ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE, &c.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. John Hutton, A.B. has been presented to the rectory of Knipton, Leicestershire, by his Grace the Duke of Rutland.—The Frederick Barker, B.A. has been licensed by the Bishop of Chester to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Edge-hill, on the nomination of the Rev. C. L. Swainson, of St. Giles's, Oxford.—On Wednesday the Rev. Charles Taylor, jun., Head Master of Hereford Cathedral School, was collated by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of the diocese to the prebend of Moreton Parva, void by the death of the Rev. Samuel Picart.—Lord Ward has presented the Rev. William Henry Cartwright to the vicarage of Dudley, vacant by the decease of Dr. Booker.—The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has been pleased to institute the Rev. Russell Richards, M.A. to the rectory of Wootton Courtney, in his lordship's diocese, on the presentation of the Provost, &c. of Eton College, vacant by the resignation of Charles Lionel Scott; and the Rev. R. Pearse Clarke, M.A. to the rectory of Cricket St. Thomas, in the same diocese, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas aforesaid, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Templeman.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry held an ordination in the parish church of Eccleshall, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at which the following gentlemen were ordained, namely—

Deacons.—H. Arkwright, B.A., Trinity, Camb.; R. Barber, B.A., St. John's, Camb.; J. F. P. Boughey, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; E. L. Clarke, B.A., Trinity, Camb.; R. W. Glendowe, B.A., Caius, Camb.; E. Harston, B.A., Clare Hall, Camb.; J. Macdougall, B.A., Brasenose, Oxford; W. Sinclair, S.C.L., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

Priests.—S. Child, M.A., St. John's, Camb.; D. W. Goddard, B.A., Exeter, Oxford; J. Grooms, B.A., Queen's, Camb.; H. Hamilton, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; T. Hillyard, M.A., Brasennose, Camb.; J. Johnson, B.A., Cath. Hall, Camb.; S. Isaacson, B.A., Sidney Sussex, Camb.; J. Merydith, M.A., Trinity, Dublin; A. Wirgman, B.A., St. Peter's, Camb.

OBITUARY.—Oct. 15, at Reading, on his return from London to Penzance, the Rev. Edward Carlton Cumberbatch, A.M., of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the 41st year of his age.—We have to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Nicholl, Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew's. The situation is in the gift of the crown, and Dr. Gillespie, Professor of Humanity in the same University, is expected to succeed him.

On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop of London confirmed 700 persons in the new chapel of ease at Brentwood, Essex, which his lordship had consecrated in the morning of the same day. Among those confirmed were several elderly persons, and one old man of 80 years of age.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Joseph Law concluded his pastoral duties in the parish of Whittingham, on Sunday last, by preaching a farewell sermon to a crowded audience. The rev. gentleman appropriately took his text from 2nd Corinthians, 13th chapter, and 11th verse—"Finally, brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." The discourse was attentively listened to by all, and many were much affected on the occasion. The inhabitants of the parish, on its becoming known that the rev. gentleman was about to leave them, determined to present him with some substantial testimonial of their affectionate regard, and of approval of his labours. With this view a subscription was commenced, which was cheerfully and spiritedly contributed to. With the proceeds a service of plate was purchased, and on Monday last the rev. gentleman, by invitation, attended at the Castle Inn, when the handsome testimonial to Mr. Law was presented to him in the name of the subscribers, by the Hon. H. T. Liddell, of Eslington, in an appropriate address.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—A requisition to the Rev. Hammond Roberson, Prebendary of York, is in course of signature, requesting that rev. gentleman "to take means for convening an early meeting, at Leeds, of the clergy and the well-affected and influential laity of the West Riding, for the purpose of endeavouring to form a society for building and endowing churches, and otherwise supplying in some degree the lamentable deficiency of church accommodation and pastoral superintendence which now exists in this densely populated district; and also to consider whether a district or a diocesan society shall be attempted." This requisition, we observe, has been signed by the Vicar of Leeds, and almost every clergyman in this neighbourhood, nearly sixty in number. The requisition would have been addressed to the Venerable the Archdeacon, but for the obvious difficulty that his official summons could not extend to the laity, whose presence and co-operation are certainly essential in this case. It is understood that Mr. Roberson, on receiving the requisition, will immediately communicate with his Grace the Archbishop, the Lord Lieutenant, and other principal personages residing in and near the Riding; and his Grace, who is known to have expressed himself decidedly favourable to the object in view, will be solicited to preside at the contemplated meeting. This is acting in the right spirit. Let the clergy lead the way as becomes them, and the mass of the people will follow. The Church of England, indeed, is at length awakened, and the outrageous attacks of her enemies will in all probability be found in the sequel to have strengthened her bulwarks and augmented her just influence. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of multiplying churches in this great district. The direct benefits must be immediate; the collateral advantages more than can be at present enumerated.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.—The late Lord de Dunstanville has bequeathed the munificent sum of 500l. to St. David' College, Lampeter.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday week the Lord Bishop of St. David's consecrated the new church of Llanddeiniol, in the county of Cardigan.

