

of her condition to be the more deeply deplored. If the Church's legislative action were restored that great evil would be remedied.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM AND THE MANCHESTER SCHEME.—Mr. Entwistle having in his recent pamphlet expressed a hope that the Committee of the National Society will, with a view to participation in the Manchester and Salford Education Scheme, be induced to rescind or suspend the rule which provides "that the Catechism of the Church of England shall be taught to all children attending schools in connection with the Society." Archdeacon Denison has brought an extract from Mr. Entwistle's letter, containing the passage in question, under the notice of the Committee, with a request that they would declare their non-concurrence in Mr. Entwistle's judgment of the duty of the Church of England in this great matter. In reply the Committee state that, having duly considered that extract, and the request preferred to them by the Archdeacon, they "do not feel called upon to make any declaration upon the rule of the Society to which his letter refers."

From our English Files.

THE COMMERCIAL PORTS OF ENGLAND.—A return has just been made, by order of Parliament, which shows that Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British Empire, in the value of its exports and the extent of its foreign commerce. Being the first port in the British Empire, it is the first port in the world.—New York is the only place out of Great Britain which can at all compare with the extent of its commerce. New York is the Liverpool of America; as Liverpool is the New York of Europe. The trade of those two ports is reciprocal. The raw produce of America, shipped at New York, forms the mass of the imports of New York. The two ports are together, the gates, or doors of entry, between the old world and the new. On examining the return just made, it appears that the value of the exports of Liverpool, in the 1850, amounted to nearly thirty-five millions sterling: (£34,891,847, or considerably more than one half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year. No other city ancient or modern times (except New York,) ever rivalled London in the extent of its commerce. Compared with the commerce of London at the present day, the commerce of Tyre, of Carthage, of Hamburg, or of Amsterdam, when those cities were in the height of their glory, was small; and yet the value of the exports of London is now inferior to that of Liverpool in the proportion of fourteen to thirty-four millions. This wonderful export trade of Liverpool is partly the result of the great mineral riches of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; partly of the matchless ingenuity and untiring industry of the populations of those energetic counties; partly of a multitude of canals and railways, spreading from Liverpool to all parts of England and the richest parts of Wales; partly to Liverpool being the commercial centre of the three kingdoms; and partly to the fact that very nearly twelve millions of money have been expended in Liverpool, and more than twelve millions in the river Mersey, in converting a stormy estuary and an unsafe anchorage into the most perfect port ever formed by the skill of man. On comparing the respective amounts of the tonnage of Liverpool and London, it appears, at first, impossible to account for the fact that the shipping of Liverpool is rather less than that of London, whilst the export trade is much more than twice as great. The explanation of this fact is, that the vessels employed in carrying the million or million and a half of tons of coal used in London appear in the London return; whilst the canal and river flats (to say nothing of the railway trains) employed in carrying the million and a quarter of tons of coal used or employed in Liverpool do not. If you exclude the coals consumed in London from the London return, you reduce it to two millions; or, if you leave that return unaltered, and add a million and a quarter tons of coal (which is the actual import into Liverpool) to the Liverpool return, you raise it to upwards of four millions and a half. State the case fairly, in either of these ways, and the maritime superiority of Liverpool will be found to be as decided as its commercial. We ought also to add that, whilst the Custom-house return for 1850 gives Liverpool only 3,262,253 tons of shipping, the payment of rates to the Liverpool Dock Estate, in the twelve months ending June 25, 1851, give 3,737,666 tons, or nearly half a million tons more.—Comparing the rate of increase of the exports of Liverpool with that of other ports, it appears that Liverpool is not only the first port in the kingdom, but that it is becoming more decidedly the first every year. During the last five years, the increase of the exports of Liverpool has been from twenty-six millions to nearly thirty-five millions; whilst that of London has been from a little less than eleven millions to rather more than fourteen millions. The exports of Hull, which is, undoubtedly, the third port of the kingdom, though still very large, have rather declined, having been £10,875,870 in 1846, and not more than £10,336,610 in 1850. The exports of Glasgow, now the fourth port of the empire, show a fair increase from £3,024,343 to £3,768,636. No other port now sends out exports of the value of two millions a year, though Southampton comes near to two millions and Cork passes one million. The Custom-house officers (who make mountains out of molehills) have found it impossible to make out returns of the value of the imports into the various ports of the kingdom. Not having access to the quantities, we can only state, in general terms, that Liverpool has a great superiority as relates to the import of cotton and timber; Hull and London as relates to tea, coffee, and sugar. As relates to imports generally, London is the principal port for articles of consumption; Liverpool for the raw materials of manufactures.—*Liverpool Times*, Nov. 13.

