THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 7, 1844.

The Royal Mail steamer *Caledonia*, with the 24 May Mail, arrived at Halifax on the 30th, in 10½ days from Liverpool. The Mail arrived here on Monday. We copy below, from our files of British papers, a summary of latest intelligence.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lecain, Major Freer, Capt. Berresford, Lieutenant Pollen, Veterinary surgeon Percival, and Rev. J. A. Shaw, came passengers in the steamer to Halifax; and 64 for Boston.

[*From Charles Willmer's News Letter.*]

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The legal arguments, which had occupied the whole week on the motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the Crown from the Irish Attorney General.

Mr. Whiteside then rose and claimed the right of reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney General, contrary to arrangement.

The Attorney General decidedly objected; but the court, speaking through Judge Burton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday not a syllable was said on the subject either by the judges or the the counsel on one side or the other.

On Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, the judges, who had been nearly two hours in consultation, entered the court, wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very earnest discussion. All the law officers of the crown, with some of the counsel for the defence, and two of the traversers, Messrs. Steele and Tierney, were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said—" Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you, that the court find they cannot give judgment in the case until next term." "The case," of course, was understood to mean that of " The Queen v. O'Connell and others." The Attorney General dropped into his seat, and in a few moments the court was comparatively empty.

The ready facility of the judges has had the natural effect of inviting further dilatory experiments; a variance, it appears, has been discovered between the verdict as returned by the jury and the entry of it upon the *postea*. This is a matter which, in Westminster Hall, would not occupy five minutes. The error, if error there be, is the error of the officer of the court, which Lord Denman would order, as a matter of course, to be amended upon a single suggestion; but Heaven only knows to how many months' delay, and to how many thick *octavo* volumes of speeches, the crotchet may give occasion in Dublin.

Trinity term commences on the 22d instant, and ends on the 12th June. If the decision on the new trial question be against the defendants, then comes the motion for an arrest of judgment, which may occupy the whole of the ensuing term. If not there is the writ of error, which will afford materials for another month's speechifying.

[*From the Liverpool Mail, May 18.*]

We take the following choice specimen of American " smartness" from a Dublin paper—the *Nation* :—

" It is a sad reflection that the disgraceful dishonesty of American traders is bringing popular government into disrepute throughout Europe. 'Tho' the practice has its root elsewhere, it will be charged upon republicanism: and if some great moralist does not arise to bring the people back to the knowledge of love and virtue, the social offences of the Americans will retard the progress of freedom more than the excesses of the first French revolution.—A ludicrous instance of this bad faith has just fallen within our own knowledge. An American newsagent, who sent a flourishing order for *Nations* during the late excitement, received them, sold them, put the money in his pocket, and in reply to the usual application for payment sent us an account for freight, porterage, &c., bringing us in his debtor! And, unfortunately, no one is astonished at this, something like it has happened so often. We tremble for the fate of a country that perils its character for honesty. The good faith of England, in pecuniary transactions, has sustained it in all difficulties. Had it been as dishonest as tyrannical it would have perished long ago."

Our contemporary is properly enough indignant at being thus defrauded, but what is curious, he appears to be surprised. If he had any experience of trading morality in the United States, he would not have evinced the latter feeling. It pervades, it animates, it is a part of the ruling passion of the people of that republic. It is an omnipresence of republicanism. In no other country in the world having the slightest pretensions to civilisation, would any man, guilty of such base practices, be tolerated in decent society for a single minute after the fact become known. In Europe he would be shunned, hooted, detested. He would hardly find a companion among a brotherhood of pickpockets in England. He would be branded as a swindler, and his custom declined in a common beer shop.

But how is such a cheat received and treated in the republic of the United States? He is applauded; he is styled an " uncommon *smart* man," one of the " most remarkable men in that line in our city." A trick of this kind practised upon an Englishman is sure to be extolled, to win popularity, to gain tavern acquaintances, to excite roars of mirth, and in fact is calculated to qualify the performer for a seat in the House of Representatives.

Our Irish contemporary does not relish such practical expensive jokes; nor do we; but we are more accustomed to them in these parts, and have long since ceased to fret or fume at any act of dishonesty committed in America. But he is differently situated. He may think it superlatively dishonest in a citizen, a sympathiser no doubt, defrauding the proprietor of a repeal journal. Bless him! he does not know what he is talking about. A thorough-paced trading and smart yankee would rob his father, and if accused, would impute the felony to his mother, rather than surrender the plunder. Why, then, should he evince any peculiar tenderness towards an Irish relation, a repeal patriot, a democrat, and a Roman Catholic? These feelings do not appertain to his constitution. They have no place in his mind. They are uncongenial with his notions of thrift, for they interpose, as an American *Hotspur* might say, " between the wind and his *dollars*."