On Sunday evening last, a singular circumstance prevented Divine service taking place in St. Mary's parish church, in this city. The clerk, went, as usual, to unlock the door, some time previous to the hour appointed for the evening service, but in attempting to unlock the door, he found the key had got fastened by one of the wards, and after several attempts to overcome the impediment, he gave one violent wrench, which broke the key in the lock; there remained only one remedy, and that was to break open the door, but as this would not have been exactly decorous on a Sabbath evening, even if a person could be found for the purpose, that was declined, and consequently no service took place. In Scotland, on such an emergency, the preacher would have assembled his flock in the nearest field, and perhaps rather rejoiced than otherwise at this excuse for their favourite mode of worship.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

KING'S CHAPLAINS IN SCOTLAND.

(From the *Edinburgh Advertiser.*)

That eminent economist, Mr. Joseph Hume, moved towards the close of last session, for a "Return of the number of King's chaplains in Scotland; stating the name, the date of appointment, and the salary of each, and from what fund, and by what authority paid. Also a statement of the duties, *if any*, performed as chaplains." The intention of Mr. Hume, in making these demands no doubt was two-fold. First, the expectation of smelling out a snug nest of Scottish sinecures, connected with the Church; and, secondly, the hope of gaining a little mob popularity in Middlesex by the old stale trick of boasting that he had effected a saving to the public. In both of these anticipations the great arithmetical "Ready Reckoner" will be disappointed. He will perceive, by consulting the return (now before us) which he himself moved for, that the King's chaplains in Scotland *have* duties to perform, and that a great part of their salaries arises not from *public*, but from *private funds*. The number of chaplains is ten, four of whom (the first on the list) are deans of the Chapel Royal, viz.:—

Deans. Dr. Grant, Edinburgh	Dr. Mearns, Aberdeen
Deans. Dr. Cook, St. Andrews	Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh
Deans. Dr. Macgill, Glasgow	Dr. Lee, ditto
Deans. Dr. Bryce, Aberdour	Dr. Lamont, Kirkpatrick-Juxta
Dr. M'Farlan, Glasgow College	Dr. M'Kenzie, Portpatrick

Each of the chaplains has a salary of 50l. a year, paid by the Exchequer in Scotland, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Before the Union there were three chaplaincies attached to the royal household of Scotland; these have been continued, and are at present filled by Drs. Grant, Bryce, and Macgill. The return states that the crown has, for many years, added to their income by giving them the emoluments of the Chapel Royal, consisting chiefly of trifling feu-duties from the lands of Gilmerton and Hailes, in East Lothian, and grassums arising from certain teinds belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch in Yarrow. The average amount of these salaries has been for some years about one hundred pounds each to the three incumbents, who are deans as well as chaplains. The other chaplaincies are of late erection, and instituted as an expression of respect towards the Church of Scotland, and a small reward for such of her members as have distinguished themselves by their services or their literature. Dr. Lamont, for example, was long one of the chaplains to the late King when Prince of Wales, for which he received no pay; and when his Majesty visited Scotland in 1822, Dr. L. preached before him in the High Church, and was afterwards appointed one of the Royal Chaplains. Dr. Grant, it is well known, has given the Church the benefit of his gratuitous services as joint collector of the Widows' Fund; Dr. Mearns, Dr. Chalmers, and Dr. Lee, have also, though in different ways, signalised themselves as labourers in the ecclesiastical vineyard; and of Dr. Cook's claims no one can be ignorant who has paid the slightest regard to the progress of moral, or theological science. Besides being a King's Chaplain, he is Dean of the Chapel Royal, conjoined with Dean of the Thistle; to the latter office is attached 50l. of yearly salary, and 50l. paid by each knight upon his installation; the Chapel Royal yields no emolument. "These offices (says the rev. doctor in the return) were conferred on me partly on account of my various literary productions, and partly in consequence of the part which I took as one of the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland. In addition to attendance on many occasions and in different parts of the country, without remuneration, or without even the expense necessarily incurred being defrayed by the public, I drew up the reports relating to the two Universities of Aberdeen, and the long report as to the University of Edinburgh; and I also furnished to the other commissioners the first draft of the general report, which, after considerable alterations made by them, they finally approved."

As for the services which these Deans and Chaplains have to perform, they are liable to be called upon at the pleasure of the King to preach before his Majesty if in Scotland; it is also their duty to officiate at the election of representative peers for Scotland; to constitute and dissolve these ceremonies with prayer. The duties, like the salaries, are not heavy; but the offices are not absolute sinecures. The appointments, however, as we have already said, are chiefly to be regarded as the few and extremely moderate marks of favour bestowed upon individuals supposed to have taken an active part in the discharge of their public functions, or who have contributed to the promotion of theological or general literature and science.

