

ings from the appropriate music, for I could not bear the words sung. But I could not have supposed that anything could quickly allay such a storm; and all seemed to enjoy the tranquillity which succeeded. The dishevelled hair was put in order, and the bonnets, &c. gathered up, and the irregularities of the dress adjusted, and no one seemed conscious of any impropriety. Indeed, there is a peculiar luxury in such excitements, especially when tears are shed copiously, which was the case here. But I attended another meeting in another place where there had been a remarkable excitement, but the tide was far on the ebb; and although we had vociferation and outery of a stunning kind, I did not hear one sound indicative of real feeling, and I do not think that one tear was shed during the meeting.

### News Department.

#### Extracts from latest English Papers.

**IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.**—On Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Panmure, Lieut. General Sir W. Codrington, Admiral Edan, and Mr. Monsell, accompanied by the Persian ambassador, Ferouk Khan and suite, arrived at Woolwich for the purpose of witnessing a series of interesting experiments which were carried out at the Government practice range, Royal Arsenal. The distinguished visitors were received by Sir W. F. Williams. The experiment commenced with trials of shells, each filled with molten iron, which was fired against an immense erection of timber work, resembling the bulkhead of a vessel with masts. The second shell pierced completely through the bulkhead, and ignited the timber, which burst into flames. The next experiment was against an immense target, faced with iron plates four inches thick, with 68 pounders, from a range of 400 yards, when several of the plates were damaged. The second discharge was at a range of 800 yards, and the iron plates were splintered and crushed. The experiments concluded with a trial of Capt. Boxer's newly invented signal parachutes. His royal highness and party left Woolwich for London, in open carriages, at 4 p.m.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Beige*, a Mr. Hume, known to the initiated as a highly gifted "medium," has been at Paris, performing before the Emperor. He has also, it appears, suddenly left the French capital. The Belgian gossip says:—

"I can state upon authority, that the sudden departure of Mr. Hume, the spirit-rapper, was in obedience to an order from the Emperor. The Emperor was so much affected that her august consort dreaded the continuance of the diabolical scenes. The ladies of honour were not less excited than their Sovereign. They could speak of nothing but the redoubtable conjuror. The Emperor made a wise revolution in the household; and the poor devil, who, though playing the part of a personage with £40,000 a year, was really penniless, has left for the country of the Rappers. A few days ago, the Emperor met the learned physician, M. Becquerel, and remarked, 'I want to consult you upon what I saw that trickster do;' and his Majesty then told how Mr. Hume had made a table turn round without touching it, and caused it to be struck by an unseen hand as many times as he liked. The Emperor received from the physician the very natural reply, 'Sire, I can say nothing upon facts which I have not witnessed.'"

**PERSIA.**—The following description of the brilliant charge of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, at Koosh-ab, is given in a letter from an officer:—

When Forbes, who commanded this regiment, gave the order to charge, he and his adjutant, young More, placed themselves in front of the 6th troop, which was the one directly opposite the nearest face of the square. The other Moore, Malcolmson, and Spens came the least thing behind, riding knee to knee, with spurs in their horses' flanks, as if riding after a hog. In rear of them rushed the dark troopers of the 3rd, mad to avenge the death of poor Malet at Bushire. In spite of steel, fire, and bullets, they tore down upon the nearest face of the devoted square. As they approached, Forbes was shot through the thigh and Spens' horse was wounded, but, unberding, they swept onward. Dashed by the flashes and the fire and the noise and crackling of the muskets, the young More's horse swerved as they came up. Dropping his sword from his hand and letting it hang by the knot at his wrist, he caught up the reins in both hands, screwed his head straight, and then coolly, as if riding at a fence, leaped at the

square. If, therefore, any man can be said to have been first, the younger More is the man. Of course the horse fell stone dead upon the bayonets; so did his brother's, ridden with equal courage and determination. The elder Moore—18 stone in weight, and 6ft 7, or thereabouts, in height—cut his way out on foot. Malcolmson took one foot out of his stirrup, when he saw his brother officer down and unarmed (for his sword had been broken to pieces by the fall), and, holding on to that, the younger Moore escaped. The barrier once broken, and the entrance once made, in and through it poured the avenging troopers. On and over everything they rode, till getting clear out they reformed on the other side, wheeled and swept back—a second wave of ruin. Out of 600 Persian soldiers of the 1st Regular Regiment of Pers, who composed the fatal square, only 20 escaped to tell the tale of its destruction. Thus the 3rd Light Cavalry, to use their own phrase, gave our enemies "an answer for the death of Malet Sahib Bahadur."

#### TURKEY.

Before the British fleet quitted the Bosphorus, the Sultan honored Lord Lyons with a visit on board her Majesty's ship *Royal Albert*. It was made with much state on the morning of Saturday, March 28, when shortly before 11 o'clock the Pashas who were to be in attendance went on board. They were Redschid Pacha, Grand Vicer; Riza Pacha, Minister of War; Moumnet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine; Omar Pacha, Generalissimo of the Army; and Ethem Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lord Stratford and suite came on board about the same time.

