

To the Editor of the Morning Herald. Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to ask Mr. O'Connell, or any other Roman Catholic, to give me a rational straightforward answer to the following very simple question?—If Popery is so mild and tolerant as you profess it to be, how comes it that the Italian subjects of the Pope are not allowed openly to profess Protestantism, or to build Protestant churches in the Roman States? Let all Protestants who may be informed by Mr. O'Connell, or any other Papist, that Popery is a tolerant religion, just on the argument short by this very simple and intelligible question.—I am, sir, your faithful servant.

A CONSTANT READER.

Official Intelligence.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

From the Morning Post.

It is our duty this day to make to the British people an announcement which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at the Court of Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld.

The august Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we ardently hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British crown, and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the illustrious lady by whom, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British crown is long, we trust, to be worn.

The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Coburg was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He is, therefore, three months and two days younger than her Majesty.

The father of this prince, Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, was born on the 2d of January, 1784; succeeded his father, Francis (the father also of the King of the Belgians), on the 9th of December, 1806; and married, first, Louisa, daughter of Augustus Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, who died on the 30th of August, 1831. The issue of this marriage was the Prince Ernest Augustus, now, together with his illustrious father, on a visit to the British Court, who was born on the 21st of June, 1818, and the Prince Albert Francis, the distinguished object of this notice, who was born, as above stated, on the 26th of August in the following year.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, the father of Prince Albert, contracted a second marriage on the 23d of December, 1832, with the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg, who was born on the 17th of December, 1792.

We understand that her Majesty will not be present at the prorogation of parliament; from which we infer the probability that the Queen's Speech may contain some allusion to the nuptial contract we have felt ourselves authorised to announce. Be this, however, as it may, we venture confidently to predict that this interesting and important subject will be brought under the notice of the British parliament early in the next session, and to intimate the probability that the next session of the British parliament will be accelerated for the purpose of its consideration.

It is gratifying to be enabled to state that the youthful prince who is about to acquire so strong a claim to the respect and affection of the British people, is acknowledged by all to whom he is personally known to possess the graces of person and manner, as well as the more valuable and lasting qualities of intellect and disposition, which are calculated to render the respect and affection of a virtuous and intelligent people an easy and a natural tribute.

We cannot conclude this announcement without a prayer, in which the whole British nation will fervently unite, that the royal union which is about to take place may be productive of happiness to our beloved Sovereign, of augmented dignity and security to her throne, and of honour and advantage to her people.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Archbishop of Canterbury took the opportunity of presenting a petition to bring under the notice of their lordships the inadequate provision made for the Church in all the British colonies—a neglect in which Great Britain is disgracefully distinguished from every other nation that has possessed such dependencies.

The evidences of this neglect will be found in the speech of the most reverend prelate, and with its melancholy consequences we are but too familiar.

We learn from the history of the Episcopal Church in the United States, that at the commencement of the revolutionary war, there were not in all the revolted provinces 100 clergymen of the Church of England, and 4,000,000 of people, were miserably provided for.—That neglect alone insured the loss of the colonies, and, untaught by the painful lesson, we nevertheless persist in precisely the same course.

It is only necessary to look to the map of Lower Canada, to see how differently the French Government bestowed upon this particular—more valuable property was small province than Great Britain has ever given to that Church of England in all her colonial possessions.—Hence the obstinate gallantry with which the Canadians defended their connection with France—hence their rooted resolution never to submit finally to their conquerors. Men who think the communication of religious knowledge of any importance, and know that the state which it recognises, to communicate it with any effect, certainly such men want no arguments to satisfy them that a great change in policy with reference to this matter is indispensable. They see that the provision for religious instruction in a thinly peopled country must be, relative to the number of inhabitants, much more rich than in a country where men are crowded together; for this plain reason, that a clergyman's exertions are limited in a great degree by the extent of ground over which they are to be prosecuted. In London, for example, a single clergyman can meet perhaps the religious necessities of 10,000 persons; but spread these 10,000 persons over Yorkshire, in equal proportions, and more than a twelfth of the number will scarcely ever have an opportunity of hearing his voice. The slender provision for religious instruction is little better than a mockery. If, however, the duty of communicating religious instruction, little argument will be necessary. There is another class, who, importance of religion, may, nevertheless, think the colonies worth preserving. Now, we ask men of this class seriously to consider by what other means, if not by raising the moral character of the colonists, and attaching