It is stated that "a Conference will shortly be held in Manchester, on the subject of juvenile delinquency, and the means to be devised for its suppression." We should be heartily glad to find the people of Manchester arriving at the conviction that a sound and consistent system of instruction in the faith and practice of a Christian is the best means for training children in the way that they should go; and that a Church Education for poor children is a better object upon which to spend their money than the Anti-Corn Law League, or personal luxuries, ostentation, and entertainments for the rich—upon all of which, we understand, a far greater proportion of money is spent by certain Manchester people than by the same class in any other town in the kingdom.

The Vicar of Rochdale, Dr. Molesworth, intends applying to Parliament for a Bill enabling him to divide the revenue of the Vicarage, on a plan similar to that adopted in Leeds.

TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WORLD.—A return has just been issued by the Board of Trade of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1850, specifying the amount to each country and colony. From this we have compiled the following list, which will show the order in which the various communities of the world rank as our customers. Our own possessions, in conjunction with the United States, will be observed, take nearly one-half of the entire total; and it is satisfactory, by a comparison of the present returns with those for 1849, to find, that while the general total to all countries has increased from £63,596,025 to £71,367,885, or about 12 per cent., the increase to our colonies has been equal to 19 per cent., and to America about 25 per cent. With regard to the colonies, this improvement is most noticeable in the cases of India and Australia; and it is a fact that the latter, although she is still denied the advantage of steam communication, now takes our goods 30 per cent. beyond the amount taken by the West Indies, that have enjoyed for ten years the favour of the Government at a cost which has lately reached £24,000 per annum. Among the countries to which our exports have declined, as compared with 1849, are Prussia, Russia, Belgium, Greece, Naples, Tuscany, Austria in Italy, Sweden and Norway, New Granada, Buenos Ayres, Peru, Mexico, Syria, Morocco, the Azores, the South Sea Islands, and Greenland. All the others show an increase, and in the case of Spain it amounts to nearly 40 per cent. The most remarkable instance, however, is furnished by Central America. The total taken by the small republics in that region has risen from £117,933, in 1849, to £251,073, or nearly 115 per cent. The Republic of Ecuador, also has risen from £9,689 to £33,289; and Venezuela from £178,998 to £301,094.—

1 British possessions and settlements:—	£	£
India.....	8,092,655	
North America.....	3,235,051	
Australia.....	2,602,258	
West Indies.....	2,030,229	
South Africa.....	796,600	
Channel Islands.....	506,415	
Gibraltar.....	388,141	
Mauritius.....	368,726	
Malta.....	313,386	
Honduras.....	183,325	
Ionian Islands.....	135,912	
Ascension and St. Helena.....	30,063	
Aden.....	13,271	
Falkland Islands.....	1,145	
Heligoland.....	250	
	18,628,899	
2 United States.....	14,891,961	
3 Germany:—		
Hanseatic Towns.....	6,755,545	
Prussia.....	424,480	
Hanover.....	231,987	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	33,898	
Oldenburg and Kniphausen.....	11,436	
	7,457,346	
4 Holland.....	3,542,633	
5 Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia.....	2,810,425	
6 Brazil.....	2,544,837	
7 France.....	2,403,702	
8 China.....	1,574,145	
9 Foreign West India Islands (Cuba, &c.).....	1,517,744	
10 Russia.....	1,464,834	
11 Chili.....	1,156,266	
12 Belgium.....	1,136,227	
13 Naples and Sicily.....	1,026,456	
14 Portugal.....	1,029,204	
15 Spain.....	861,997	
16 Buenos Ayres.....	848,600	
17 Peru.....	845,639	
18 Sardinia.....	774,512	
19 Tuscany.....	769,409	
20 Indian Seas.....	709,760	
21 Egypt.....	648,801	
22 West Coast of Africa.....	641,975	
23 Austria in Italy.....	607,755	
24 Denmark.....	454,303	
25 Mexico.....	451,820	
26 Sweden and Norway.....	362,917	
27 New Granada.....	330,810	
28 Syria and Palestine.....	303,254	
29 Venezuela.....	301,094	
30 Hayti.....	274,918	
31 Central America.....	251,073	
32 Papal territories.....	222,559	
33 Greece.....	202,228	
34 Canary Islands.....	61,754	
35 Republic of the Uruguay.....	60,480	
36 Azores.....	47,607	
37 Madeira.....	41,578	
38 Ecuador.....	33,289	
39 Morocco.....	31,799	
40 South Sea Islands.....	18,143	
41 Algeria.....	15,069	
42 Tunis.....	5,128	
43 Dutch Guiana.....	5,152	
44 Cape Verde Islands.....	3,242	
45 African Ports, Red Sea.....	1,728	
46 Greenland.....	565	
	£71,367,885	