About a quarter before 12 the Sultan was seen to step into his caïque. The ships immediately wanned yards and rigging, dressed with flags, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the *Caracra* and ourselves. The marines formed the guard of honor on both sides of the quarter-deck, and presented fine specimens of British troops. The band was stationed across the poop, and the officers were standing on the after side of the quarter-deck. Six of the youngest naval cadets acted as side-boys, two at the bottom of each ladder. The Sultan was received at the entry port on the middle deck by the Admiral, Ambassadors, Pashas, and Captains of the fleet. He was conducted to the upper deck by the Ambassador, who was obliged to help him up the ladders. He wore the fez, with a button at the top, a loose over-coat, the collar and cuffs of which were a mass of diamonds worth about £50,000. He appeared very much exhausted and nervous, and did not seem to be at all at ease. After he had recovered a little he threw open his coat, so as to show the Riband and Star of the Garter, telling the Admiral that he felt proud to be able to wear it before so many "brave sailors and soldiers." A chair was brought out for him, which he refused, saying in French, which he speaks fairly—"Je ne suis pas fatigué."

After the usual complimentary speeches had been exchanged, the Admiral conducted him to the cabin and after a short rest he again came on deck and walked forward. Returning he noticed the Oriflamme medal on the breast of one of the Marines, and said that he observed all the men wore the same decoration. The Marine, poor fellow, was evidently very uncomfortable at having become so conspicuous. While on deck this time the Sultan had evidently got over his nervousness, and laughed and chatted a good deal, apparently taking considerable interest in all he saw. On returning to the Admiral's cabin, he requested the Admiral, Ambassadors, and Pashas to be seated, a thing which has never before taken place. The Sultan then begged Lord Lyons to inform her Majesty the Queen how grateful he felt for the prompt assistance that had been rendered to his country, and for having sent such a man as the Admiral to be one of the defenders of Turkey. He afterwards paid the Admiral a very handsome compliment. His Majesty said—"I loved you when I first saw you, and that affection and regard has since been increased by the nobleness of your conduct, and I feel that it is no small thing to come on board such a ship to see such a man; and I trust that, if again England become the defender of Turkey, your Sovereign may choose you, if your services can be spared, to again command the fleet, and I hope you may long live to adorn the profession of which you are such a bright ornament." The Captains and Commanders of the fleet were then presented, as also the officer of the guard of honor. Before leaving, the Sultan again walked along the main deck, and, after having been on board an hour, left the ship, the same honors being paid to him, with the addition of the ships' companies giving three such hearty cheers as his Majesty probably never heard before. The caïque in which the Sultan came off was very handsome,

painted white, the top, inside and out, being richly carved and gilded. In the bows was the figure of a white dove. This marks the Sultan's caïque.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 6th inst., the first experiment in European colonization has just been made. A party of one hundred and thirty Poles has embarked for the purpose of settling on the dominion of Rodschid Pacha in Thessaly.

The Sultan, it is said, has made a present to the English Government of the ground on which the Casino di Pera is built, but where an English church and hospital are to be constructed. The site is an excellent one.

At Kirkiisi there has been a revolt in a harem, where the fair dames declare they will no longer pay obedience to harem laws, and announce to the Pacha their intention of adopting the Frankish costume for the future.

#### CANADA.

**FEDERAL UNION OF THE PROVINCES.**—Mr. Rankin has given notice that, on Monday next, in the House of Assembly, he will move for a Committee of the whole to consider the following Resolutions:

1st. That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of those to whom the people of Canada have entrusted the representation of their interests, to take a comprehensive view, not only of the resources of this Province, but seriously to consider the capabilities and destiny of the British possessions on this continent.

2nd. That although in a material point of view the progress of Canada since the Union has been most satisfactory, it is but too apparent that the causes which have hitherto (to a certain extent) prevented that harmonious action for the good of the whole which should distinguish the proceedings of the Legislature of one United Province, are increasing in magnitude and quality to such a degree as to demand the serious consideration of Parliament.

3rd. That in view of the fact that the usages, laws, religion and language of the vast bulk of the inhabitants of Lower Canada of French origin are widely different from those of the people of British origin inhabiting Upper Canada, and bearing in mind that the people of the latter part of the Province are already demanding an increase in their representation in Parliament proportionate to their supposed more numerous population, and whereas it is evident that such demands (if persisted in) will be resisted to the utmost by the representatives of the people of Lower Canada, and will, if carried out, give rise to a wide spread feeling of apprehension and discontent among Her Majesty's French Canadian subjects, and have a tendency to weaken, if not completely to undermine that spirit of loyalty to the British Crown which now so happily exists among them, it is the duty of this House carefully to consider the best means of guarding against the consummation of a state of things which there is reason to apprehend would be productive of the most disastrous consequences, not only to the people of Canada, but to British interests on this Continent.

4th. That in the opinion of this House, the best means of diverting the evils growing out of the peculiar condition of society in this province, populated as it is by the descendants of distinct European nations, speaking different languages, influenced by different and adverse religious creeds, and differing widely with each other on questions affecting the peace and welfare of the country, would be found in the adoption of a plan by which Canada might be divided into three or more confederated Provinces, each having full power to regulate and manage its own internal affairs in accordance with the views of the majority of the inhabitants within its boundaries.

5th. That considering the position of the other British Provinces on this continent, in a geographical point of view, bounded as they are in their entire length by the powerful and rapidly progressing Republic of the United States, whose influence is already widely extended throughout the British American Possessions, the House believes that a federal union of those provinces with Canada, under one general government, would not only interpose a powerful barrier to the progress of that influence, but prove the best means of promoting the happiness and prosperity of her Majesty's colonial subjects, and thereby strengthening and perpetuating the existing connection between Great Britain and her North American provinces.

6th. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend the views of the House upon the important subjects re-