell, who on the opposition benches, in 1825, is forward to satisfy "the wish of the people" by giving them the Church's patrimony "to deal with for themselves," is the identical Lord John Russell who, from the ministerial benches, in 1840, when he introduced the last Clergy Reserves Bill, spoke of it as "of course the final settlement of the whole matter;" and again, as the permanent settlement of the dispute."

Some persons who regarded the Act of 1840 as a sacrifice of principle to expediency, will trace, in the larger sacrifice which Lord John Russell now calls for, an instance of the operation of that moral law by which one sin entails the preparation of another and another, not at first contemplated by the offender, yet necessary for the accomplishment of his object. A larger class of observers will call to mind that it is the traditional policy of a deposed statesman of small calibre to harass a successful rival, and to pomper a craving multitude, by means which a minister would deem inconsistent with his duty, and derogatory to his position.

Yet religious difference is not the only cause of the present agitation. There are more active elements at work. There is the small ambition of political orators whose influence is dead without a topic of grievance. There is the cupidity of those who would save their share of some 50,000,000 of annual taxation, by confiscating the Clergy Reserves Fund. There is a prospect of political revenge on the loyal Church of Canada whose members were generally identified with the suppression of the late rebellion. There are some whose wishes are gratified by promoting an agitation which must tend, so long as it can be kept up, to alienate the affections of the Canadian people from England.

Before quitting these considerations, there is another point which may be touched on—the nature of the defence adopted by the Canadian Church. The activity of the Church Union of Toronto, though but recently evoked, is to be hailed with warm sympathy. But on the whole

the Canadian Church—including the laity as well as the clergy—has not defended its property with the vigorous unity of purpose which might have been expected. There are some signal exceptions; yet in general the laity seem not to fully realize their position in Canada, but to cherish the frigid feelings which characterize the laity of the established Church in England. They do not individually feel their interest in the question at stake. The taunt of their opponents is not without foundation:—they have looked to England for help, when they might have done more to help themselves.

Let it not however be supposed that this is said in the way of complaint. It is felt as a privilege to work with our Canadian brethren. But the present state of their affairs affords a striking illustration of the fact that no class of respectable individuals can possess much weight without habitual joint deliberation and joint action. If the laity of Canada had been in the habit of giving that attention to their own Church affairs which is given by the laity of any diocese in the United States, we should long since have ceased to be molested by agitation about the Clergy Reserves. The head may be active, the arms may do their work, but if torpor occupy the rest of the body, it is as a whole a feeble body and invites the assault of an enemy. The bishops and clergy, and their immediate friends, do not constitute the Church, and cannot alone do the work and bare the burden of the Church. The whole body must be used to move together, if a vigorous existence is to be maintained. There are 300,000 persons having one heart, one interest in this matter as in all other matters affecting them as a Church. It seems the fault of their own internal mis-administration, their own want of discipline and organization, if their voice is not heard, and heard loudly and frequently, as the voice of one man on such occasions.

#### GENERAL PARADE OF THE WHOLE ARMY.

A sight unprecedented, and one we may almost safely say, will never be seen again, was presented on Wednesday last, the 17th, in the inspection of parties from every regiment in the service by Gen. Lord Hardinge, Commanding-in-Chief, his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Gough, and a brilliant staff, accompanied by many foreign officers of distinction, at Chelsea Hospital. At 8 o'clock the General Commanding-in-Chief commenced his inspection of the 99th, and went regularly down the open column left in front. It would be invidious perchance to mention individual regiments, still we cannot resist alluding to those which came under the special notice of the officers inspecting—namely, the Guards and Highland Regiments in the Infantry; the 17th Lancers and 15th Hussars in the Light Cavalry; and the Carbiniers; the 3rd and the King's Dragoon Guards in the heavy Cavalry. After the inspection, the whole parade was marched in detachments through the chamber where the remains of the late Commander-in-Chief were lying in state, affording a private view to every soldier present.—*U. S. Gazette*, Nov. 20.

#### ACHILLI VERSUS NEWMAN.

It has been decided that there shall be a new trial of the great libel case known as Achilli versus Newman. The Court of Queen's Bench had fixed Monday for giving judgment on Dr. Newman, whose pleas in justification of the libel against Dr. Achilli were last term rejected by the Jury. Dr. Newman therefore appeared for judgment. The Court was crowded with the curious and he interested, and Lord Carlisle sat on the bench. The Judges present were Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Justice Erle. When Dr. Newman was called up, Sir Alexander Cockburn, his counsel, applied for a new trial; and, after some dispute on the question whether the application was in accordance with the usual practice, which requires that notice should be given during the first four days of term, Sir Alexander was allowed to state the grounds on which he based his application. These were, that evidence had been rejected, the Jury misdirected, and the verdict given against the evidence. With regard to the first, he stated that he had not been allowed to examine Dr. Achilli as to acts of inconscience committed after the justification pleaded. Lord Campbell at once thought this amissible. Then the *Dublin Review* had not been permitted to be put in as evidence. That plea was rejected; and the first ground therefore failed. The next point was that the Jury had been misdirected with regard to the document put in from the Holy Office at Rome; for they had been told that hereby it did not immorality had probably been the case of Dr. Achilli's suspension. It was contended that this document was *prima facie* evidence of the grounds it alleged. The next point involved a consideration of the whole of the evidence; and taking the cases separately as they are alleged to have occurred at Verbo, Naples, Capua, Corfu, Zante, Malta, and in England; Sir Alexander Cockburn read, that against the testimony of twenty witnesses there had only been opposed that of Dr. Achilli him-