We are authorised to state that the assertion in the *Tablet*, which has since been copied into other papers, that Lady Rokewood Gage, daughter of Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., and Lady Harriet Drummond, has joined the Roman Church, is entirely false.—*Morning Herald*.

The *Tablet* reports the "failure" of "the Catholic Collegiate School" in London, owing to the "utter apathy" and "disorganization" of the metropolitan Roman Catholics, and states that failures in other matters have arisen from the same cause.

THE UNIVERSITIES.—We have no fears that the crude suggestions of modern Socialists though backed by the genius of a Russell, will prevail with our old Universities to abandon the traditional principles which they have inherited from the days of Alfred, and to which, under God, they owe the eminent success that has in every age attended their enlightened efforts to promote really sound learning, and to uphold—in theory at least, and to some extent, in practice, even in the worst times—the paramount duty of a religious education for the citizens of a Christian state. To the steady and consistent maintenance of those principles they chiefly owe it, that they have lived to witness the decadence and downfall of many continental rivals of the middle ages, and are still venerated as the schools, not of the prophets only, but of the judges and statesmen of the most powerful nation of the world. And it would be an evil day for England should they ever commit the fatal error of substituting a professional for a general education, which is the fundamental principle of our new Queen's

Colleges, and the object, as it would seem, of the self-constituted reformers of our ancient Universities. Whether it might not be possible to impart greater elasticity to the existing foundations, so as to admit larger numbers—whether, for example, the expenses of the undergraduate courses might not be considerably reduced—whether, without any violent changes in the framework, still less in the constitution of the colleges, such a redistribution of their revenues might not be made as would place the advantages of an University education within reach of a poorer class of scholars—are questions that may be fairly left to the members of those bodies; and no one who is at all acquainted with the actual state of feeling in the Universities will for a moment suspect that they will be influenced in their decision by private considerations or personal interest. Indeed, such questions have already been widely mooted at Oxford, and definite proposals made for the foundation of colleges or halls for poor scholars, to be endowed in some cases from the existing colleges; and it is a gratifying fact, which ought to be generally known, that the suggestion of such measures, involving serious pecuniary sacrifices to the existing body, has been unanimously adopted by the Fellows, and only thwarted, or rather impeded for a time, by influence over which they had no control.—*Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*.

The Submarine telegraph between England and the Continent charges for twenty words and under: London to Calais, 12s. 6d.; to Paris, 19s. 6d.; Dover to Calais, 10s.; to Paris, 16s. 11d. Messages are received at the London Bridge Terminus of the South Eastern Railway.

The Spanish Government are said to have conceded a grant of 250 square miles of country on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the Provinces Andalusia and Estramadura, "containing more than 160,000 acres of land, of the richest quality," and to be colonized by Irish settlers to whom great privileges will be granted.

We understand that the Very Reverend Dr. Newman has been unanimously elected to the office of President of the Irish Catholic [Roman—Ed. E. C.] University.—*Morning Chronicle*.

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.—Ed. CW.]

