

In a note on pages 132 and 133, the author speaks of the omission of a passage from the Communion Service containing the following prayer for the dead, "We commend unto Thy mercy, O Lord, all other Thy servants which have departed hence from us with the sign of faith, and do now rest in the sleep of peace. Grant unto them we beseech Thee, Thy mercy and everlasting peace; and that at the day of the general resurrection, we, and all they that are of the mystical body of thy son, may altogether be set on his right hand, and hear that most joyful voice, Come unto me, O ye that be blessed of my Father, and possess the kingdom which is prepared for you from the beginning of the world," as "among the chief misfortunes attending the Reformation."

In the "Tales of the Town," by Henry Walford Bellairs, the doctrines of Baptismal Regeneration, and the Real Presence in the Lord's Supper, are clearly represented as doctrines of the Church of England. In page 146 it is said—"you will say then, I suppose," said Miss Croft, "that the new birth takes place at baptism, and that there is a Real Presence in the Lord's Supper." "Undoubtedly," said Henry, "the Church of England asserts both these doctrines." The denial of these doctrines by ministers of the Church of England, is represented as heresy, nay, as "damnable heresies," and the writer regrets much that the Church of England possesses not, under existing circumstances, the power to repress the preaching of those ministers who deny these doctrines. See pages 158 and 159.

In page 159 he says—"with regard to Rome, I would speak lightly of a sister's errors." And in page 149 he says—"I esteem much the deep reverence with which they (the Roman Catholics) regard this blessed Sacrament (the Lord's Supper) and I could almost admire the very motive which induced them first of all to discontinue the cup to the laity, viz., a dread of profaning so holy a rite."

Without troubling your Lordship with more quotations on this subject, though many more equally obnoxious might be added, we proceed to notice other errors inculcated in this volume. For instance, Priestly Abolition is plainly inculcated in page 33. In pages 44 to 47 Confirmation is declared to partake of the nature of a Sacrament, and to be a Sacrament, and though "not a Sacrament necessary to salvation," yet "so intimately connected with two Sacraments that are, that it appears to me almost wrong to separate them." See page 46.

## European News.

**A Railway Smoking Saloon.**—Within the last few days, a novelty has been introduced on the Eastern Counties Railway in the running of a handsome carriage termed a smoking or excursion saloon, in size and form of build it much resembles the royal carriages on the Great Western, South Western, and other railways. Its extreme length is 40 feet, the body about 30 feet, the ends being converted into a kind of open lounge. It runs on six wheels, which are fitted with Adams' patent bow strings. The internal decorations are of the most recherche description. The seats extend the full length of the sides, and are handsomely covered with morocco leather. A highly polished mahogany table occupies the centre, the entire fitted with self-balancing lamps. The sides are lighted by eight-plate glass windows of unusual size, while the ends are fitted up with four plates of looking-glass. Its drapery is composed of bright crimson silk formed in very graceful design. The roof presents an exceedingly chaste appearance. The ground-work is painted white, the mouldings being gilt. The general furniture is of richly carved polished mahogany. The exterior is painted a deep maroon colour, ornamented with gold etchings and emblazoned with the company's ciphers. Passengers using this smoking saloon are to pay first class fare.

**Beet Root a Substitute for Potatoes.**—Beet root cannot be too much recommended to the notice of mankind as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. Hitherto the red kind has been only used in England as a pickle, or as a garnish for salad, even the few who dress it generally boil it, by which progress the rich saccharine juice is in a great measure lost, and the root consequently rendered less nutritious by the quantity of water which it imbibes, as well as by parting with the native syrup of which it is thus forcibly deprived; it is therefore strongly recommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food. This is not an untried novelty, for both red and white beet root are extensively used on the continent, in Italy particularly, they are carried about hot from the oven twice a day, and sold publicly in the streets; thus they are purchased by all classes of people, and give to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are few purposes for which baked, or even roasted or fried beet root, would not be found preferable to boiled. If these roots were as universally cultivated in the continent of Europe, and baked and

sold so cheap as they might easily be, many a person would have a hearty and good meal who is now often obliged to go without one: and now that the potato crop again failing, the above information cannot but be of infinite service if generally known, for there is a good deal of beet in the country, although only planted or sown for the use of cattle.

**A Free-Trade Pie.**—The inhabitants of Denby Dale, commemorated the accomplishment of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measure in a somewhat singular manner, not by the erection of a colossal statue, but by the raising of gigantic pie, which was placed on a waggon, and drawn through the town, and thence to Sissett, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of spectators, and the enlivening notes of three bands of music. On the return of the procession to Denby Dale the pie was cut in due form, and portions of it freely distributed to all who desired to partake of it, particularly among the working classes, for whom it originally designed. This immense pile of culinary architecture—the device of woman's art and skill—measured 8 yards in circumference 7 feet 10 inches in diameter, and 10 inches in depth. It was composed of two sacks of flour which is equal to 34 stone 4 lb.; 100 lb of suet, 20 lb of butter, 16 lb of lard, 4 sheep, 1 lamb, half a calf, 2 geese, 2 couple of ducks, 5 couple of rabbits, 5 hares, 5 brace of partridges a pheasant, a dozen of pigeons, 5 fowls, and sundry smaller birds.