But our clever contemporary of the *Nation*, in making this exposure, fails in doing justice to himself and the public. By his own confession he has been cheated in a barefaced and disgraceful way. There can be no question of that. So was the Rev. Sydney Smith; so have thousands of simple and confiding persons in this land, many of whom have been totally ruined, and many more or less able to sustain the loss than the reverend and witty canon of St. Paul's. The latter exposed the rogues—he did not name them, for they were a legion, but he pointed to their whereabouts, so that there could be no mistake. But the case of the Dublin journalist is an individual one. Why, then, is his name not published. We desire to know whether he be not a citizen who takes a deep interest in the Irish repeal question—whether he be not a leading sympathiser—whether he be not one of those patriots who subscribe, or at least collect, money for Mr. O'Connell. If our contemporary remain mute on this point, almost all his intelligent readers will draw conclusions unfavorable, we fear, to his *own* honesty. We do not say that these would be *just* conclusions, but such is human nature.

In the Commons, Sir Robert Peel, in a statement that occupied three hours in delivery, announced the anxiously expected intentions of the government with respect to the Bank of England and banking generally, in England and Wales.—The leading features of his proposed measure are that the Bank of England is to retain its present privileges, [but to be divided into two distinct departments, the one of issue, the other banking; the latter to be free and uncontrolled, but the issue department to be based on public securities to the amount of £14 000,000, beyond which the bank is not to increase its circulation, unless it has the consent of three members of the government, all profit in that increased issue to be transferred to the state. In addition to this, the bank is to publish weekly accounts of the notes in circulation, the quantity of bullion, and the extent of fluctuation. In regard to other banks, the business of banking, as in the Bank of England, is to be free and open to competition; the business of issue to be controlled. No new banks of issue are to be constituted; but those now existing are to retain their privileges, subject to a restriction of their circulation to a fixed amount and to the periodical publication, not only their liabilities, but also of the names of all their partners, so that the public may know who are responsible. No new joint-stock bank can be constituted without the sanction of government, and provision is made for registration, for a regular audit of accounts, and other matters.

The Navy.—Portsmouth, May 17.—Mr. William Peel, third son of the Premier, and mate of the Excellent, has been appointed Lieutenant, after having gone through the course of instruction given in that ship, and passed the probationary examination, with a degree of credit before unheard of; *nine hundred and ten* is the number which marks the utmost *possible* proficiency in gunning, and Mr. Peel obtained *nine hundred and eight*; 270 is the highest number for navigation, and he obtained 260; 14 months is the time allotted for the course—it never was before accomplished under nine months—Mr. Peel passed his examination in five months and four days.

Portsmouth, May 5.—The Victoria and Albert yacht had her boilers removed on Friday by means of the masting sheers. Each boiler weighed thirty-five tons. She will have new tubular boilers in lieu of those removed.

THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS.—The contemplated measure of giving up the royal buckhounds is one which seems to meet with general approbation, and will probably not be opposed, unless by a few interested individuals. In fact, if the very great expense of that establishment be considered, and if also it be taken into account the dissatisfaction expressed by all classes of the sportsmen which in former times used to avail themselves of hunting with the royal staghounds, the grumbling at the opposition of many of the landowners and farmers on whose ground they hunt—all these things taken into consideration, there is no part of the royal establishment which can be so properly dispensed with—Also, let it be remembered that Prince Albert never thinks of hunting with the staghounds, the harriers affording better sport. With all the economy now taking place in the royal household, it is understood that the annual saving will not amount to much more than £20,000, whereas the buckhounds (it may appear to some incredible to say) cost not much less than half the sum. There is an allowance of £5,000 for keeping the hounds and horses alone—£2,000 to the master—besides all the expenses of keeping up the kennel, stable, deerpark, &c.—*Court Journal.*

THE ARMY.—It is stated that Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. &c., Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, has received her Majesty's commands to proceed to St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of escorting his Imperial Majesty to England.

No more drafts will be embarked for the 16th Lancers and 3d Buffs, as these regiments are in orders to return from India by the end of the year.

Henry Seymour, a private of the 60th Rifles, quartered in Kilkenny, was drowned while bathing with two of his comrades at Sheestown, three miles from that city. Deceased had only enlisted about 3 months, and was the son of a commissioned officer filling a high station in the army.

52d Regiment.—Lieut. J. H. F. Stewart, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburne, who exchanges.

Major General Lord Saltoun, the late commander of the forces in China, is daily expected to arrive at his mansion in Great Cumberland place, via the overland route, from Hong Kong, where Major General D'Aguilar, C. B, has assumed command.