Lord Minto, Admiral Sir William Parker, Admiral Adam, and Mr. Secretary Wood, left town on Thursday afternoon, on a tour of inspection of his Majesty's dock-yards at Sheerness, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford.

DECLARATION OF THE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN IN FAVOUR OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

Synod of Aberdeen, Oct. 13.

(Abridged from the *Aberdeen Observer.*)

Mr. Robertson, as Convener of the Committee on the Irish Church, stated that it had been referred to the Committee to prepare a draft of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, and an overture to the General Assembly, on this subject: but after having met it occurred to the committee that, as parliament was not now sitting they could not petition the legislature—and therefore they had drawn up a declaration of the views of the Synod, and an overture to the General Assembly, both of which would now be read.

The following is a copy of the declaration:—

THE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE,

"That, deeply sensible of the inestimable privileges, both religious and civil, which they owe, under God, to the blessed Reformation, they cannot but express their most profound regret, that, in opposition to the frequently declared wishes of the Protestant community, measures calculated but too evidently to sap the foundations of our Protestant institutions, should have received the sanction of one branch of the British legislature.

"That they can contemplate in the dismemberment of the Protestant Establishment of Ireland—in the suppression, in that unhappy country, of nine hundred and fifty Protestant parishes, no other result, whatever attempts may be made to disguise the real nature of the measure, or however the promoters of it may have imposed upon themselves, than the restoration and re-establishment of Romish supremacy.

"That, as regards the pretence set up by some, of providing, from the surplus funds of the Church, means for the moral education of the people, they submit that they know of no moral education apart from the teaching of the law and the testimony, of no other foundation of human virtue that can be laid, than the Stone which, though rejected by the builders, has become nevertheless the chief stone of the corner—of nothing that can cleanse and make holy the heart of man, but the sanctifying streams of the Gospel of truth.

"That in thus deprecating the application to other purposes than those of a strictly religious character, the property possessed by the Establishment of Ireland, they have no desire to prevent the better distribution of this property; but, on the contrary, would heartily rejoice in its being so applied as to secure to every parish throughout that part of the United Kingdom the inestimable blessing of a resident and efficient Protestant clergyman.

"That they are satisfied, however, that although in regard to the Church of Ireland, a church to which they willingly bear their testimony that it possesses, at the present time, a very large proportion of faithful and zealous ministers, much might be done to increase its efficiency by a better distribution of its revenues; yet the main cause of the depressed state under which it now labours, is to be found, not in evils inherent in itself, but in the insidious and revolting persecutions to which, for a great length of time, it has been systematically subjected.

"That, in charging these upon the Romish priesthood, they found not the charge exclusively upon inflammatory harangues delivered from their pulpits, and much less upon the equivocal evidence of an occasional outrage by the populace, but upon documents to which the Popish hierarchy of Ireland have given their authoritative sanction, and of which, with all their unworthy evasions, they have been utterly unable to give even a qualified explanation—upon documents which the Synod submit must prove, to every unprejudiced mind, that the Romish Church is at this day, in her root as in her branches, an anti-Christian and persecuting church, the reproach and the scourge of that unhappy country.

"That under such circumstances they do feel, that they should be wanting to the cause which they have sworn to support, to the best interests of man, both for time and eternity, and that they should have ample reason indeed to regard themselves as a degenerate race of men, if they hesitated for a single moment to lift up their loudest testimony in behalf of their Protestant brethren of Ireland, and in behalf especially of those lively oracles of Divine truth, which are the richest Protestant inheritance, handed down to us, in the kind Providence of God, through the fathers and the martyrs of the blessed Reformation; and if they failed to denounce, in the strongest and most emphatic terms that language can supply, the awful guilt and danger that must be incurred by all who lend themselves in any way whatever, to seal up anew the fountain of living waters, and thus to leave the people to perish in a weary land."

The following is the overture to the Assembly:—

OVERTURE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"Whereas the blessed Reformation, by unsealing to mankind the fountains of divine truth, has been mainly instrumental, under a gracious Providence in rendering their religion a service reasonable in itself and acceptable to God, and in confirming to them the inestimable privileges of religious and civil liberty; and whereas, from the length of time during which these privileges have been uninterruptedly enjoyed by the people of this country—from an imperfect acquaintance on the part of many among us with the history of Popery, and especially from the tone of pretended liberality which has of late been assumed by the Church of Rome, there is great reason to fear that they have become, in some measure, insensible to the blessings which as Protestants they enjoy; and whereas, farther, from the rapid strides which the Romish Church is now making, and particularly in Ireland, to the recovery of her former pestilential domination, our invaluable Protestant institutions and privileges may come to be exposed to the most imminent hazard, it is humbly overtured by the Very Rev. the Synod of Aberdeen, to the Venerable Assembly of the Church of Scotland, indicted to meet in Edinburgh in May next, that they would take such measures as to them may seem best adapted to keep alive the Protestant feelings of the country, and to confirm our people in their attachment to their Protestant faith."