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR.—I mentioned in my last that we had "a liberal" candidate for our county, asking the votes of those, who are fortunate enough to possess such things, which would appear in greater demand than wheat. He is "liberal" to a degree in promises; has swallowed the whole "Clear Grit" platform, and could have taken down another twice as big, just as I hear that the big locks on the Welland Canal let through two schooners at a time, abreast of one another. His address is so liberal with promises that it throws the platform quite in the shade. He promises them almost everything but five shillings a bushel for their wheat. This would not do for he is a "free trader."—But unfortunately for him he has been in parliament four years already, and the electors will not be put off with promises any longer. They say, promises are good, but performances are better. You promise a mighty lot of nice things, but what have you been doing for the last four years? We have paid you your wages, what work have you to show for them? I tell you, Mr. Editor, these questions bother him mightily. He tries to put them off, but they stick to him like the briars to a sheep's neck. He tells one that he was "only a new member, and that before a man can do much" he must be returned a second time. "One man he tries to dodge by speaking of some 'local measure' he means to advocate. Another man who taxes him with being opposed to his favorite local measure, he tries to draw away by advocating 'the great questions of the day,' but it is hard to cheat them; they watch him pretty close, just as they watch a dog that has once chased their sheep round their fields; and it requires a good deal of 'soft-sawdery,' as Sam Slick says, to move them. He is the politest man in the world—says such fine things to the women, notices the children so kindly, and is always ready to take off the tea kettle, or to run to the well for a pail of water, so that it is hard resisting him. When he hints that he thinks favourably of his friends—for the county town, that is to be built, though he does not wish to be understood as being tied down to that locality, but boasting of his influence with the government, promises to use that influence in favour of his friend and supporter, as a magistrate for the county, when the commission which is shortly expected, comes out. Then he circulates all sorts of lies about the opposite candidate, always suiting his story to his audience. In one place he uses reproaches—in another supplications, has been known to go down almost on his knees, in order to secure a vote. And all, for what, do you suppose, Mr. Editor?—For nothing else but to forward his own selfish ends. He wants to sell himself for the highest or lowest office that he can wring out of the government. He now hoists the standard of "the good of the party." When returned, if unluckily he should be, he will pull that down, and raise a board above his head with these significant words on it, FOR SALE. It is strange how he stands the rebuffs and snubbings he meets with; and especially from his old supporters four years ago. They heap all sorts of reproaches upon him—they tell him that he has been tried and been found wanting—that he has deceived them, has wronged them, has tried to sell them to further his own selfish ends. It is astonishing how he stands it. He can have no sense of shame, no compunctions of conscience, no self-respect. I suspect that he says to himself, "this is pretty hard, but I must bear it; if I get spunky, and talk back; I will lose that vote, certain; and the loss of that vote may cost me the lost of my seat in Parliament, and with it all my golden dreams of honours and wealth. If I lose this vote I shall not be able to do as Hinks did, and cheat the poor Indians on Mica Bay, out of a good location of thousands of acres. But I will try and bear all; then, when I get into Parliament, (I wish that my term had been for seven years, as it is in England, and not for four only)—how differently will these fellows sing—these very fellows who are now so saucy, 'will come and crouch to me for a morsel of bread.'"

Thus he reasons himself into patience with them; and he allows them to blow away, hoping that when they have had their storm at him, they will get into a better humour, and then he shall be able to "pull the wool over their eyes." And this does work in this way a good many times. They think that he will do better next time, and they conclude to give him another trial, at any rate. Then he is so persevering, he will not take a refusal. He hangs on, and many actually

promise him their votes just to get rid of him. Oh! how he laughs at them when he gets home, and tell his friends about his electioneering campaign. But his great hope is upon the jealousy and avarice of the electors. He knows that they look with an anxious eye upon the little better worldly position that the clergy of the Church possess to that possessed by the ministers of the various denominations; and he proposes to the people to level alike, and to apply the parliament sledge-hammer to those above, till he can bring all down to one lowness. Then he promises that if they will elect him, he will secularize the Clergy Reserves, and then the whole people shall be educated out of the proceeds of their sales, so that the education of their children shall cost them nothing do the remotest generations. Now, it is not to be wondered at that these inducements cause a good many men, without any settled principle, to vote for him; but it is passing strange to me that sensible people, men who should know better, men who profess themselves "Conservative," should be carried away by this delusion. The proceeds of these Reserves, if all sold would not according to the Hon. J. H. Price's computation yield a revenue exceeding £50,000, per annum, and this computation is made upon the assumption I suspect, that they will not lose at least one-third for the cost of management sales, &c., before the money finds its way into the Receiver General's Chest. But allowing it to be £50,000 per annum; we all know that the annual grant from the consolidated fund of the Province is £50,000 per annum for common Schools alone. But that is far from paying the expenses of the schools.—Before any municipality can receive a share of this grant, it must have raised by a assessment a sum at least equal to the amount it claims from the Provincial fund. Here there is another £50,000 per annum. In addition to this the rate-bill almost invariably stands in relation to the public money from both sources as two to one. We have thus £300,000 raised in the upper portion of the Province for common schools alone, and yet such "liberal" candidates as ours, go about the country and mislead the people, by telling them that if "the Clergy Reserves" were only sold, they would furnish them with means sufficient to secure a "free school" education to all the children of the country!!! Promises lavishly scattered, assertions boldly made, are the pillars upon which our liberal candidate hopes to build his parliamentary house for the coming four years.