We learn that Sir Henry Hardinge will depart for India as soon as his private affairs will admit; and most likely he will have embarked with his family by the second week in the ensuing month.—Sir Henry's appointment will cause a vacancy for the borough of Launceston.—*Morning Herald.*

It is rumoured this morning, that Sir George Clerk, will probably succeed Sir Henry Hardinge as Secretary at War.

DANIEL O'CONNELL A BENEDICT.—There is a rumour afloat to day which, it is stated, has caused considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the immediate connections of Mr. Daniel O'Connel. It is according to this report credibly believed that the hon. and learned gentleman is about to reenter the holy bonds of wedlock with the sister of a distinguished member of Trinity College, and, moreover a staunch follower of the tenets of the Church of England.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times.*

Extraordinary Atmospheric Phenomenon.—An esteemed correspondent informs us that on Monday week, the 29th ult., distant thunder was heard in the neighbourhood of Kileter, at a quarter past five in the afternoon. About four minutes after this, a strange looking small cloud was seen to sail along from the south east which attracted great attention from its unusual appearance. In a moment it seemed to burst, and volumes of smoke to issue from it, followed instantaneously by a very extraordinary noise, somewhat resembling the rattling of carts on a newly made road. It was soon ascertained that a number of grobities or air stones, were discharged from the cloud, which came to the ground with great violence, but providentisily without doing any harm. One small stone was picked up about 200 yards to the south of Derg Lodge, the property of Sir Robt. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., four miles from Castlederg. Another that could not be less than 10 or 12 inches in diameter, had it remained whole, was found about a quarter of a mile to the south of the same place, within a very short distance of men engaged in field labour. It is believed also that many fell in the newly turned up ground, which have not yet been found. The surface of these stones are black, evidently the effect of fire, and resembling the dross of a forge; the interior is light and porous and very like pale limestone or casaub.—*Derry Standard.*

MR HUME, in the House of Commons in a speech of some length, moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of Ireland and to the interests of the united kingdom, to abolish the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Dreadful Accident—One Hundred Lives Lost—A most dreadful accident occurred yesterday in a colliery near Llanelly. It appears that between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the engine in the Penbwlchgwyn colliery about two miles from Llanelly, caught fire. After a short time the engine with a tremendous crash fell into the pit. All attempts to put out the flames were vain. Exertions to extricate the sufferers were used incessantly, but at eight o'clock last night not one of them were got out of the pit. It is much to be feared, therefore, that every soul has perished.—*Welsh paper.*

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the judges are unanimous in declining to grant the motion for a new trial, as against the parties convicted, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that Mr. Justice Crampton stands alone, and upon some minor point, with respect to that individual.

The whole banking capital paid up in Ireland is only £1 600,000, deducting the capital of the Bank of Ireland, all lent to Government. The whole available banking means of Ireland is :—Average circulation, £5,500,000; deposits, £6,000,000, and paid up capital, including the whole capital of the Bank of Ireland, £4,230,000, making a total of £15,730,000.

The number of private banks registered in Ireland in 1820 was 22, which by the crash of 1825-6 were diminished to eight. The first joint-stock bank established, exclusive of the bank of Ireland, was in 1825, and at the present time the numbers registered are respectively four private and twelve joint stock banks, only seven of which are banks of issue.

CONVERSIONS FROM ROMANISM.

Public Renunciation of Popery by the Rev. S. Frost.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Solomon Frost and two other respectable men publicly and solemnly renounced the apostacy of Rome in St. Audoen's Church, received the Holy Communion, and afterwards signed the parchment roll for the subscription of converts, in the vestry. The Rev. T. Scott preached on the occasion from the 53d verse of the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel. When Mr. Frost was officiating as a Romish priest, he had the curiosity to break and crush the *consecrated* wafer to see if there was any change in its substance; and perceiving that it was exactly the same as before consecration, he consequently doubted, and finally abandoned the doctrine of transubstantiation; and at length, on Sunday last, came out and separated for ever from all the abominations of *Papal* Babylon. Mr. Frost has been for upwards of *ten years* a priest of the Church of Rome, and was for some years of that time a faithful and devoted servant to her cause; he is a young man of no ordinary intellect and attainments. His character is unblemished and unexceptionable, and the testimonials from his late bishop and parish priest are highly satisfactory and laudable.—*Dublin Statesman, May 6.*

Extraordinary Feat in Driving.—On Friday, Mr. Emidt, of Astley's for a wager of 100 sovereigns, drove no less than 28 horses in hand, to and from Greenwich, in one hour and a half, remaining half an hour at Greenwich. The van was filled with musicians, who played several airs *en route*.—*London Standard.*

Temperance ships.—The Board of Customs has just issued a general order, by which masters of vessels, who have adopted temperance principles, are allowed, upon their waving all right to any allowance of spirits, to ship brandy for medicinal purposes, duty free, in the proportion of one tenth of the total quantity of brandy and other spirits to which they would be entitled as *stores*, according to the complement of the crew, and the duration of the voyage; and also to ship such brandy in stone jars, provided the whole quantity required be contained in one pack age.

