

PAPERS BY THE COLUMBIA.

DISRUPTION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

EDINBURGH, MAY 18, 1843.

The great excitement which prevailed in Edinburgh from the beginning of the week, regarding the near Meeting of Assembly, was on Thursday increased to the utmost intensity. Thousands arrived from all parts of the country on Wednesday, and during the morning of Thursday; and from an early hour, the crowded state of the streets, especially from the High-street down to the North Bridge, and along to St. Andrew's Church, showed that something of wide-spread, all-engrossing interest, was about to take place. The demands for admission to St. Andrew's Church could not be supplied to one-tenth of their extent—great numbers, even of the ministers and elders, being unable, owing to the crowded state of the building, to obtain admission. The public gallery was filled to overflowing at an early hour,—many, principally ladies, having been there so soon as at four and five o'clock in the morning,—and, long before the proceedings commenced, was crammed to suffocation,—the pressure from the multitude at the door, unable to get in, rendering the position of those standing inside anything but agreeable. The whole house was in fact filled from the floor to the very ceiling. The seats round the throne were also occupied by ladies at an early hour.

Before proceeding to the High Church, the Most Noble the Marquis of Bute, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held his first levee in the Throne Room of the ancient Palace of Holyrood, which was thronged with a large assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen, naval and military officers, &c.

Exactly at a quarter past twelve, the trumpets announced the approach of the Lord High Commissioner, who took his seat in the state carriage with his chaplain, (the Rev. Mr. Lee,) the band then struck up "God save the Queen." The court in front of the Palace at Holyrood was guarded by a detachment of the 65th regiment, now in the Castle, and a troop of the 6th dragoon guards. The procession proceeded round the Calton Hill, up the North Bridge and High Street.

About a quarter to one, his Grace and his attendants entered the high church. After the usual salutations, divine service was commenced by Dr. WELSH, the Moderator of the last General Assembly. The Rev. gentleman took his discourse from the latter clause of the 5th verse of the 14th chapter of the Romans,—*Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.* The Rev. doctor, in commencing to elucidate his text, said, it had been arranged by the wisdom and piety of our forefathers that the office-bearers of our church, before proceeding to the fulfilment of their functions, should join in public worship. This was a practice which would be approved of by every christian mind, for it was obviously of the utmost importance that those who were to hold rule in the household of faith should enter upon the discharge of their elevated duties with hearts strengthened and enlightened by the influence of religious exercises. The controversy which had so long distracted the Church of Scotland, he continued, must now be brought to an issue; a schism appeared to be inevitable; a rent appeared in the house where we and our fathers have so long worshipped, and which had been so long a glory and a defence in our land; and it would be his duty on the present occasion to refer to the extraordinary circumstances in which we were placed. The schism was too great to leave any beyond its influence; the actual collision, when it took place, would reach so far that all would be involved in it; the result of the struggle must send an influence of good or evil to all future ages. In circumstances so momentous, it became his duty to proclaim to the world, before the irrevocable step was taken, the scriptural rules by which they should be guided on this occasion. He went on to explain that it was not his intention to allude to the special reasons which should incline them to one course in preference to another, but to refer shortly to those principles which were held in common by every individual who professed to regulate his conduct by the Word of God. The New Testament dispensation, unlike the Mosaic, allowed of great latitude with regard to matters of christian practice, not considered essential to salvation; but whenever conscience interfered, it was necessary to have recourse to the principle laid down in the text, namely, that every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He next alluded to the different ways in which this principle might be abused, and concluded an eloquent discourse by urging upon the office-bearers and members of the church the right application of the text to their own individual circumstances in the present crisis. He closed by a few observations as to the glorious results which might be expected to arise, at some future period, out of the difficulties and dangers in which the church was placed.

Immediately on the conclusion of the service, the Assembly adjourned to St. Andrew's church, going down by the Mound, through Hanover-street, and George-street.

Very few of the Moderate party appeared to have been hearing the Moderator's sermon, as they were almost all in their places in St. Andrew's church before it was finished in the High Church.

At twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, the Moderator (Dr. Welsh) arrived, and took the chair. Lord Belhaven entered about the same time, and occupied one of the chairs at the clerk's table. A few minutes afterwards, the playing by the band of the "Queen's Anthem" announced the arrival of his Grace the Commissioner, who accordingly entered immediately, accompanied by the Lord Provost and others,—the whole assembly and audience standing to receive him. Dr. Welsh opened the proceedings by a very appropriate and solemn prayer. After which, a number of members entered who had been unable to obtain admittance before, among whom were Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, and Dr. Macfarlan of Greenock, who were received with bursts of applause, and took their seats on the left of the Moderator. Silence having been shortly afterwards obtained—

Dr. WELSH, Moderator, rose and said,—According to the usual form of procedure, this is the time for making up the roll; but in consequence of certain proceedings affecting our rights and privileges,—proceedings which have been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government and by the Legislature of the country,—and more especially in respect that there has been an infringement on the liberties of our Constitution, so that we could not now constitute this Court without a violation of the terms of the union between Church and State in this land, as now authoritatively declared,—I must protest against our proceeding further. The reasons that have led me to come to this conclusion are fully set forth in the document which I hold in my hand, and which, with permission of the House, I shall now proceed to read. The Rev. Dr. then read the Protest, which want of sufficient space prevents us from inserting.

Immediately after reading the protest, (which was signed by nearly 120 Ministers and 73 Elders, and was listened to with breathless attention,) Dr. Welsh handed it to the Clerk, left the Chair, and proceeded to the door of the Assembly, followed by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Macfarlan of Greenock, Dr. Brown of Glasgow, Dr. Macdonald of Ferintosh, and the whole body of adhering ministers and elders. The effect of their movement on the audience was striking,—a loud cheer burst from the gallery, which, however, was suddenly hushed, and the whole audience stood gazing intently on the scene below, very many in tears. Whenever Dr. Welsh, Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Gordon made their appearance outside, they were received with a tremendous burst of applause from the masses assembled in George Street, which was continued and reiterated with the most extraordinary enthusiasm as they went along. All the windows and staircases were filled with ladies; nay, every available space,—the very house-tops were covered with groups of spectators,—and the universal waving of hats and handkerchiefs from all quarters, mingled with the shouts below, had a very imposing effect. The whole body formed into a line of procession, four abreast, and proceeded down by North Hanover Street, Dundas Street, Pitt Street, &c., to the Hall at Tanfield, Canonmills, preceded, accompanied, and followed by immense multitudes of people—a large num-

ber of windows along the line being, as in George Street, filled with ladies waving their handkerchiefs. When they reached Tanfield, they were greeted with a loud and continued burst of cheering from the multitudes which had assembled to receive them; and on entering the Hall, the part of it assigned to the public was found filled to overflowing with a large and most respectable company. Those parts of the Hall devoted to ministers and elders were soon also filled, and when the business commenced, the sight of the immense mass of people congregated, upwards of 3000 persons, had a most magnificent effect.

GENERAL (RESIDUARY) ASSEMBLY.

After the Evangelical party had left the house, Principal Macfarlane was elected Moderator. The Commission of the Lord High Commissioner was then read formally by the clerk, with the usual marks of respect. After which his lordship presented

HER MAJESTY'S LETTER.

"VICTORIA R.
"Right reverend and well-beloved, we greet you well. Faithful to the solemn engagement which binds us to maintain inviolate the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in all its rights and privileges, we gladly renew the assurance that we desire to extend to you the continuance and support which the general assembly has long received from our Royal ancestors.

"In other circumstances it might have sufficed to adhere to the forms which have been generally observed in our former communications to you, and to express our anxious hope that christian charity will, as heretofore, abound among you, and restrain all animosities; but in the present state of the church, and adverting to the discussions which of late have so unhappily disturbed its peace, we desire to address you with more than usual earnestness and anxiety.

"It behoves you to remember that unity in the church is the bond of peace, but that schism and its pernicious effects may tend seriously to endanger that religious establishment from which Scotland has derived inestimable benefits.

"The faith of our Crown is pledged to uphold you in the full enjoyment of every privilege which you can justly claim; but you will bear in mind that the Rights and Property of an Established Church are conferred by law; it is by law that the Church of Scotland is united with the State, and that her endowments are secured; and the Ministers of Religion, claiming the sanction of law in defence of their privileges, are specially bound, by their sacred calling, to be examples of obedience.

"The act ratifying the Confession of Faith and settling Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland was adopted at the Union, and is now the act of the British Parliament. The settlement thus fixed cannot be annulled by the will or declaration of any number of individuals. Those who are dissatisfied with the terms of this settlement may renounce it for themselves, but the union of the Church of Scotland with the State is indissoluble, while the statutes remain unrepealed which recognise the Presbyterian Church as the Church established by law within the Kingdom of Scotland.