Mr. Robertson said it had also been suggested, that a letter should be drawn up and sent to the Archbishop of Armagh, expressing the sympathy of the Synod with the suffering Irish Church, and the following draft had been prepared:—

LETTER TO THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

"May it please your Grace,

"In transmitting to your Grace the above resolutions of the Synod of Aberdeen, we, the ministers and elders thereof, while we conscientiously cherish those Presbyterian feelings which we have inherited from our fathers, beg to express, at the same time, our most cordial sympathy with our suffering Protestant brethren in Ireland, our high admiration of the truly Christian heroism with which they have been enabled to support themselves, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, and our heartfelt conviction, founded on the promises of the everlasting Gospel, that, on a night of affliction thus improved and sanctified, the joys of a blessed morning must at no distant period arise. We beg to assure your Grace that it is our earnest prayer that the great Head of the Church may bring about this happy event in his own good time."

(Signed, &c.)

Mr. A. L. Gordon expressed his admiration both of the sentiments and the language of the declaration, which did great credit to the gentlemen who had drawn it up, and it gave him heartfelt pleasure to express his agreement with its contents. He would suggest that in the letter to the Archbishop a clause should be inserted in order to save the consistency of the Synod as Presbyterians, in which character it became them not to compromise their own form of Church government, as being the best calculated to promote the interests of religion and morality. They ought also to state that desirable changes might be made in the present distribution of Church property. And with regard to its being stated to be the design of government to rear up the Roman Catholic religion on the ruins of Protestantism, he thought it should only be said that such was the tendency of their measures. With these exceptions he gave his hearty concurrence to the declaration. [Mr. Gordon's amendments were in part adopted, and intimated in the declaration.]

In the course of the discussion which followed,

Dr. Forbes said that he coincided in the general spirit of the three documents which had been read. He had been not a little surprised to find members of an Established Church doubting the impropriety of the proceedings which had been sanctioned by one branch of the legislature, which had thought proper, without proving that there would be any surplus after the duties necessary to the people were discharged, and sufficient pastoral superintendence and instruction provided for them, to declare that this supposed surplus should be taken away from the Established Church, and applied for what they called the moral education of the people. What was meant by an Established Church? This he conceived to be its meaning:—A government finds, and in all ages of the world governments have found, that religion is a most powerful aid to the management of the civil affairs of the country, and that, therefore, it is the duty of government to protect it as the means of protecting the lives, liberties, and properties of the subjects. It was a striking fact that in the history of the world, either ancient or modern, there was no instance of a nation where a religion was not established. In heathen times the influence of religion was felt in the civil government, as a powerful engine for preserving the peace of society. That it may have been used for other purposes was quite true; but if it was found that a false religion was thus powerful in promoting the welfare of civil society, how much more was to be expected from a true religion applied in a true and proper manner? With the exception of the case of the United States of America, there was no instance of a country in the world where there was not an Established Church; and how far the experiment, for it was yet but an experiment, had been successful in America, he would not say, but must leave to men better acquainted than he was with that country. What was meant by the establishment of a Christian Church in the land? A Christian government, aware that the motives to morality furnished by the Christian religion, are infinitely higher than any other that can be presented to men, thinks that the Christian religion ought to be inculcated on the people, and establishes Christianity as the religion of the land, and, as unfortunately Christianity is split into many sects, the government chooses from these sects that form which will most powerfully promote the ends of civil government, and preserve the order, the peace, and the harmony of the country, by protecting the lives, the liberties, and the property of the subjects. The government thus offers religious instruction to the people through the ministers of this religion, and offers it by no other means; and the government is bound to the community to support and cherish this church which it has established amongst them for the highest and best purposes. The government may choose two forms of religion, as in this country it has chosen the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian, and after having established them, it may declare that it holds these to be the two churches through whom instruction is to be offered to the people; and the government is bound to encourage and protect these two, and to extend their influence as far as possible, in order to do its duty to the country. The Episcopalian Church having been the church established in Ireland, he would ask, is the government fulfilling its duty to that Church when it says, we find that this Church has not been extending itself as we wish, and therefore we will suppress it in every parish where there are not 50 Protestants? Is this performing the duty which the government is bound and obliged to by the most solemn paction? If the government would say they were tired of this Church, and that it would be better to overturn it and establish the Roman Catholic religion in its place, this would be manful, and it would be a plain intelligible assertion. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact which has been established a hundred times, that were there a sufficient number of parishes provided, and a sufficient number of ministers, even with the most moderate livings, instead of a surplus there would not be means sufficient to supply the wants of the country. Whatever inactiveness may have in former times been chargeable on the Church of Ireland, of late years she has been efficient to the extent of her means, and her ministers have endeavoured to extend the Protestant religion, which the government was bound to support. They could not be too strongly alarmed at the designs of some persons in the country to cripple Protestantism; and he would say that the measures of these persons, whether so designed or not, evidently tended to cripple Protestantism, and to establish Catholicism in Ireland. He would beg leave to make a few observations on the nature of the Roman Catholic religion, as of late many persons had been accustomed to look on that religion as more harmless than it appeared to their forefathers to be. He had no intention of minutely exposing the various superstitions of the Roman Catholic Church; he would take his stand on an admitted doctrine of that church, and on which he would dare any Roman Catholic to contradict him, and from this doctrine he would prove that the Roman Catholic religion was directly calculated to sap and undermine the very foundations of human society—to take away the principle of all religious liberty—and at the same time to destroy the pure light of civil liberty. In that church, the minister of religion is cut off from the whole world—from all the ties by which man is united to man—and the only feelings left to him, are the ambition of power and the desire of aggrandizing his order, by obtaining the whole control of his brethren of mankind, in order to compensate him for the deprivation of all the social blessings which God has conferred on his creatures. The very nature of the Catholic Church is that of a great society cut off from the rest of the world, in order to enable her ministers to carry on the purpose of crushing mankind under their feet.

