

ENGLISH NEWS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, a few minutes past 10 o'clock; in about 8½ days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 31st ult. She brought out about 170 passengers.

The Canada reached Liverpool on the 26th. The markets exhibit some change. Cotton had declined from 4d. to 3d. per lb.

The Grain trade showed more firmness, with a steady demand for consumption. Flour moved pretty freely, commanding very full prices.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty has at length reached Edinburgh. On her road thither, she opened the new great central station of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, at York. At Berwick, which she reached on Thursday, the Queen performed another ceremony—inaugurated the magnificent new viaduct over the Tweed, at the Royal Border-bridge.

She arrived at Edinburgh at five o'clock in the evening. The reception was of a very enthusiastic character, and the scene altogether was very imposing.

The display was among the grandest and most striking the metropolis of Scotland has ever witnessed.

It is stated that, on the return of the court from Balmoral in October next, her Majesty will remain for ten days or a fortnight at Holyrood Palace; and that during that time, her Majesty will hold two drawing-rooms and a levee.

The banking houses in Glasgow have reduced the interest on deposits to two per cent. The Liverpool banks do not allow any interest whatever, money being so plentiful with them that they cannot employ it.

From China there is a very interesting report to the effect that the Emperor is about formally to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The ex-King of the French expired at Claremont on Monday morning. He breathed his last at eight o'clock, in the presence of the Queen and other members of his family.

It appears that he had been made aware on the previous day of his approaching dissolution, and that he received the news with the most perfect calmness. Through Sunday evening and night, he was quite composed—so composed, indeed, that with wonderful clearness of mind, he dictated during the night to the Queen a conclusion to his memoirs, which he has for years been preparing, but which the anxieties of the latter few months had compelled him to suspend.

THE HARVEST.—The *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday says:—"Our reports taken in the aggregate, are very satisfactory. The following communication, which reached us this morning, is from a gentleman practically acquainted with agriculture, and who has taken pains to obtain correct information:—

Thurles, August 28.—With respect to the crops, I cannot add a single idea original, but I can advance a great deal in corroborative testimony to what you have already written with respect to the crops in general. The wheat crop is, beyond doubt, 'short' in every respect. The oat crop 'is the full of the ground,' and the potato, although subject to 'the disease,' is only partially injured. There will be, as far as I can learn, and my inquiries have been extensive, a sound 'digging out of the Murphies.'

A petition is being signed at Marseilles, praying the National Assembly to pass a law against cursing and swearing.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD AT THURLES.—The proceedings of the Synod of Roman Catholic prelates and divines were commenced on Thursday week, at Thurles, with the utmost solemnity, and according to all the prescribed rules of the ancient councils. There was a vast concourse of people on the occasion, the town of Thurles being literally filled with strangers. Special trains were run on the Limerick Railway for the conveyance of visitors to witness the ceremonies, and a large police force was brought for the purpose of preventing any interruption or inconvenience from the pressure of the crowd.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, of the 20th inst., in the "Constitutionnel," states that several persons have been arrested there for a supposed conspiracy to assassinate the Pope, on Assumption-day, by throwing crystal balls filled with explosive substances into his car-

riage when on his way to church to pronounce the benediction. The discovery of the plot prevented all danger. There was some agitation on the following Sunday, as it was supposed that there had been a plot against the Austrian ambassador, on the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. A strong armed force was placed near his palace to protect it, and in the evening some arrests were made.

RUSSIA.—The line of custom-houses between Russia and Poland are to be abolished on the 1st of January, 1851.

THE DUCHIES.—Nothing important from Schleswig Holstein. The Russian Prince Constantine had arrived at Copenhagen.

CHOLERA IN SWEDEN.—A letter from Copenhagen, of the 18th inst., states that the Cholera has made its appearance in Sweden, at Malmö, in the province of Scania, and was raging there violently. As this town is only three leagues distant from Copenhagen, great apprehensions were entertained at this latter place, and the government had ordered that all matters brought from Malmö and its vicinity should be subjected to a quarantine of ten days. This is the first time that the disease has appeared in Sweden, and it has never been known in Denmark.

Rev. Mr. Gorham.

As this gentleman, who has occupied so much attention for a long time past, has now been formally instituted at Bramford Speke, and will probably fall back into that retirement from whence he has been drawn only by the course of the persecuting Bishop, our readers may be interested to read the following brief sketch of the man, which is selected from "Bentley's Miscellany," and also what appears to be the amount and effect of the agitation, which is selected from the "Church and State Gazette."