"We cannot doubt that your anxious consideration will be given to various important matters connected with the welfare of your Church, which require immediate adjustment.

"The Act of Assembly passed in the year 1834, on the subject of calls, has come under the review of competent tribunals, and various proceedings, taken in pursuance of this act, have been pronounced by solemn judgments to be illegal.

"It has not yet been rescinded by the Assembly; and a conflict of authority between the law of the land and an act of the Church, in a matter where civil rights and civil jurisdiction are concerned, cannot be prolonged without injurious consequences.

"The Church of Scotland, occupying its true position in friendly alliance with the State, is justly entitled to expect the aid of Parliament in removing any doubts which may have arisen with respect to the right construction of the statutes relating to the admission of ministers. You may safely confide in the wisdom of Parliament; and we shall readily give our assent to any measure which the Legislature may pass, for the purpose of securing to the people the full privilege of objection, and to the Church Judicatories the exclusive right of judgment.

"There is another matter, not less important—the present position of ministers in unendowed districts. The law, as confirmed by a recent judgment, has declared, that new parishes cannot be created by the authority of the Church alone, and that ministers placed in such districts are not entitled to act in Church Courts.

"If it shall appear that the efficiency of the Church is thereby impaired, and that the means of extending her usefulness are curtailed, the law, to which such effects are ascribed, may require consideration and amendment; but until it be so considered by the Legislature, and while it remains unaltered, we are persuaded that it will be implicitly obeyed by the General Assembly.

"You will deliberate on such of these matters as fall within your cognisance, attentively and calmly; and we commend you to the guidance of Divine Providence, praying that you may be directed to the adoption of wise counsels, which shall promote the permanent interests and honour of the Church, and the religious peace and moral welfare of our people.

"We have again constituted and appointed our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin, John, Marquis of Bute, K. T., to be the Representative of Our Royal person in this Assembly; and we are certain that his prudence and approved merits, and his tried attachment to the Church of Scotland, will render him acceptable to you in the execution of the duties of his high office.

"He possesses our full authority for the exercise of our Royal prerogative in all matters relating to the present Assembly, in which, in obedience to our instructions to him, he may be called upon to act for us, or on our behalf.

"We implore the blessing of God on your deliberations, trusting that He will overrule all events for the good of His Church, and for the spiritual welfare of the people committed to your charge; and we feel assured that Divine grace will not be withdrawn from the labours of the ministers of the Church established in this part of the United Kingdom, and so we bid you heartily farewell.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the 15th day of May, 1843, in the sixth year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) "JAMES GRAHAM."

IRELAND.

REPEAL MOVEMENTS.—Mr. O'Connell visited Charleville on Thursday last week. Troops had been stationed in town to preserve the peace. Mr. O'Connell slept at Nenagh on the Wednesday night; and, accompanied by Mr. Steele and another gentleman, he started at ten o'clock in the morning. His journey was a triumphal progress. At Bruff he was joined by hundreds of the peasantry on horseback, with a Teetotal band playing "See the conquering hero comes."

"From Bruff to Kilmallock," says the *Limerick Reporter*, "the whole country round poured forth its tens and hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, whom the terrors of a coercion bill could not prevent from joining in the magnificent demonstration in favour of Repeal. From Kilmallock to Charleville the scene along the road was of the most animating description. As far as the eye could reach, a vast mass of human beings presented itself to the view, carrying laurels and boughs of trees in their hands, so as to present the appearance of a moving forest, so dense was the crowd which filled the road."

The numbers grew as he proceeded: from Bruff to Charleville his carriage went at a walking-pace, in consequence of the crowd. He entered Charleville with a train of 200,000. The house-tops were crowded; ladies waved handkerchiefs from the windows. Mr. O'Connell made a long speech from the dicky of his carriage. He told the people that he came to ask them to petition for Repeal of the Union. Within the fortnight he had addressed a million of people; within a week he would address another million. With some compliments to the military, he proposed three cheers for them. He ridiculed the threats of Wellington and Peel, abused Lord Brougham, and exhorted the people to keep within the law. He would have the whole island with him before many months were over; and then who would tell him that a Bri-

tish statesman would refuse their just demands? France knew that England was weak as long as Ireland was justly discontented—America knew it—Russia learned, and all Europe was aware of it; and heaven forbid she should be secure while Ireland was in chains.