Mr. Murray expressed his high admiration of the declaration, and rejoiced that the Synod had raised the No Popery cry, as one of the most fearful signs of the times was the indifference of many to the designs and the progress of Popery.

Mr. Simpson of Kintore referred to an instance of toleration in Rome where a Protestant chapel was protected by a guard from the Pope.

Mr. Allan said this was because this English chapel drew wealth to Rome.

Mr. Simpson said he spoke to the fact, and could say nothing of design; if he were to speak of motives, he might add that the whole collection made at the chapel went to the poor of Rome, and was most thankfully received by the authorities.

Mr. Gray referred to the statement made by Mr. Simpson, as he was afraid that many might go away with an impression that it was the practice of the Church of Rome to tolerate Protestantism in Rome, in the same manner as Popery was tolerated in London. But the fact stated amounted merely to a toleration of the subjects of the King of England, who would never visit Rome unless this toleration were granted. The revenue of Rome was more than compensated for the suspension of principle, and it was well known that the Church of Rome could suspend her principles when it suited her interests to do so.

The Declaration, the Overture, and the Letter, were then approved of by the Synod.

It was then agreed that copies of these documents should be printed and circulated amongst the members of the presbyteries; and that the committee should be authorised to petition parliament in the name of the Synod, if they should see cause.

