

Sydney, 228 men, and 26 boys, all Chinese coolies, who had entered into an agreement to proceed to New South Wales for five years. All went on well for the first nine days. On the 9th day, when off Palo Sapatu, about ten, a.m., while the Captain and the second mate, were down amongst the coolies, seeing about food for the sick, and the chief mate was in the front part of the ship—the only men on the poop or aft being the helmsman and one of the seamen, who was in the mate's cabin—several of the Chinese rushed forward, seized the helmsman, and tried to throw him overboard. He escaped from them, however, and ran up the mizen rigging. Others of the Chinese rushed into the cabin and took the bayonets of the muskets, which were loaded, but they left the muskets, probably not knowing how to use them. One man went into the pantry, and took a large carving knife from a Chinese boy who was cleaning it. By this time the Captain and the first and second mates had taken the alarm and rushed aft. The second mate ran to the Captain's cabin, and was met by the man armed with the carving-knife, who ran the mate though with it, and he fell lifeless at the door of the cabin. The captain and chief mate were attacked by two men armed with bayonets, and were both severely wounded. The chief mate fell down senseless at the cuddy door, and it was not known for some time that he was still alive. The captain wrested the bayonet from one of the men and the other ran out of the cabin. By this time the crew had forced themselves aft, armed with sticks and anything else they could lay their hands upon; but not without some of them receiving severe wounds. The fire arms were then resorted to, and three rounds fired from four muskets and three pistols. This quelled the Chinese, who retreated below, and the hatches were put over them. Three of the Chinese were found on the deck dead, and thrown over the side, two were shot and then jumped over, two jumped over through fear, two were shot while trying to get in at the gun-room ports, and went overboard, and one man died next day from wounds, and was thrown overboard—making ten in all. The American clipper *Witch of the Wave* was soon afterwards fallen in with, and kept company with the *Spartan* until they reached Singapore. A number of the Chinese were then taken into custody, and the case was inquired into by the sitting Magistrate, who has committed them for trial on a charge of piracy and murder.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl Spencer, the Earl Bruce, and a large number of other noblemen and gentlemen resident in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, have signed the following address, which will be presented to the Bishop Elect of Lincoln in the course of a few days:—

"To the Rev. John Jackson, Rector of the parish of St. James, Westminster.

"We, the undersigned parishioners of St. James's Westminster, desire to express our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the bishopric of Lincoln.

"The severance of our happy connexion by the removal of so able, so considerate, and so pains-taking a clergyman from the Rectory of St. James's cannot be other than a source of great regret to us, who have profited so largely by your pious and truly God-fearing administrations.

"We gratefully call to mind the manner in which you have labored among us in the promotion of every good work. The sick, the poor, the friendless, and the afflicted, could all tell how anxiously the rector cared for their wants and sufferings. The improved condition of our schools, baths and washhouses, improved dwellings for the industrious poor, evening classes, literary institutions—these and the like, all tending to elevate the character of the people committed to your charge, bear witness, where words cannot express, how devotedly and how judiciously your duties have been discharged.

"While, however, we deplore our private loss, we feel that, as Englishmen and as citizens, we have, in the midst of our sorrow, much cause for gratitude that it has pleased God to direct the attention of our rulers to your eminent qualifications: and we entertain the conscientious belief that your elevation to the see of Lincoln, will under divine guidance, be a national benefit.

"The clear judgement and unwearied exertion which have distinguished the discharge of your parochial labours furnish convincing proof that the great and onerous duties devolving upon you, in the solemn character of a bishop, will be fully and worthily fulfilled; while by your appointment we have the fullest assurance that the faith committed to us by our fathers will,

in those trying times, be jealously watched over and preserved, that you will faithfully and diligently banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine which may be contrary to God's word, and thus endeavour to heal the unhappy divisions which have afflicted the Church.

"That your health and strength may, under God's providence, be long preserved, and that you may be continually guided by His Holy Spirit in the discharge of the responsible duties of your office, will be the constant and heartfelt prayer of your grateful and affectionate friends and parishioners."

THE BOWYER BIBLE.—The celebrated "Bowyer Bible," said to be the most extensively illustrated volume ever formed, and which was won by a subscriber of one guinea to Mrs. Parkes's four thousand guinea lottery, has since been sold by auction for £405.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TRUTH OF SCRIPTURE are constantly being collected by travellers in distant lands. The narrative of the gallant but unfortunate Richardson to Central Africa has just been given to an expectant and now gratified public. While Richardson was sojourning with his colleague (also now deceased), Dr. Overweg, at Tintalous, the residence of the Sultan En-Noor, they witnessed some very interesting natural phenomena. Among others was the following:—"About four o'clock in the afternoon there was a cry in the encampment—'El wady jace!' 'The wady is coming.' Going out to look, I saw a broad white sheet of foam advancing from the south between the trees of the valley. In ten minutes after a river of water came pouring along, and spread all around us, converting the place of our encampment into an isle of the valley. The current in its deepest part was very powerful, capable of carrying away sheep and cattle, and of uprooting trees. This is one of the most interesting phenomena I have witnessed during my present tour in Africa. The scene, indeed, was perfectly African. Rain had been observed falling in the south; black clouds and darkness covered that zone of the heavens, and an hour afterwards came pouring down this river of water into the parched-up valley.—This incident of Wady Tintaghoda explains the scriptural phrase 'rivers of water'; for here, indeed, was a river of water appearing in an instant and almost without notice." This will furnish matter for those who are accustomed to annotate their copies of Scripture.—*Ch. and State Gaz.*