Man v. Horse.—A match of a novel character is to come off at Monmouth on the 20th inst., Mountjoy, the celebrated pedestrian, has undertaken to walk a greater distance in six successive days, than a horse to be provided by Mr. W. Newman, of Bell Inn. The match is for £50.—*Bristol paper.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, is the son the late Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, Durham, and was born in 1785. His mother was a daughter of James Best, Esq., of the same county, and he is brother to the late Baronet, the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, whose son succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1836. At an early age he evinced a strong disposition for a military life, and he was therefore educated with much care for the noble profession in which he soon and so greatly distinguished himself. His valuable services in Spain and Portugal are repeatedly the subject of warm commendation in the despatches of his illustrious commander; and at the momentous crisis in European affairs when the Prince of Orange proposed levying a large body of troops, it was to Captain Hardinge that Lord Wellington recommended his Royal Highness to apply for counsel and assistance. Sir Henry was present in person at the following actions or battles, at each of which he more or less distinguished himself, receiving severe wounds:—Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; he was also at Waterloo, and at the terrific engagement at Ligny he lost his left arm, for which he receives a pension of £330. For his services in the Peninsula he was rewarded with a cross and five clasps, and from 1809 till 1813 he was Deputy Quartermaster General of the Portuguese army. He has likewise received several foreign orders. In 1827 he married the sixth daughter of the first Marquess of Londonderry, relict of John James, Esq., and the mother of the present Sir W. James, Bart, M. P. In 1823 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, which office he continued to fill until 1828, when he was made Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to the important post of Secretary for Ireland, which he resigned at the dissolution of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and in 1834, during the brief Administration of Sir Robert Peel, he was again selected to fill that office. On the accession of the Conservatives to power in 1841 he was re-appointed Secretary at War. Sir Henry Hardinge became a Lieutenant General in the army November, 1841, and obtained the Colonelcy of the 57th Foot in 1833. He has represented several boroughs in Parliament, but has sat for Launceston since 1832. He is known to have long enjoyed the intimate personal friendship and and esteem of the Duke of Wellington.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bishop Field has addressed the following letter to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and other contributors to the Fund for Ecclesiastical Purposes in Newfoundland :—

FRIENDS AND BRETHERN,—With respectful and grateful acknowledgement of your liberality, and earnest prayers that it may be twice blest—may bless those who give, and those who receive—I set desirous of submitting to you a short statement of some chief purposes to which the fund may, I trust, be most properly and profitably applied, and of exhibiting, at the same time, the particular wants of my Diocese.

Let me state, by way of preface, that Newfoundland itself is larger than Ireland; and that the islands of Bermuda, situated in the south, at the distance of from eight to fourteen days' sail, are still part of the Diocese. The population of Newfoundland is widely scattered round the coast, almost entirely occupied in fisheries, and very poor; money, in many parts, is scarcely known, all commerce being carried on by barter; even the payment for the schooling of children is often made in fish. The numbers by the last return exceeded 80,000; and of these, not one half are members of our communion; many, it is said, have fallen away to the Romanists, through default of the ministrations of our Church.

All the churches of the island, with one exception, and that not in the capital, are of wood. The residences of the clergy are of the same frail material. In no country, it is said, are the trials and privations of the missionaries greater; yet nowhere are their services more joyfully welcomed, or, if we may presume so to judge, more eminently blessed. The reports of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel furnish authentic and most affecting accounts of the desires and entreaties of the poor settlers to be provided with Schools and Churches; and show that they are ready, according to the ability werewith God blesses them, to contribute both to their erection and support. Hitherto, alas! or till within a very few years, many, and these, be it remembered, descended from Christian parents, or sent forth from a christian country, have lived and *died* without enjoying any of the means of grace, or ordinances of religion; nay, without seeing the face of a Clergyman.

Nothing has yet been attempted, and little, it is feared, can ever be affected, in the cultivation of the soil. In addition to the difficulties arising from the rocky and marshy nature of the country, the whole population is employed, during the short summer, in the fisheries. Nothing therefore, has yet been gained from the land—nothing even for the mere maintenance of the settlers themselves; and of course, nothing for the erection of schools and churches, or for the support of teachers and ministers. Permanent endowments, except in the towns, there can be none; and present provision is almost as difficult and rare. Such is the condition of the poorer settlers. With regard to the more wealthy inhabitants, these do not, as in most other colonies, remain in the island; but, having enriched themselves and their families, return to their native country; when their connection with, and too often, it may be feared, their interest in, the colony ceases. Here, again, one of the common sources of present provision for churches and schools, if not of the endowments and bequests, entirely fails.—These are not mentioned as matters of reproach or of complaint, but as peculiar, and, it is feared, permanent disadvantages of this country and colony, and demanding peculiar sympathy and succour.