The King of Sweden has just sent the insignia of the Order of Wasa, richly set in diamonds, to M. Gama, Chief Surgeon of the Hospital of Val de Grace, who had several times attended his Majesty when, as General Bernadotte, he was wounded.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA FROM THE CLYDE.—On Thursday afternoon, a scene of a very novel and interesting description was exhibited to the people of Greenock. A short time ago, we mentioned that our talented townsmen, Todd and M'Grigor, engineers, had built and finished a neat little iron steamer, and that her appearance on the river had excited a great deal of interest. This beautiful little dandy toy of a steamer has again and again performed the voyage up and down the river, to the great satisfaction of every person connected with her, and to the admiration of all who have witnessed the movements of this great curiosity. On Wednesday she took her final departure from the Broomielaw, and arrived at Greenock in the afternoon, where she announced her arrival by a discharge of ordnance. Immediately after her arrival, she was taken into the harbour and completely dismantled, and was on Thursday afternoon hoisted on board of the brig Mischief, a rakish looking old slaver, which has been fitted out by a Glasgow company, for the purpose of trading with the inland parts of Africa. The novelty of the scene attracted a great crowd of people. This little steamer is, when fully equipped, and in working order, about 10 tons weight, and is intended to explore the Niger and its tributary streams, for the purpose of trafficking with the natives. Her cargo consists of ammunition, stores, fogs, and upwards of a hundred bags of small shells, called couries, from the East Indies, which are to be given for gold dust, ivory, and other valuable produce of Africa. The Mischief sails for the Bight of Benin, and is well manned. Another vessel sails from the Clyde, part of the same expedition, in a short time.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A GHOST!—For several nights at the end of last week and the beginning of the present, crowds of persons have assembled in St. Anne's-street and Cross-street, attracted thither by the very current report that supernatural sounds were heard in the office of Mr. Lane, architect, and in other rooms of the building of which that office forms a part. The sounds, as described to us by those who heard them, resembled the noise of some person walking up and down the office with a heavy step, occasionally stopping and opening the drawers; a rustling sound would be heard, as though a person was turning over the papers in the drawers in a very rough manner. When the circumstance was first made known to Mr. Davis, captain of the night watch, his very natural suspicion was, that thieves had gained an entrance into the premises; but after a strict search, not the slightest trace of any such visitants could be discovered, although the watchmen who were employed in making the search, could distinctly hear the sounds which had created so much alarm amongst the superstitious persons in the street. This continued for two or three nights, and the matter remained involved in mystery; but at length it struck Mr. Davis, that the noise must in some way or other be connected with the Lord Hill public-house, as it invariably ceased at twelve o'clock, when that house was closed. Between the public-house and Mr. Lane's office, there is a warehouse occupied by some other person, but under the same roof; and it was discovered, after a full investigation, that a person walking up and down the taproom of the public-house, could produce the sounds at pleasure, the beam and joists of the buildings being so connected together as to form a complete conductor for the sound. Mr. Davis fully convinced himself of this fact by instructing one of his watchman to walk in the tap-room, and as the man walked quickly or slowly, the sound of footsteps in the office were quick or slow. A noise resembling the rustling of papers could be produced by drawing the hand along the surface of the tap-room table, as guests do when drinking; and pushing the table an inch or two along the floor was found to give the noise of a drawer being opened to the listener at Mr. Lane's office window. The sound of opening drawers and rustling among papers could also be produced by rubbing on the table in the tap-room. Notwithstanding this natural explanation of the circumstance, the place is nightly visited by crowds of idle persons, all anxious to hear the ghost, and it is amusing to witness the effect produced upon them when any mischievous wag announces that the ghost is coming. The whole circumstance is, however, a curious one, curious as an illustration of some of the laws of acoustics. We remember being astonished many years ago at finding that the scratching of a pin could be heard distinctly at the other end of a very large and long log of timber; and we doubt not that the noise heard in St. Ann's-street is another exemplification of the same property in timber of conducting sound. It seems that the beams on which the tap-room floor rests are connected with others supporting the floors, &c., of the office. The wall of the office, which is an old building, has recently shrunk, cracked, and sunk at the end next the tap-room, and on the stairs there is an aperture, owing to this circumstance, in a situation which is highly favourable to the admission of sound. Without listening at the window of the office, which may be done any evening after it has been closed, no one could have any notion of the complete acoustic illusion (if such a term may be used) which these circumstances combine to present. Yesterday an over-valiant ghost-hunter was brought up at the New Bailey, charged with wilfully damaging one of the outer doors by kicking at it, in a vain attempt to frighten the ghost. He was reprimanded and discharged.—*Manchester Guardian.*

On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, died, from the infirmities of age, poor old "Chance," who, from the many anecdotes that have been recorded of his fondness for fires and firemen, must be well known to many of our readers as "the firemen's dog."

RUNAWAY STEAM-ENGINE.—One of the most curious circumstances in the history of locomotive engines occurred on Sunday afternoon at the depot of the Leeds and Selby railway, at Leeds. The firemen had lighted a fire under the boiler of a locomotive engine which was attached to a train, and then left it. The steam got up sooner than they anticipated, and the engine set off without either guide or train; and, being unincumbered, it proceeded with fearful rapidity. The astonishment of the firemen may be easily conceived when they found the engine out of sight. The persons who saw it in its flight were amazed beyond measure, as it seemed literally to fly. At length, when the fire abated and the steam lessened, its dangerous speed gradually slackened, and it finally stood still in the Milford cutting, a distance of twelve miles from Leeds. It is easy to conceive of the calamitous events which might have resulted from this act of carelessness, and it is hoped that a similar event will not again occur.—*Leeds Mercury.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRAVELLING.—A gentleman had occasion recently to visit the United States and Canada, on a special mission of business that demanded the utmost possible dispatch. He left Dublin on the evening of April 29th, and breakfasted again with his family in that city on the 8th of August following, having in the interim travelled a distance of 10,365 miles. This performance, so unrivalled in the annals of European locomotion, we deem sufficiently interesting to be induced to copy from the traveller's note-book the particulars of the journey:—

Dublin to Liverpool	125 steam-boat
New York	3500 passage-ship
Philadelphia	91 steam-boat and railway
Baltimore	120 do. do.
Wheeling	279 stage and railway
Cincinnatti	358 steam-boat
Louisville	132 do.
Cumberland River	213 do.
Salem	15 horseback
Hopkinsville	40 stage
Louisville	140 do.
Steubenville	511 steam-boat
Wellsville	30 do.
Ashtabula, Lake Erie	145 stage
Buffalo	140 sailing-boat
Niagara Falls	20 steam-boat
Montreal	470 do. and coach
Albany, by Sarragota	250 do. stage and canal
New York	145 steam-boat
Staten Island and back to New York	16 do.
Liverpool	3500 packet-ship
Dublin	125 steam-boat.

Total 10,365 miles in 111 days.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO OXFORD.

Oxford, Monday, 7 o'clock.