After the meeting there was a dinner, at which the Rev. Dr. Croke presided, and 350 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Letters were read from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and the Bishop of Cork, cordially declaring their sympathy.

On Sunday, the 21st, a great repeal demonstration was made at Cork. The *Cork Examiner* has a voluminous account of it, headed "Unparalleled Demonstration—Congregation of Five Hundred Thousand Persons in favour of the Legislative Independence of Ireland." The procession is said to have occupied three hours in passing Mr. O'Connell's carriage. A splendid banquet was given at Batty's Circus, at which 900 persons sat down to dinner. From the canopy above the chair was suspended the representation of a dove, which was caused to alight on O'Connell's head as he took his place at the table. The chair was occupied by Alderman Lyons; and Mr. Roche, M. P., and Mr. Callaghan, M. P., were amongst the guests. Letters were read from several of the Romish bishops, expressing sympathy in the objects of the meeting. Mr. O'Connell spoke in his usual strain. Referring to the commercial distress of England, he said,—*"Take from my profane lips this warning voice—the punishment of heaven will one day fall on guilty England; and Ireland, for her past sufferings, will be prosperous and happy."* Again, he exclaimed,—*"Let them attack us, and what will be the consequence? What would be the state of the Three-and-a-half per Cent? If they did attack us, and that some penniless, shoeless Irishman found his way on the deck of a steamer to Manchester or St. Giles's, and collected a number of Irishmen about him, and one would ask him 'What news?' to which he would reply, 'Your father was cut down by a dragoon,—your mother was shot by a policeman, or your sister—but I will not say what has happened to her,—let him say that, and I will ask Peel how many fires would blaze out in the manufactories of England."* (Tremendous cheering.) Next day there was another meeting, at which Mr. O'Connell attacked the English Roman Catholics, especially Lord Beaumont, for his censure of Dr. Higgins and the Irish Romish clergy, exclaiming, "He accuses them of perjury—perjury in his teeth, the filthy brute!"

The most active step on the part of Government is the dismissal from the magistracy of those gentlemen holding the commission of the peace, who have taken part in repeal meetings. Writs of superseas have been sent to the Hon. Thomas Ffrench, the Hon. M. J. Ffrench, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P., Nicholas Boylan, Esq., Richard A. Fitzgerald, Esq. Lord Ffrench presided at a meeting at Caltra, County Galway, held on the same day as the Cork meeting, and said, amidst many similar things, that "from that spot he told the haughty aristocracy of England, as well might they think to stop the flowing of the tide, as to arrest the movement of repeal from spreading over the land." (Cheers, and cries of "We'll not be slaves.")

All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements, have been inspected by a Government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of the Government are such as would indicate that civil war is not far distant.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

Our barracks are at present full of troops, and it is reported that the St. George Steam Packet Company has received orders to have vessels in readiness to convey a detachment of troops and 300 marines into this city. Almost every door in the city has chalked upon it "Repeal or Blood"—*Cork Constitution.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE INDIANS AT DARTMOUTH.—In rambling through the woods at Dartmouth, on Sunday last, we heard the sound of voices at a distance, singing what was evident to us, sacred music. To disturb the devotions of the children of the forest, while thus worshipping their Maker in their humble dwelling, for the sake of satisfying an idle curiosity, we knew, would have been very improper, so we remained outside till the singing had ceased. On entering the wigwam, we found seven or eight persons sitting around, on spruce bushes; one, however, to our great surprise, having in his hand a music book, containing the evening service of the Catholic Church. The words of the psalms were printed, and it was our impression, that the Indian, who was apparently reading, had the words stored in his memory, and was not able to understand one letter. We, however, were wrong in the opinion we had formed, for at our suggestion he opened the book in several places, and read the words; and what was more than we could do, read the music also. This poor Indian informed us, that about two years ago, he determined to learn to read, and applying to a gentleman in P. E. Island, he was taught by him the letters, and, by dint of his own perseverance, he had now accomplished his desire, for he could read any print. What volumes does this speak, in favor of cultivating the Indian's mind!—*Halifax Herald.*

PICTOU, June 14.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1843.
Before his honour Chief Justice Haliburton.—Anthony McNaughten, after trial, was found guilty by the Jury. Alexander Malcolm, and his son William Malcolm, pleaded guilty to the charges of stealing and receiving stolen goods.