1. The first and most pressing want and purpose for which funds are required, is the erection of a Cathedral. I call this the most pressing want of the diocese at the present moment—not so much as desiring a costly and beautiful house for the daily worship of Almighty God—however much I may and do desire it,—as knowing both that the present Parish Church, which is built only of wood, is falling into decay, and is quite unfit and insufficient for the congregation, and that the foundation-stone of a new edifice, to serve for Parish and Cathedral, has been already laid, the abandonment or long interruption of which would be a disgrace and calamity hardly to be repaired.

2. There is no residence belonging to or provided for the Bishop. The late Bishop rented a wooden house in St. John's for £100, a very serious charge on his small income. It is, therefore, much to be desired, that some house should be commenced, not merely or chiefly for the Bishop's own accommodation, but for the various purposes to which such a residence, with chapel, common hall, and library, might be made available. An eligible piece of ground has been promised for the purpose, if funds can be provided to build. Plans for such buildings on a small and simple scale would be very acceptable.

3. In connection with Episcopal College, a Library of Theological and Classical works will be very important, and indeed, is almost indispensible. Nothing of the kind has been hitherto attempted.—An institution was begun, under the auspices of the late Bishop, for the instruction of a few candidates for the ministry; but neither there nor elsewhere in the island is there any tolerable library of theology. Contributions for this most necessary object will be thankfully received, whether of money or books; and it is suggested that in many libraries, both public and private, there may be duplicates of old works which might easily be spared, and would prove a most valuable acquisition in Newfoundland.

4. The Visitations and journeys of the Bishop are nearly all made by sea. "Our roads," said the late Bishop, "are all on the high seas." The Bermudas lie at least 1,000 miles from the nearest part of Newfoundland; and in Newfoundland itself, the settlers are all on the coast, scattered and dispersed here and there, in small villages, or a few fishing huts, which can only be approached by sea. For visiting these, whether for the more solemn purposes of Consecration or Confirmation, or for ordinary pastoral intercourse and supervision, it is quite necessary that the Bishop should be provided with a sloop or yacht. The late Bishop represented, in strong terms, the difficulties and disappointments which he suffered for want of such accommodation. In a letter written towards the end of 1842, he says, "the difficulties that await me are heavy and miserable thing. * * * To traverse 1,200 miles of the most stormy and dangerous seas in the known world I have no facilities afforded me. In these visitations an open boat must frequently be my transport, and a fisherman's hut my lodging."

In addition to the use of such a vessel in the periodical or occasional visits of the Bishop, which it is obviously desirable he should be able to make at the seasons most convenient to the parties concerned in them, very great good might be effected by fitting up the yacht for the purpose of Divine Service, so that the scattered settlers on the coast might be invited, in turn, to attend and participate of the different ordinances of religion at the hands of a chaplain or missionary, when the vessel is not engaged for the bishop's special purposes. In Archdeacon Wix's affecting journal, mention is made of "floating grog-shops" as the great curse of the country; surely a floating chapel might be provided and maintained to counteract, under the divine blessing, some of these miseries. It is supposed that steamers, or private yachts, are sometimes disposed of at a great reduction of the original cost, which might be easily adpated to those sacred and merciful purposes.

5. The last and greatest want is one which we might suppose would most easily of all be supplied; the want of men ready to spend and to be spent in their Master's service. At the present moment two stations of importance are wholly unoccupied, while others of immense extent, and numerous population, have only the services of a single deacon. All the present missionaries, more or less, are dependent, and most of them entirely so, upon the bounty of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and the schools are maintained, in greatest part, by the Newfoundland School Society. But, in addition to supplying these deserted and desolate stations with spiritually minded men, determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and Him crucified, it is considered of the greatest importance to form a college or chapter of clergy about the bishop, in the capital of the island; who residing with or near him, and having, as nearly as possible, things in common, might conduct the daily services of the Cathedral Church in a decent and edifying manner; might see to the erection of sacred edifices in various parts of the island; might superintend the education of the younger members of the Church, both rich and poor; might exercise and exhibit a religious and self-denying course of life, such as the present condition of the church in that island seems not only to justify, but imperatively to require. Is it too much to hope, or too bold to ask that some of the church's wealthy and well-gifted sons should give, in this sacred cause, not only their substance but their ownselves, unto the Lord, and unto us by the will of God? With the counsel and co-operation of such men, with, and among whom, I am desirous to live in the strictest and closest bonds of Christian friendship, striving together for the faith of the gospel, we surely expect a large measure of grace and blessing, both in our own souls, and on the great work committed to our care.