The greatest excitement has prevailed in this city in consequence of the expected visit of her Majesty. Every effort has been made to welcome and do honour to Queen Adelaide. Lord Norreys' troop of yeomanry cavalry were summoned, and proceeded at an early hour this morning to Benson, in order to escort her Majesty into the city. Carriages were arriving at an early hour from every part of the neighbourhood, and everything wore the appearance of gaiety and delight. The morning was unusually splendid. Intimation had been given that her Majesty would take up her abode at the Angel Hotel, and Mr. Griffiths, the proprietor of that establishment, has spared no pains to prove himself deserving the honour of entertaining so distinguished a guest. Nearly the whole of the hotel is occupied by her Majesty and her suite. The sides of the entrance are lined with laurel, and the floors of every staircase and passage on which her Majesty will have to walk are covered with crimson cloth. The sitting-rooms appropriated to the immediate use of the Queen are a receiving-room, the eighteen chairs and three sofas of which are covered with white satin, and there being upon each a painting, in which are represented some of the most striking and poetical incidents in the immortal story of that renowned Knight Don Quixote; a breakfast-room, a drawing-room, an immense and magnificent dining-room, and a private sitting-room. All these are furnished in princely and most costly style. Her Majesty's sleeping-room is a very small back room, containing two small French beds, without furniture, within a foot of each other; one of them is mahogany, the other is painted. On the mahogany bedstead her Majesty will sleep, and the other will be occupied by her sister.

The balconies in front of the hotel are covered with laurel. Mr. Griffiths has also obtained the celebrated crown used by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge of Ludgate-hill, on occasions of illuminations, and this has a very elegant appearance from the front of the house; under it, in gas, is the simple but emphatic word "Welcome," surmounted by two stars. The fronts of the houses in the High-street were covered with laurel, and every window was crowded with elegantly dressed females. The different authorities in the city have not been behind hand in anxiety to show every mark of respect to her Majesty. It is intended that an address shall be presented to the Queen in the theatre, and the Chancellor of Oxford (the Duke of Wellington) has arrived. Her Majesty will then proceed to the Town-hall, where an address will be presented to her by the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford. After which her Majesty will again repair to the Angel, and will hold a drawing-room, which it is expected will be most numerously attended. There will be a general illumination throughout the city in the evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

About twelve her Majesty's baggage waggon arrived at the Angel, and the appearance of this ponderous vehicle, being one of somewhat unusual construction, was interpreted as indicating a near approach, and a vast number of people collected round the door, but soon dispersed on finding their disappointment. At 25 minutes past twelve twelve o'clock, a large body of mounted yeomanry, preceded by a band of music, were marched down the High-street, and halted in front of the Angel, and at half-past twelve loud shouts and waving of handkerchiefs announced the arrival of the Queen in this ancient seat of learning. The cavalcade was most imposing, consisting of several carriages and four, escorted by a large body of well-mounted horsemen, and a detachment of the yeomanry cavalry. The first carriage contained her Majesty and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar. Her Majesty was hailed with the most heartfelt cheers, ladies' handkerchiefs waving in all directions. The Queen bowed continually until the carriage stopped at the hotel, when she was handed out by Lord Howe. She then proceeded to the drawing-room, and immediately appeared on the balcony, where she was received by a vast populace, which filled the street below, with repeated and loud huzzas. The Queen remained on the balcony some minutes, and it was evident she was much pleased with the imposing scene before her. We never recollect seeing her Majesty look better. She was dressed in a green silk dress, over which was thrown a black silk cloak, and a white satin bonnet and flowers. In the carriage which immediately succeeded that of the Queen was seated his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by two other gentlemen and a youth, whose names we could not ascertain. His Royal Highness was received with continued cheering, and was evidently in a high state of pleasurable excitement, for he laughed heartily, and saluted the crowd with the kindest looks. The Queen afterwards partook of breakfast, and then received the Mayor and Aldermen of the city.

The first place her Majesty visited was the theatre. Shortly after two o'clock the doors of this beautiful edifice were thrown open to those who had the privilege of entrance. The lower gallery was perfectly crammed with splendidly-dressed ladies, and the floor was filled by Masters of Arts and their friends. On the door of the upper gallery being opened the under-graduates rushed in, each taking the best position that offered. On its being filled, the young gentlemen commenced their accustomed sport by calling for cheers for the ladies; this was received with tremendous applause, as were the names of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Eldon, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Charles Wetherell, the Bishops, Church and King, and many others. Then came "A groan for Brougham." "His Majesty's Ministers." (Groans.) "Lord John Russell and Stroud." (Groans.) "The Majority of the House of Lords." (Cheers.) "The Ladies again." (Cheers.) "The Ladies'-maids." (Loud laughter.) "Lord Radnor and his Fox-hounds." (Cheers.) "Lord Radnor and the Dissenters." (Groans.) "The King of the Cannibal Islands." (Laughter.) A great many other persons were given, but we could not catch the names on account of the confusion that prevailed. At length the great door was opened, and silence for a few moments reigned. The organ then burst forth; this was the signal for the most deafening cheers we ever heard—they almost shook the building. All the ladies instantly rose, and the Queen ascended the raised space on which is placed the Chancellor's throne; on the right of the throne were two chairs of state, one of which was occupied by her Majesty, and the other by the Duchess of Saxe Weimar. On the Queen ascending this platform, the cheers increased in a degree we could not have imagined; this continued for many minutes, during which her Majesty repeatedly bowed, and was evidently much affected. A great number of distinguished noblemen were on the platform. At length there were loud cries of silence, and after some time this cry was attended to, and the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor, delivered an address to the following effect:—