FROM BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Gorham is a native of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and in 1805 entered Queen's College, Cambridge, of which the late Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle, was then President. During his usual academical course, Mr. Gorham obtained the mathematical, classical, and theological prizes, which that society had to bestow on the students and the bachelors of arts of the college. He obtained also two University prizes. While yet an undergraduate, in 1808, the Norrisian gold medal was awarded to him for an "Essay on Public Worship." He took his degree of B. A., in January, 1809, on which occasion he was the third wrangler of his year, the present Baron Alderson being the second wrangler. On the contest for Dr. Smith's two mathematical prizes, the examinations for which took place immediately after the conclusion of the bestowment of the degrees on the bachelors of arts, he had the distinction of dividing the second prize with the senior wrangler, Mr. Standley, afterward Vicar of Southoe. This is, we believe, the only instance of that prize having been divided.

Immediately after this, Mr. Gorham quitted Cambridge for a year and a half, and resided at Edinburgh as the companion of a nobleman of his own standing and university, on the recommendation of Dean Milner and the late William Wilberforce. During this period (in 1810) he was fellow of Queen's College, and in 1811 obtained a divinity prize, given annually to a bachelor of arts of that society. In 1811 he was ordained a deacon, and in 1812 priest, by Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely. On the former of these occasions the Bishop instituted a private examination, and threatened to withhold ordination from him on the very subject of baptismal regeneration, on which the Bishop of Exeter, thirty-seven years afterward, refused him institution. The young deacon stood firm to his principles, and the worthy Bishop, wiser or more tolerant than his brother prelate, had the grace to give way. Mr. Gorham resided in Queen's College for three years after his ordination; taking private pupils, and exercising his ministry in parishes in the neighborhood of Cambridge.

In 1814, he left college for the curacy of Beckenham in Kent. From 1818 to 1827 he was curate of the parish church at Clapham, Surrey, under the late Dr. Dealtry. In the latter year he married Jane, the second daughter of the Rev. John Martyn, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, late Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, of whom and of whose father also, a very eminent botanist, Mr. Gorham published very interesting and much desiderated memoirs, in 1830. After having served several

curacies in different dioceses, Mr. Gorham was presented in 1846, by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, to the vicarage of St. Just in Penwith, Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, to which he was instituted in February of that year, by the present Bishop, and which living he still holds, the benefice being nearly £500 a year. In November, 1847, he was presented by the late Chancellor Cottenham, to the smaller vicarage of Bramford-Speke, near Exeter, returned as worth £216 a year, the exchange being accepted, (as it was stated in the late pleadings,) as being more agreeable to Mr. Gorham, that gentleman wishing for a less onerous charge in the decline of life, and as affording greater facilities for the education of his children.

The following is the estimate which is given in the *Church and State Gazette*, of the state of public opinion and feeling on the subject, which has occasioned so much discussion.

"It is believed that the following Prelates have declared their approval of the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the late Gorham case:—

"The Archbishops Canterbury, York, and Dublin; the Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Chester, St. Asaph's, St. David's, Worcester, Norwich, and Manchester, as not affecting the doctrine of the Church.

"The Bishops of Salisbury, Gloucester, and Ripon, have returned ambiguous replies to the Tractarian addresses.

"The Bishop of Bangor dissents from the judgment.

"The Bishop of Rochester claims for it 'legal respect.'

"The Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells, London, and Oxford, are hostile.

"The Bishops of Lincoln, Carlisle, Winchester, Chichester, Llandaff, and Sodor and Man, are not yet known to have expressed themselves on the subject.

"The two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have each declined entering into the controversy; but about one fourth of the members of convocation of the first-mentioned have separately addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury against the decision. This address is signed by only two out of the twenty-four heads of colleges and halls, and six Professors only—all of the Tractarian party—viz., Professors Pusey, Hussey, Reay, Earle, Kenyon, and Cooke; and includes the names of Judge Coleridge and the well known Archdeacons Thorp, Wilberforce, and two Scotch bishops, who, notwithstanding their secession from the English Church, retain their names on the University register as members. The University of Cambridge has not moved.

"From a summary of the results of the agitation which has reached us, it would appear that the total number of clerical dissentients from the judgment throughout England does not exceed 2,000 out of 15,000; and the number of laity who have come forward is insignificant. After the failure of the last effort at St. Martin's Hall, which was remarkable for the absence of Mr. Gladstone, M. P., and others whose presence or absence on such occasions is regarded as indicative of the probability of success, or the reverse, we may dismiss the agitation as something beyond a Denison power to resuscitate."

Commercial Advancement.