The sentence of the Court upon the two eldest persons was, that they be imprisoned for a period of five years, and subjected to hard labour during that period. That in the mean time they be confined in the common jail of this county, until the Penitentiary, now in progress of erection at Halifax, be prepared for their reception, where they are to be transferred to spend the remaining period of their sentence. The boy, William Malcolm, is to be confined for one year in the common jail of this county.

THE COLONIAL HERALD can be had, immediately after publication, at the Store of Mr. Geo. F. Cooper, Queen Street—Price, 4d. each.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

On Monday last, the Georgetown Courier arrived at the Post Office with the first English mail, which was brought to the Island by the sailing Packet at present plying between Pictou and Georgetown. Our English dates are to the 4th inst.—the day on which the COLUMBIA left Liverpool. This splendid Steamship arrived at Halifax on Friday afternoon, and was, consequently, about twelve days on the passage. The R. M. Steamship HEBERNIA made her late homeward voyage from Boston to Liverpool in eleven days and two hours (allowing for the time occupied in receiving and landing the mails at Halifax)! This is said to be the swiftest passage ever yet performed between America and England. By far the most interesting subject of discussion at the present moment, among all classes of the British public, is the extremely critical state of Ireland, mainly, if not entirely, brought about by Mr. O'CONNELL'S Repeal agitation. Picked troops and armed steamers were being dispatched daily to Ireland, and in a very short time there would be no less than 25,000 armed men stationed by Government in that ill-starred country. It is rumored that many of the Regiments located in Ireland are in favour of Repeal; indeed, it is even said, that the Regiment of which Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY (the Duke's son) is Lieut. Colonel, is pledged to support that measure. Lord FRENCH, DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., and a number of other gentlemen, have been displaced from the Magistracy by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (with it is stated, the entire concurrence of the Ministry), because they had either attended at or presided over Repeal Meetings.

The long-expected rupture in the Church of Scotland has at length taken place. Three hundred and ninety-five ministers (including many of Scotland's brightest ornaments, and some of the most useful men of whom Presbyterianism can boast) have signed a protest against the interference of the civil powers in ecclesiastical matters, have withdrawn

from the General Assembly, and have convened a meeting of their own, over which the celebrated Dr. CHALMERS has been called to preside. All the deposed ministers have been reinstated. Seven hundred and thirty-three parish ministers and 102 ministers of chapels still adhere to the Establishment.

The following summary—hastily collected from various sources—will be found to embrace every item of news of general interest:—

Ireland absorbs, at the present moment, the exclusive attention of the British Ministry and the British people. The Repeal movement continues to make the most gigantic strides; the whole country is in a fearful state of excitement, and Mr. O'Connell, after visiting Cork and various other parts of Ireland, has returned to Dublin. During his sojourn in the Provinces, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen congregated at his back, and his progress resembled a continuous ovation from his outset until his return. He addressed them on every occasion, in the most inflammatory strain, condemnatory of the British connexion, while he poured out the most unmeasured vituperation and ridicule against Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Brougham. The great bulk of the Catholic clergy have thrown themselves into the movement, the rent comes pouring in by thousands of pounds per week, and all classes seem to regard a crisis as at hand. Troops are daily pouring into the country. Government steamers are constantly engaged between the tower of London and the Pigeon house, Dublin, in carrying and landing arms, the Castle in the latter city is being placed in a state of defence, and every thing shows that the Government anticipates an immediate outbreak.

The little Principality of Wales has been giving some uneasiness of late to the "powers that be." The southern portion, more especially, has been the scene of a series of *emeutes*, which show an unhealthy tone of feeling amongst the peasantry. Hitherto, their depredations have been confined to midnight crusades against toll-bars and toll-keepers, by bands of confederated labourers yeapt "Rebecca and her Daughters;" but recently their boldness has become audacious, and the magistrates have in contemplation to place the disturbed districts under military surveillance.

Scotland, too, has been the scene of a religious movement, the most important in its consequences, and the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. Nearly 500 ministers—the heart's blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent and energy—have seceded from the Kirk and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to an interference in matters of discipline with the civil power.

The Infant Princess was christened on the 2d inst. Name, ALICE MAUD ARIAR.