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the Chancellor, Masters, and body of the University of Oxford, request permission to express the deep sense we entertain of the honour conferred on us by your Majesty's gracious condescension in visiting this University, and on no occasion have we been more desirous to evince our sentiments of dutiful and grateful acknowledgment. The House of Brunswick has endeared itself to the British nation by the care it has always shown to maintain its constitutional principles. (Loud cheering.) For a long period of years it has preserved to the United Kingdom the perfect enjoyment of its civil rights and national liberties, and this University has reason to acknowledge the zeal it has always displayed in the cause of education and in the interests of true religion. We may also add, that among your Majesty's predecessors, we reckon some of our most zealous supporters, and have had the happiness of being made objects of the Royal favour. Placed in the highest station of the realm, your Majesty has exemplified in your personal character the greatest virtues which adorn private life, holding forth a bright example for imitation, not only in your Majesty's court, but in the private ranks of the whole community. These sentiments we beg leave in perfect sincerity to lay at your Majesty's feet, whilst at the same time we trust that Providence may long preserve your life; that you may long continue a comfort and blessing to your Royal consort, and enjoy the firm and lasting affection of the virtuous and the good."

Three cheers were then given for the Queen.

Her Majesty then rose and read an answer to the address, but from her low tone and the distance we were from the platform we could not hear a single word. It, however, appeared that her Majesty delivered it with great feeling and emphasis.

The Duke of Wellington then took his seat as Chancellor of the University, and read in Latin the usual form preparatory to conferring honorary degrees of Doctor of Civil Law, reading over the names of the Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal, Earl Howe, Earl Denbigh, and the Hon. W. Ashley. The consent of the University having been obtained,

The Public Orator proceeded to address the Chancellor in Latin on introducing to him first Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal, and after briefly alluding to his acts as a soldier, congratulated the Prince on being the first individual who had had the honour of having a degree conferred upon him during the visit of the illustrious Queen of these realms to this University. He then expatiated at great length upon the excellent and amiable qualities of our gracious Queen, who had entitled herself to be held up as a pattern to her subjects. The Rev. Dr. Bliss was loudly cheered during the time he was delivering his elegant address. The doctor then went through the same ceremony as regarded the other newly created doctors, each of whom ascended the platform shaking hands with the Chancellor and bowing to the Queen. The Chancellor then declared the Convocation to be dissolved, and her Majesty was conducted by the Duke of Wellington to her carriage, which immediately drove to the Town Hall, where her Majesty was received by the Mayor, and was conducted through the hall, which had been fitted up for the reception of visitors, to the Council Chamber, where her Majesty having taken her seat on the throne, the following address was read by the Town-clerk, Mr. Robinson:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Madam,—We, his Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Oxford, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our sincere and hearty congratulations on your arrival in this ancient and loyal city, accompanied by your august sister, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.

"We assure your Majesty, that with the nation at large we rightly appreciate your amiable qualities, and entertain a due sense of the kindness and condescension uniformly evinced by your Majesty towards the subjects of these realms from the time of your happy union with your illustrious consort, our most gracious Sovereign.

"Permit us to avail ourselves of the opportunity which the honour of your Majesty's visit pleasingly affords to add, that our fidelity to the throne of this great empire, and our attachment to the person of his Majesty, continue firm and unshaken, and that we ardently hope his Majesty's reign may be long and happy.

"Given under our common seal, this 16th day of October, in the year 1835."

To this address her Majesty read a most gracious answer.

The Mayor and corporation were then individually presented to her Majesty by Lord Howe.

The Queen then repaired to the Angel Hotel, where a dinner was laid for 49 distinguished persons.

Mr. Marshall, late Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, is here, and has been of very essential service in lending his experience in assisting as to the different forms which ought to be observed on such an occasion.

A troop of the Watlington Yeomanry met her Majesty at Henley, commanded by Captain Fane (the High Sheriff) and escorted her to Benson, where they were relieved by a troop from Lord Churchill's Yeomanry, commanded by Lord Norreys. Another detachment received her Majesty, commanded by Lord Churchill in person. Her Majesty, very

Public domain