I am desirous of receiving applications from the persons like minded, and shall be ready to explain, as far as possible, the rule and manner of life which I propose for myself and for those who will come with me to the work.

Commending myself to your prayers, and these purposes to your consideration and Christian benevolence, and wishing you all good guidance, enlightenment, and peace—I am, friends and brethern, your faithful brother and servant in Christ,

EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND.

MURDER AND ROBBERY OF ARMS.

(*From a Correspondent of the Dublin Packet.*)

On Sunday last, the 5th of May, a most horrid murder was perpetrated in the parish of Cloone, county of Leitrim, by a gang of assassins, during the time of Divine service. In consequence of the illness of his wife, Mr. Thomas Nash, a respectable Protestant, was obliged to remain at home, contrary to his custom of attending church; and at miday he was surprised by an armed party entering his house and demanding his fire-arms. The gallant fellow resisted the demand of the lawless ruffians with noble determination, which cannot be too highly commended; but grevious to relate, he fell in mortal combat with his assailants. His poor wife crept from her bed of sickness, and with his sister Mrs. Brown assisted in the struggle against the assassins, one of whom struck Mrs. Nash upon the head with a pistol, and another at the same moment, darted a sword through the body of Mr. Nash. Mrs. Nash (as we learn) exclaimed, "I am murdered!" her husband responded "I am gone," and almost instantly breathed his last. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased on Tuesday by Lord Clements, John Veevers, Esq., R.M., and A. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.; but nothing calculated to lead to the discovery of the blood-stained monsters has been elicted.

(*From the Cork Constitution, of 14th May*)

PAPERS of the most opposite politics unite in commending the Banking propositions which the Premier has submitted to the House. We gave some evidence of this on Saturday, but the more the propositions are considered, the more do they grow in favour with the men who may be supposed best capable of pronouncing on their probable operation. The writer of the "City Article" of Thursday's *Times* says :—

" Sufficient time has now elapsed to allow the city traders and capitalists to form a judgment upon the new project relative to banking affairs, which is viewed as the most important measure of the kind since Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1819. Taken as a whole, *it is pronounced to be deserving of the greatest praise;* and it is freely admitted that all the previous recommendations and plans of the select and other banking committees *sink into comparative insignificance*, when compared with the change that is likely to take place when these views are fully carried out.

" The new measure appears to city observers not only judicious in itself, but remarkably well-timed. The amount of gold is now about £16,500,000, and notes to the extent are therefore already based upon the precious metals, so that the transfer of the stock of bullion to the issuing department will form a basis on which this amount will issue and be circulated; to which amount also the currency will be really metallic, although possessing the facilities, so far as easy transport and freedom from wear are concerned, of a paper currency. The remainder of the notes in circulation is about £4 500,000, and to this must be added the deposits amounting to about £13,000,000, and forming a total of about £17,500,000 liabilities which are based on securities of different kinds now in the hands of the Bank. Of this amount £11,000,000 is now provided for by the new plan against the Government debt, and the Bank will have the power to issue £3 000,000 more against Exchequer Bills or other public securities they may now hold. This forms the total issue allowed of £14,000,000, which deducted from the total liabilities not covered by the bullion, leaves £3,500,000, which is about the amount of the 'rest,' or real surplus capital. Hence nothing can be imagined more easy than the transition will be into the new state of things. It follows, that whatever alteration may eventually take place in the total circulation must proceed from the demands of the public. The state of trade, therefore, and the importation or exportation of the precious metals will in future govern the amount of money, and not as has too frequently happened of late years, the artificial abundance or scarcity of money influence trade and prices.

" The only point against which anything like censure has been directed as liable to be abused in practice is the appropriation to the Government of any further profit to be derived from any extension of the currency, and some would have preferred limiting the paper circulation at once to a fixed amount, leaving the public, by the importation of gold, to provide any increase which may be required. The new branch of a bank of deposit certainly offers admirable facilities for this purpose, for the moment that money in the shape of bullion or coin becomes redundant it can immediately be converted into deposits. In connexion with this part of the subject it is felt to be extremely desirable that the department which issues notes against the payment of gold should still retain the custom now adopted by the Bank of England of being a constant buyer of bullion at a fixed price, which remunerates the charge of coinage, for by this means this branch will become, to the full meaning of the term, a bank of deposit. The holder of bullion will then have the power of obtaining an immediate value for his gold, without the delay and trouble of first going to the Mint, and the difference of price will be compensated by the promptness of the return. In this manner we will become of no importance to what extent the issue of notes is carried, as they will all be based on bullion which has already paid the cost of coinage, and may therefore at any time be issued as coin without the slightest expense."