**Comparative Power of the Chief Nations of Europe.**—In England the number of inhabitants is 28,000,000, on 90,954 square miles, or 363 per square mile; in France the population is 34,700,000 on 154,000 square miles, or 225 per square mile; in Austria there are 37,500,000 inhabitants, on 204,000 square miles, or 184 per square mile; in Prussia the population is 15,500,000, on 80,450 square miles or 181 per square mile; in Russia in Europe, the population is 50,500,000, scattered on the enormous quantity of 2,000,000 of square miles, being 2 1/2 persons to each square mile. At nearly the same period the public debt and revenue of each of these powers were as follows:

	Revenue.	Debt.
England	£53,400,000	£813,800,000
France	38,480,000	156,000,000
Austria	20,880,000	68,000,000
Prussia	8,320,000	25,800,000
Russia	17,360,000	61,500,000

Thus England is indebted to the extent of thirteen times its revenue, while France and Russia owe but four times their respective revenues, Austria and Prussia little more than thrice. The relative number of troops kept up in time of peace by each nation holds about the same proportion, the number of soldiers in the whole British empire being 410,000; in France, 363,000; in Austria, 424,000; in Prussia, 131,000; and in Russia, 1,000,000.

**New Steam Factory at Devonport.**—On Saturday last at two, p.m., the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., first Lord of the Admiralty, laid the foundation stone of the new establishment commenced on the Devonshire bank of the River Tamar, at Morice Town, Devonport, for the building, repairs, and equipment of steam vessels, the manufacture and repairs of steam-engines and machinery, and for other purposes connected with the multiplication and preservation of the royal steam navy of Great Britain. The ceremony itself was of the usual character observed in laying the foundation of all great national works, and was performed by the Earl of Auckland in a manner very gratifying to everybody, amidst the vociferous cheers of the workmen and thousands of spectators.

The total area of ground which is to be included in the establishment will be about 75 acres. The contractors have now employed on the works 750 men, 110 horses; three steam engines, with 12 miles of railway; 630,000 cubic feet of stone (granite and limestone) are on the ground, and they are working seven of the principle quarries of the country.

The works will progress with the greatest rapidity, and it is expected that a steamer will be admitted into one of the basins within three years and a half from this time. The coffer dam which the enterprising contractors, Messrs. Bakers and Son, have undertaken on their own responsibility, is 2000 feet long, within which the sea wall of the same length is to be built. There will be two immense basins, the North Basin 650 ft. by 625 ft., and the South Basin, 625 ft. by 560 ft. each having a depth of 27 feet of water at all times, and will allow of 18 first class vessels to be fitted out, or 25 of all classes, exclusive of those in docks. The two basins contain 16 acres. There will be three large docks, one (the North Dock) 300 feet by 94 feet wide, for the first rates; another

406 feet long by 82 feet wide for the largest steamers; and the third (the South Dock) 300 feet long by 82 feet wide.

The entrance lock is so contrived as to permit steamers to be docked at low water having 18 feet at low water spring tides; and it can be made either a lock or a dock, as might be required. The factory is to contain every description of machinery for repairing steam engines, and will be 800 feet long by 300 ft broad. The boiler-house, rigging, and storehouse will be in the same building. Such will be the complete efficiency of the establishment, that a vessel will be taken in hand, and passed from one department to another in succession, so as to be ready for sea when she is ready to leave the basin.

## BRITISH POSSESSIONS BILL.

The following is a copy of the Act to enable the Legislatures of certain British Possessions to reduce or repeal certain Duties of Customs, which was passed by Parliament, and received the Royal assent on the 28th August.

Whereas by an act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth year of her present Majesty, entitled an act to regulate the trade of the British possession abroad (8 and 9 Vic., cap. 93.) certain duties of customs set forth in a certain table in the said act contained are imposed upon the importation into any of the British possessions in America or into the island or Mauritius of the several acts therein mentioned, not being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of the British Possessions therein enumerated, and a certain duty of £10 for every £100 of the value thereof is imposed upon the importation thereof of certain sugar refined in bond in the United Kingdom; and whereas by the said act it is enacted that all laws, bye-laws, usages, or customs which shall be in practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in any of the British possessions in America, which are in any wise repugnant to the said Act or to any Act of parliament made or to be made in the United Kingdom, so far as such Act shall relate to and mention the said possessions are and shall be null and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And whereas it is expedient to enable the legislatures or other proper legislative authorities in the said British possessions, with the assent of Her Majesty in Council, to reduce or repeal all or any of such duties of customs as aforesaid, so far as the same may be in force in such possessions respectively; Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if and whenever the legislative authority of any of the said British possessions in America or the Mauritius make or pass any act or ordinance, acts or ordinances, reducing or repealing all or any of the said duties of customs so imposed as aforesaid by the said recited act upon any article imported into such possession, and if Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, assent to such act or ordinances, such duties of customs shall upon the proclamation of such assent in the colony, or at any time thereafter which may be fixed by such act or ordinance, to be so reduced or repealed in such possession as if such reduction or repeal had been effected by an act or acts of the Imperial Legislative, any thing in any act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