I am happy to say that our Conservative candidate is a man of an entirely different stamp. He is a man of high principle, who will not, cannot stoop to anything that is low or mean, even if the issue of the hard struggle that is going on in the county depended on one single instance of it. He is indeed too high principled and too honorable to deal with the people opposed to him. They take advantage of his principles, and where people do not know him will prejudice them against him. But the more he is known the better he is liked, and the less the people are deceived regarding him. He will give pledges to no party, determined, if elected, to act according to the best of his ability for the good of the country, and therefore requiring to be free to act according to his judgment. He is a man of education, of business habits, and of means, and though of too fine feelings to make a very good canvasser; yet he is daily gaining the confidence of the people, and will eventually be returned. People begin to awake to the difference between the two men, they compare the two together. They find one all promises, the other all performances; the one all froth, the other good strong beer; the one an empty-headed simpleton (or he never would have allowed himself to be put forward to be the butt of every elector, who chooses to hit him), the other a man of talent and acquirements, who commands the respect of all. I have felt a little ashamed at times, to belong to the Conservative party; but I feel no shame in regard to my candidate this time. If he gets into Parliament, and the Conservative members will but listen to his advice, they will not appear so small as they have done for the last four years. If they want to do anything, they must act on principle, and not be led away by "expediency," so called. They must "nail their colours to the mast," and must stand by them to the last. It was that principle which gained the Hon. Robert Baldwin his influence in the country. He was consistent; he was, however, consistent in a bad cause, therefore he fell. Let them be consistent in a good cause, and my word for it, they will stand.—They have now found what it is to be out of power for a good while. I hope they have learned a lesson. If they get into power again, let them consult the good of the country; work hard and curtail the expenses of the country; have short sessions; repeal half of the laws with which the country has been surfeited during the last four years; pass laws which would be understood by plain men and of practical nature; and my word for it, they may govern the country as long as they like. Reformers themselves are sick of reform—now they have got it—it is, they say, too costly a bauble.

Your's truly,

A SPECTATOR.

Diocese of Toronto, Nov. 1851.

Colonial.

JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE GOSPEL.

We condense the following report from the *Quebec Mercury*:—

A public meeting in aid of the objects of the Jubilee, was held on Wednesday evening, at the National School House, which was crowded by a respectable and numerous assemblage, who manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. The Lord Bishop of the diocese having been, on motion of the Honourable W. Walker, requested to take the chair, opened the meeting with prayer, and directed the Reverend Armine Mountain to act as Secretary.

His Lordship prefaced his opening address saying that it was very usual for gentlemen occupying the chair at public meetings, (as well indeed, as for the speakers who followed,) to profess an intention of trespassing but a short time upon their auditors, because others would bring forward the necessary details of information under different heads and urge the points requiring to be recommended. He would so far follow this example as to promise that he would compress what he had to say into the smallest practicable compass, and he should forbear (especially as it had devolved upon to advocate the cause from the Cathedral pulpit on Sunday last) to enlarge upon the greatness of the present occasion, the third Jubilee of a noble and important national institution which, by the divine blessing, was carrying on its work of evangelization far and wide over the surface of the globe, and providing help in all the colonies of the Empire, for the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants. For the character of the society in the faithful execution of its holy work and the estimation in which it was held by the highest personages in the realm, his