The *Morning Chronicle*, which would fain despair of any good thing from the Treasury Benches so long as they are occupied by Tories, is obliged to confess its admiration of *this* measure of the Minister. To the ability with which it has been constructed, the labour employed in maturing it, the intimacy with the minute details, the most sensitive vibrations of the immense monetary and mercantile concerns of the country evident in every part—to these the *Chronicle* bears witness with a degree of liberality which nothing but a conviction of the impossibility of "picking a hole" in it could have induced the Whig Oracle to indulge in. Of its acceptability it says :—

" The measure of Sir Robert Peel for the reform as it may be called of the Bank of England, and the regulation of the currency, has met with a more generally favourable reception than could have been reasonably expected, considering the magnitude and variety of the interests which it will affect."

Then as to its merits, after applauding the principle which Sir ROBERT laid down as the basis of the project :—

" Sir Robert Peel has framed a measure of a cast *eminently statesmanlike.* It is is bold and comprehensive, and at the same time the praise of great caution cannot be denied it. It will make a great change *with less friction or disturbance of the established system at the outset than anticedently could have been thought possible.*"

After sketching the intended changes, the *Chronicle* adds :—

"Such are the great outlines of the scheme for the management of the currency. To the advantageous bargain with the Bank, and the additional banking facilities to be given to the joint stock banks, we need not at present advert; but the propositions we have described, considered as parts of a whole, display *a firm and masterly grasp of the leading principle, and very great sagacity in applying it to the actual position of the country.*"

PARIS, APRIL 30.—The Parisians for some days past have been in a state bordering on frenzy; all is bustle and confusion in Paris at this moment. At Court, the arrival of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (the mother of the Queen of England, for under this title only is she known,) at the Tuilleries is the grand event of the day. She was received (in person by the King) at the foot of the staircase, and welcomed with the utmost cordiality, and the whole Royal family are unremitting in their attentions to the illustrious visitor, vying with each other in their efforts to render her stay agreeable. We must turn from the fruitless task of endeavouring to give you an idea of this scene of confusion, to an account of the toilettes prepared for the *receptions* at the Palace. Amongst these, the dresses either in silk or saphire blue *rose de chine*, or peach colors with flounces; the tarlatanes embroidered in shaded silk or in gold and silver, formed in front in the shape of a scarf, are the most in vogue. The rage of revolutionising has extended even to the toilette, and few are the ladies now bold enough to wear a court train, or even a *robe en queue*, at the *receptions*, to the indignation of the old *aristocrates* and the grief of the silk vendors. Thursday a grand concert will be given at the palace, in honor of the Duchess of Kent, and all the remarkable and distinguished personages in Paris have been invited.—No one will be admitted except in uniform or court dress, with the exception of the Deputies, who have the singular privilege of dressing as they please. The most charming preparations in toilette are being made for this grand concert, above all in the way of *coiffure:* for the *mamas* and *chaperones* beautiful caps in blonde, trimmed with flowers; turbans in crape or tartalane, with gold ribbons; little dress hats, called *petit bords*, in crape or in paille de riz, trimmed with marabouts; and for the young ladies wreaths of flowers, and often merely a simple rose or a camelia to be placed on the side of the head; these wreaths are worn in all possible shapes and forms—some in the form of a cap, each lady choosing what best suits her face and complexion.

Shawls, particularly India shawls, now give place to scarfs in plaid or striped silks, or in brocaded material with Indian or Turkish patterns. Shawls with rich patterns are now made in material of exquisite lightness, and are far preferable to the *broches* shawls which were too heavy for a light toilette.—Our Parisian *coquettes* are adopting with great eagerness, a novelty in the form of a kind of *peignoire*, made in white cashmere, and embroidered in colored silk, and sometimes even in gold or silver, fastening in front with a *cordilière*. In this most coquettish costume the *femmes a la mode* now receive their visitors till five o'clock in the afternoon. I have also seen them made in embroidered muslin, lined in *cerise*, rose, blue, or lilac silk, and trimmed with lace. Bonnets in crape, tulle, or paille de riz, are universally worn by our *elegantes*. The shapes are very simple, and they are almost always trimmed with shaded ribbon.

THE REPEAL RENT ALREADY SPENT IN THE STATE TRIALS.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

DUBLIN, Monday, May 3.