The "Commercial Review" in Hunt's Merchants' Mag. for Aug., gives a striking comparison of the state of financial affairs in this country in 1840 and 1850. During that time, the public energies have been directed to production, with a degree of skill, wisdom, and enterprise never before realized under the sun. Nearly \$150,000,000 have been invested in means of communication, the result of which now pay handsome dividends, while their utility has more than repaid the capital expended. The question is then raised—How is the rapidly accumulating amount of capital in this country to be hereafter invested? The State and Federal stocks are rapidly disappearing. The railroad capital reproduces itself every few years, by the works it brings into operation. The prospect is, therefore, that stocks will run high for the ensuing ten years.

The arrivals of gold from California and elsewhere at the Philadelphia Mint, have been for eighteen months as follows:—From California, in 12 months, \$5,481,439; in six months, \$10,200,000; in 18 months, \$15,681,439. Other places, in 12 months, \$285,653; in six months, \$991,210; in 18 months, \$1,276,864. Total in 18 months, \$16,958,303.

This, with the amount coined at New Orleans, and the other branches, makes over \$20,000,000; and probably with the amounts brought by the Philadelphia and Georgia, not less than \$25,000,000 have reached us in eighteen months. In the same time, \$12,500,000 were imported from abroad on custom-house books; and if we add the usual estimate for immigrants, the amount is \$50,000,000; an incredible sum, when we consider how little its presence has been appreciated. The abundance of money, and the large consumption of goods, are marked, and we cannot but suppose will become more distinct, under the enhanced supplies of gold now anticipated, together with the more active operations of the railroads. The business at New York for the past year may be distinguished thus:—

IMPORTS FROM PORT OF NEW YORK YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Specie.	Free Goods.
1849	\$2,831,380	\$8,028,579
1850	10,502,115	7,890,878

Increase	\$7,689,735	
Decrease		\$137,701

	Dry Goods.	Other dutiable.	Total.
1849	\$36,417,112	\$42,166,211	\$89,425,283
1850	46,342,271	49,016,954	113,752,618

Increase	\$9,925,159	\$6,850,743	\$24,327,326
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The importation of dry goods, shows the largest proportionate increase. The importations at the port of New York are usually rather less than two-thirds of those for the whole Union. At this rate, we should have a figure of \$170,628,000 imports for the present year. The exports of this port are usually one-third of those for the Union. This would give \$133,500,000, which would show imports of \$37,000,000, as the profits of sales, and the earnings of freights on American account, and a portion of this excess of imports, say \$6,000,000, is in specie; while exchanges remain about par, showing an "even beam" at the close of the year; but we have a stock of cotton on this side of 308,490 bales, worth \$15,000,000, against 181,106 bales, \$5,400,000 last year.

The same Magazine contains interesting articles on the China Trade, the Precious Metals, Coffee, Commerce of Hamburg, Railroad Management, and Commercial Code of Spain. The article on Railroads states that Massachusetts has 1100 miles of Railroad in operation, costing \$50,000,000 for construction. The first train of passengers was started April 7th, 1834, from Boston to Newton.

"The Hon. Wm. Jackson, in a lecture delivered January 12th, 1829, at Boston, before the Massachusetts Charitable Association, stated 'that the commissioners, upon the survey of a route from Boston to Albany, presented several calculations upon the present travel and transportation; and have come to the conclusion that the net receipts from the use of the road, after deducting expenses for keeping the road in repair, will amount to a sum exceeding \$60,000 a year. That the number of passengers annually passing the road would be 23,000; and the amount of goods passing between Boston, Albany, and Troy, but little short of 30,000 tons.' In 1849, the net income of the Worcester and Western railroad was over a million of dollars; the number of passengers transported over the Western Railroad was 959,557; and the number of tons of merchandise transported over the Western Railroad was 273,608."

FROM CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c.—By the steamers *Empire City*, *Cherokee*, and *Georgia*, at New York, from Chagres, we have dates from San Francisco to August 1st.—The *Empire City* brings from Chagres nearly a million and a half dollars of specie, and it is said that the *Cherokee* has about a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The *Panama*, sailed this evening with 350 passengers. There were also a large number of applications for berths, which could not be supplied. The amount of gold dust sent by this steamer is large—nearly two million dollars on freight and in hands of passengers. Adams & Co. forwarded \$311,000.

The news from the mines is somewhat discouraging. The rivers are yet too high to work advantageously, and the ravines are not dried up.

The most gratifying activity prevails in this city at present. New buildings, mostly of brick, are going up in every quarter, and the most extensive arrangements are being made for the fall trade. It is expected that a very large amount of business will be transacted during the coming season, and the preparations for it are on a scale proportionate to its anticipated extent.

The prospects of a large business this fall is encouraging. Workmen are engaged in grading and planking the streets, in view of the rainy season. Artesian wells and reservoirs have been made,