11. And be enacted that all such acts and ordinances shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, within thirty days after her Majesty shall have assented thereto, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within thirty days after the next meeting of Parliament.

## Colonial News.

### Nova Scotia:

Halifax Guardian, October 9.

**Coroner's Inquest.**—During the past week much excitement has prevailed in Dartmouth relative to a female who had been privately interred in the Roman Catholic burying ground there, and whose death it is rumoured, had been brought about by unfair means. In consequence of these reports the body was exhumed, and a Coroner's Inquest held thereon, and, after a protracted investigation, extending over several days, the Jury on Wednesday evening, returned the following verdict:

"The Jury have strong grounds for

believing that the body of which they had a view was the wife of Col. Thompson, late of the Royal Engineers, that she had been insane for some years—and that for some time previous to her death, she did not experience that care and attention that her situation required; but the Jury are unable to account for her death."

Three vessels belonging to Prince Edward Island were wrecked in St. Pierre's Newfoundland, during the late gale; as were also the revenue Cutter of the Port, and eleven other French Ships and brigs. A number of lives were also lost. This intelligence was communicated by an American schooner, spoken in the Gut of Canso, with the crews of the P. E. Island vessels on board.

**City Affairs.**—On Wednesday the Mayor elect, accompanied by his worship the Mayor, Alderman Farbanks and Hemmeon, the Recorder, the Sheriff, and the City Clerk, proceeded to Government House in order to the new chief magistrate being sworn into office before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Here, it seems, a difficulty was started, it being held that the law required the presence of three Aldermen at the administration of the oath of office to the new Mayor. The Attorney General however, on being consulted, gave it as his opinion that the induction to office might be proceeded with, upon the members of Council present undertaking to become responsible for the acts of the General body throughout the succeeding year, but at the request of Mr. Jennings himself, it was agreed, that in order to give time for fully considering the subject, further proceedings should be delayed until the following day.

In the mean time, Aldermen Pryor and Caldwell, who had not accompanied the Mayor Elect to Government House, sent in their resignations, accompanied by the fine, £25 each, which the law exacts from those who being elected to the office held by them, decline to discharge its duties. Alderman Winters also tendered the demission of his civic dignity, but, not being accompanied with the statutory mulct, it was not accepted.

Yesterday, the Recorder having in the interim satisfied himself that the induction might be safely proceeded with, the parties who had on the preceding day waited on His Excellency, again proceeded to Government House, when Mr. Jennings was sworn into the office of Mayor with the customary formalities. This morning an official intimation of a Poll to be held on the 14th inst. to supply the vacancies in Wards No. 1 and 3, occasioned by the retirement of Aldermen Pryor and Caldwell, and in No. 4 by the elevation of Alderman Jennings to the Civic Chair, was published in the usual form, and, unless interrupted by the threatened legal proceedings, the business of the city will henceforth, it may be presumed, proceed in its ordinary course.

**CLERICAL.**—The Pictou Eastern Chronicle remarks—"By papers by the last Steamer, we perceive that arrangements are being made for the final consummation of the Union between the Session and Relief Churches, at the meeting of the two Synods on the 5th of the present month. The Secession includes 3 Professors, 30 Presbyteries, and 454 Congregations, and the Relief 2 Professors, 9 Presbyteries and 116 Congregations, making a total of 5 Professors, 39 Presbyteries and 570 Congregations.

## FALL GOODS!

The Subscriber has just received by recent arrivals from BRITAIN, a portion of his

### Fall Supply of British Goods:

among which are—  
Fur Caps and Gloves,  
Ladies' Cloth Boots,  
Blankets, Flannels,  
Pilot and Beaver Coats,  
Flannels Shirts, Drawers, &c.  
And is daily expecting from HALIFAX, an additional quantity of

### West India Produce,

which he will sell at his Store in CHATHAM, on the very lowest terms.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Chatnam, October 2, 1846.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, FIVE CASES OF BOTTLED PORT WINE, of 2 1/2 dozen each; which can be recommended as a superior article.

WM ALBRO LETSON.

Chatnam, August 26th 1846.