Sir—Some have said that before October last the Repeal rent amounted to £60,000. Perhaps the safer way is to follow Lord Chesterfield's authority, and to believe only half of what we hear. Then say £30,000; but whatever it was it was lodged in the Government securities in the sole name of Daniel O'Connell. This fact is notorious, and can be proved by reference to the funds, and to the stockbroker who invested that sum, whatever it might have been, in the sole name of Daniel O'Connell. If there were one honest man in the Repeal Association whose fears had not completely prostrated his honesty would he not have protested against the investment of the people's money in the name of any one individual, however opulent, because on his death it would be the property of his executors; but suppose such individual to have been long known to have been in embarrassed circumstances, it was in such a case doubly criminal. If Mr. O'Connell died to morrow—if general report speaks true—he would die in debt, and the peoples' money would become the property of his creditors. This one fact would be, in itself, abundant evidence to prove the trustworthy fidelity with which the Repeal Association have answered the generous confidence so blindly placed in them by the poor Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland. This, in itself, would afford abundant matter for indignant commentary. But I am spared all this. The people's money is all drawn out. Whatever the thousands were Daniel O'Connell has expended all: not one penny left in the till.

Mr. O'Connell, with the wisdom of the serpent, resorted at once to the best energies and talents of the Irish bar; and the very men he would have denounced as ultra-Orangemen upon any other occasion, he retained to defend the Popish repealers.—His confidence was not misplaced. With a high sense of honor, the Conservative bar whom he retained have done their duty with an almost ultra zeal, and if they have gone much too far, the blame is not imputable to them, but to the high Court who heard them with patience, which would have been exemplary if it had not been so abused. The fees to the Conservative counsel were exorbitant. I have heard, and I believe it, that the leading counsel's retaining fee was three hundred guineas; several of the juniors got fifty guineas each; add to this refreshers every day from ten to five guineas, and the bill of costs from all the attorneys; and then let me ask the people, Did they subscribe the repeal rent, in order to lodge about £30,000 in the pockets of the Orange bar of Ireland?—I am sir, &c. B.

The New Governor-General of India.—Sir Henry Hardinge, it is stated, has determined upon proceeding to his government by the overland route.—His excellency will be conveyed by one of her Majesty's steamers to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindostan, which is to be detained at Suez until the 1st of July.

Such has been the prosperity of India since the close of the Afghan war, that the Treasury at Fort William is literally gorged with bullion, and government are preparing to pay off the debt incurred.—Cholera has, of late, been prevailing to some extent in Bombay. At the Bycullah schools, out of six cases five proved fatal. The most conspicuous are Mr. Patch, solicitor, and Mrs. Colonel Griffiths.

A Frankfort Journal states that the King of Prussia has ordered his ministers again to present a bill to the states for the modification of the penal code, and that it is intended to abolish corporal punishment.

On Saturday last Mr. Thesiger, the newly-appointed Solicitor General, was elected M. P. for Abingdon, without opposition, in the room of Mr. Duffield who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In this case also, the Leaguers felt unable to make a successful inroad upon the conservatism of the borough.

To a deputation from the city, which recently waited on Sir Robert Peel, with the view of inducing her Majesty's government to increase the amount of duty they have proposed to parliament to levy on foreign coffee, the right hon. baronet is understood to have given a firm but respectful refusal.

The prize money gained at Khelat has been granted to the captors, so that it is supposed the Hyderabad prize money will be similarly given. The officers taken prisoners in Affghanistan are to be indemnified for the loss of property on that occasion.

It is stated that Captain Robert Blucher Wood, of the 10th Royal Hussars, now private secretary to Sir Henry Hardinge, accompanies that excellent and distinguished officer in the same capacity to India. Captain A. W. F. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, (son of Lieutenant General Lord Fitzroy Somerset,) military secretary to Lord Ellenborough, is to occupy the same post on Sir Henry's personal staff as Governor General of India.

A covering of half an inch of charcoal dust spread over the soil and mixed with it before onion seed is sown, will be found a remedy for the grub and for mouldiness.

The quantity of chicory now annually used in this country as coffee is estimated at 6,000,000lbs., the loss to the revenue at £100,000, and the amount extracted from consumers who buy it as coffee at £500,000.

A " Latter Day Saint" preacher had a young man brought before the magistrates, at Birmingham, on Saturday, for an assault; but it appearing that the assault was committed in return for liberties taken by the 'saint' with the young man's sister, the complaint was dismissed with a reprimand.

Quebec, May 27.

The ship Glenlyon, Muirhead, on Tuesday, 14th May, lat. 45 33 N., long. 58 W., saw a considerable quantity of ice to leeward, distance about five miles; embedded in it was a vessel evidently in distress,—bore down upon her for the purpose of rendering assistance; coming up to her, she proved to be a Bark, apparently about 400 Tons, a total wreck, and abandoned; her bows seemed to be completely stove in up to the foremast, which was gone by the board; she was on her beam ends and waterlogged, her mainmast, main-topmast, main-top-gallant mast and royal mast were standing, main-topsail double reefed, and her reef tackles hauled out; one side of the main top gallantsail was furled, the other loose and hauled down to the cross-trees, as if to make a *Lee* for