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE is supposed to be less than one thousand millions—937,000,000. A French writer, alluding to the subject, says: "If all mankind were collected in one place, every four individuals occupying a square metr., the whole might be contained in a field ten mil. square. Thus, generally speaking, the population of a country might be packed, without much squeezing in its capital. But the mean idea this gives us of the number of the human race, is counterbalanced by its capability of extension. The New World is said to contain, of productive land, 4,000,000 square miles of middling quality, each capable of supporting 200 inhabitants and 6,000,000 of a better quality, each capable of supporting 500 persons.—According to this calculation, the population of the New World, as peace and civilization advance, may attain to 4,000,000. If we suppose the surface of the Old World to be double that of America (and notwithstanding the comparative poverty of the land, this calculation may be accepted, if we say nothing of Australia and the various archipelagoes), it would support 8,000,000; and thus the aggregate population of the entire globe might amount to 12,000,000,000, or twelve times the present number.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.—In Wales and many districts of the United Kingdom one coffin or shell serves for the whole of the parish poor, it being provided with a false bottom. The coffin is lowered into the grave: the bolts are drawn when the mourners have quitted the churchyard: the venerable coffin is drawn up again, and the corpse is then covered with earth, as though it were the carcase of a brute.

CONVERTS FROM ROMANISM.—The Bishop of Cashel returned to his palace, Waterford, on Saturday from Doon, having had service there on Good Friday in the large school-room, when a congregation of over four hundred were present, the greater part converts from the church of Rome. His Lordship preached in Waterford Cathedral on Sunday. He will hold the clerical meeting at the palace on Wednesday, 30th inst., preparatory to his leaving home the next week. His Lordship was quite satisfied with his visit to Doon, everything going on favourably in that interesting district.

THE MADIAX.—The following extract from a letter appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday:—"Francesco

and Rosa Madial have removed into quiet lodgings where, for the present, they are located, just as their friends think wisest and best. They are both so weak as to require nursing care, with much repose and no excitement. Even here, where there are comparatively few interested, they have been obliged to avoid every occasion of public notice. They have been twice or thrice to the French Protestant Church, but have been compelled to discontinue their attendance in consequence of the effect of their appearance in the midst of a large congregation. They are under the care of a judicious doctor, who has merely placed them under a certain regimen of diet, &c. Much as their friends would wish to see them in England, I am sure you will agree with me that their going there now is wholly out of the question. They must first recruit their strength, and allow time to lessen public observation. The blessing which abounded in prison continues to rest upon them."

IRELAND.

THE REFORMATION IN DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA.—The *Evening Mail* states that on Easter Sunday a Roman Catholic priest and four of the laity abjured the errors of Popery under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and subsequently received the Lord's Supper in St. Thomas's Church, Archedeacon Magee, &c. officiating. The rev. gentleman, who is respectably connected, is now under the care of the Priests' Protection Society.

The *Drogheda Conservative* says—"The Reformation movement still continues to agitate the community: every person of society in Drogheda is troubled from the lowest to the highest. Roman Catholics are fiercely stirred up because the Irish Church missionaries open their door and admit the lowest, poorest, and most degraded, in order to teach them the words of the holy writ, which are able to make wise unto salvation. Protestant society also is disturbed at the bitter spirit manifested by their Roman Catholic neighbours, who, instead of copying the example set before them, prefer deeds of violence to reason, mercy, and truth. Immediately after two o'clock groups of boys collected round the mission house on Sunday last, threatening the teachers and scholars as they were entering: some were severely kicked and many were afraid to venture to come in. At four o'clock an immense multitude assembled, when the whole force of the constabulary, amounting to about one hundred and forty-three men, were marched into Fair-street. The crowd kept hooting, shouting, calling names, and groaning in the most discordant manner at the sight of either teachers or scholars. It took the utmost efforts of the police to keep them from surrounding the premises and tearing down the house. The mayor, Mr. Jordan, Mr. McNamara, Mr. Neany of the *Aryus*, afforded every protection possible to the children when the school broke up: some adults, however, were followed by the mobs to their own abodes, their doors battered, their windows broken, and themselves kicked and beat: their places where they lodged were threatened to be burned to the ground. All the adults coming to the school are now marked as black sheep: every means is taken to injure them: if they are beggars they are driven from the doors, and if they are earning anything they are turned off by their employers. The reign of terror is universally adopted against these unfortunates, in order to hinder them from hearing the words of Christ and His apostles."

LETTER FROM ABD-EL-KADER.—The following letter to the Marquis of Londonderry has been published: Broussa, February 29, 1853.

Praise be to the only God.—To His Lordship the Magnificent, the highly Exalted, the man of heart, the Key of happy issues, before whom misfortune flees, the General Vane Londonderry, the Irishman: health to you and to your spouse, not less gracious than noble.—We have arrived at Broussa in health and happiness.—Never can we forget you and your friendship, so much the more precious to us as you are a man of honour, doing good to all men; because, likewise, you have treated us with compassion; and thirdly, because you are allied by an ancient friendship to our well-beloved, and our benefactor, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. We thank you always. Receive this sincere expression of our acknowledgements. May we not be lost to your recollection! Write to us—The greeting of

ABD-EL-KADER, BEN-MAHMI-DODIN.

February 29, 1853.
Lord Londonderry, addressing the "most illustrious, heroic, and noble chieftain," reciprocates, for himself and spouse, the feelings of delight and exultation felt by the emir on regaining liberty. He concludes pathetically:—"If, unhappily, we should not meet in this world, at least this 'Man of Heart and of Honour' will always remain devoted to the good cause, and to the Emir Abd-el-Kader."