The repeal rally in Cork was very brilliant. It is said that upwards of 500,000 persons were congregated on this occasion. A Cork paper says—

Some Roman Catholic Bishops are about to prepare a prayer for the safety of Daniel O'Connell.

The troops stationed in Ireland will amount, in June, to about 25,000 men.

Almost every door in the City has chalked upon it, "Repeal or Blood"—*Cork Constitution.*

Mr. O'Connell will not leave Ireland to attend his parliamentary duties before the 10th of June.

Earl de Grey has officially intimated that, in the present juncture of affairs in Ireland, his lordship has, for the present, abandoned his intention of quitting the seat of government.

Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has published a letter, disclaiming having taken any part in the repeal movement, such as has been ascribed to the whole of his brethren by Dr. Higgins.

All the Irish forts, castles and battlements, have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

The number of volumes of the Scriptures in the Chinese language issued by the Baptist Missionary Society, is 15,500.

The consumption of British spirits has decreased in the course of last year to the extent in England of 200,000 gallons, and in Scotland to 400,000 gallons.

Mr. John H. Sadler, at Holbeck, in Leeds, has invented a loom for weaving each sail of a ship, even of the largest class, in one entire piece, thus greatly increasing the strength and diminishing the weight.

Mr. Lockart, Sir W. Scott's son-in-law, has been appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the place of the late Mr. John Allen, of Dulwich. The emolument is about £400 a-year, and the duties are not onerous.

The Duke of Wellington purchased, on the day of the private view, Sir William Allen's fine picture of the Battle of Waterloo, which is now to be seen in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. The price was 600 guineas.

A battalion of Marines is under march for Ireland. It is a regulation in this corps that no Irishman is admissible.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

A newspaper is now published in Jerusalem in three languages, German, English, and Hebrew. It is said to be under the superintendence of Dr. Alexander, the new Protestant Bishop.

For the first time since the Reformation, mass was publicly celebrated in the town of Aylesbury on Sunday week.

Odd Things.—The newspapers at times have odd things in them; amongst the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters want washing;" and that "a spinster, particularly fond of children, wishes for two or three, having none of her own, or any other employment."

Accounts have been received of the execution at Manila, of the soldiers engaged in the mutinous outbreak at that place; 41 were executed on the 9th Feb., and the remaining 36 on the 11th. The ringleader, a sergeant, had his hands chopped off prior to his being hung.

If the expense of converting the Penelope, frigate, into a steam ship of 700 horse power be successful, we may have forty sail of the finest steamers from extant hulks, for £2,000,000 less than the building of them would cost.

The best wheaten bread is selling at Jersey for fourpence the 4lb. loaf, good brown sugar at twopence per pound, and tea at eightpence.

During the two months since the Thames Tunnel has been opened, there have passed through and paid toll, 675,640 persons.

The ship William Bromham, at Spithead, conveys recruits to Halifax for the 52d regiment and Rifle Brigade.

The Earl of Dalhousie will, we understand, succeed Mr. Gladstone, as Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Dr. Pusey has been suspended from preaching before the University of Oxford for two years.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association at Dublin on the 29th May, Mr. Freeman, the American giant, on exhibition in that city, was admitted an associate amid thunders of applause.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The Prince de Joinville was married to the Princess Donna Francisca, on the 1st of May. The happy pair sailed immediately for France in the Belle Poule.

It is expected that in about a week or ten days the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge will be formally and publicly announced in Parliament.

A few mornings ago, Lady Colville died in consequence of her clothes catching fire whilst in the drawing-room of her mansion, Rosslyn-house, Rosslyn-vale, Hampstead-road. Her ladyship, having finished a letter, rang the bell for one of the domestics to bring a lighted wax-taper, which was immediately brought, and placed by her direction on the floor, near the foot-stool. By some unfortunate means her ladyship's dress soon ignited. Several of the foot-men came to her assistance, who, after some difficulty, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but she was so dreadfully burned, that she died next morning. Her ladyship was in her 54th year.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, the British American Colonization Company came on for rehearing; the question raised is, as to whether the Duke of Argyll, Sir J. Cockburn, and other noble and influential persons, can be examined in the case of the bankrupt Rolph. Commissioner Holroyd decided that there was sufficient grounds to require examination, but that the present stage of the case was not the one in which it could be taken.

It is most gratifying to be enabled to state that Mr. Brunel, who has experienced, through the skill of his medical attendants, so