them in faith and habits to the metropolitan state, can the colonies be preserved? We suppose ourselves addressing a Liberal as indifferent or even as hostile to religion as Mr. Joseph Hume, though not quite prepared to go with that person the length of exhorting the colonists to "cast off the baneful domination of the mother country." We ask of such a man, are not the members of the Church of England at home distinguished by loyalty, which he may regard as absurd? and by an attachment to the institutions of the State, which he may consider prejudiced? Much, however, as he may dislike these things at home, he cannot be blind to the fact of their immense value in a colony. What else, indeed, can countervail the thousand temptations to separate, offered by supposed interest, by caprice, and by resentment for affronts, real or imaginary? Until we hear of this substitute for loyalty and for prejudice, in favour of established order, we must maintain the opinion that nothing but a large, a very large extension of patronage to the colonial churches can prevent all our colonies in succession following the example of the United States.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

From the St. James's Chronicle, 15th August.

The Bishop of London, in a speech of great earnestness and eloquence, moved, it will be seen, on Tuesday, in the House of Lords, for the production of various papers connected with idolatrous worship in India, in consequence of the dispatch of 1833 on this subject not having been carried into practice. That dispatch, which was signed by the Chairman and 13 directors of the East India Company, contains all the instructions necessary to the accomplishment of the object it had in view; but like every measure of the present government which holds out the slightest pledge of moral or religious improvement, has been allowed to remain inoperative.—Three years were permitted to elapse before any further steps were taken in the matter; when it was ascertained that the directors had only then sent out for the necessary information on the subject—a proof either of some insincerity, or the most culpable apathy, on their parts. Another dispatch, at the repeated instances of the Bishop of London and other of his Christian co-operators in this good work, was at length forwarded by the government; but was altogether so unsatisfactory, and so little in accordance with the previous instructions of Lord Glenelg, that it would have been far better that it had not been sent at all. It is thus, on almost every occasion in which the feelings of the Christian community of Great Britain are interested, the question is got rid of by her Majesty's ministers. They admit, acquiesce, promise, and eventually shuffle out of the affair without doing anything. The danger which had been anticipated from the proposed abolition of the Pilgrim-tax, and the refusal to allow British troops to take part in idolatrous processions, has been shown to be a mere chimaera. The experiment which had been tried with success in Bengal may be made with equal security in Madras and Bombay.

The scandal of requiring British troops to attend and assist at the most revolting ceremonies, has long been felt and acknowledged; yet when Sir Peregrine Maitland went out to take command of the troops at Madras, and found that no instructions had been given to dispense with the usual attendance of troops at idolatrous festivals, he was induced to tender his resignation. He was assured, in reply, that he had resigned under an erroneous impression, although his resignation was accepted; and he retired accordingly, not only from the command of the army at Madras, but from his seat in the Council. The production of the correspondence between this gallant officer and the Court of Directors, was of course opposed, as it would in all probability have shown that ministers were no more in earnest in their first unexpected dispatch, than they usually are when they affect a desire to promote the interests of Christianity in any part of the world. The Duke of Wellington defended the native soldiers of India from an insinuation in the speech of the right reverend prelate, and said that, although idolaters, they were good soldiers as could be found any where. No proof was, however, offered, that the withdrawal of the countenance afforded by Europeans to their idolatrous ceremonies would affect their efficiency. It is true that we cannot expect to convert 100,000,000 of idolaters; but we have no right to supply them with arguments calculated to impair their respect for our own sincerity. The Christian world is under deep obligations to the Bishop of London for his admirable speech on this occasion. He will, however, be sufficiently rewarded by the conviction that to his interposition we shall eventually stand indebted for the removal of this stain upon our Indian government.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

This noble vessel reached New York on Tuesday morning the 10th inst., after a tedious passage of seventeen days, having sailed from Bristol on the 24th of August. She encountered terrific weather during the voyage, having upon one occasion shipped a sea, which sprung three of the fore-castle beams, carried away the fore cabin sky-lights and companion way, and stove in the large Cook's Galley on the main deck. Five or six of the crew also were driven from the vessel by the violence of the gale, all more or less injured, and one with his collarbone broken; nevertheless, the gallant ship stood it bravely out, and as stated arrived safely in port on the seventeenth day. She brings twenty four days later intelligence than previous accounts, and on the whole of a more favourable character. The crops are much better than was expected, and there is now a fair promise of an average harvest in England, the weather having providentially cleared up in time to arrest it was hoped the injury of the previous rains. On the Continent, particularly in France, the grain harvest was mostly housed, and the crops remarkably good. In consequence the price of wheat was fluctuating and holders generally seemed disposed to sell. At Liverpool, on the 23d of August, a decline of 2d to 3d per 70lbs. on the previous rates had been partially established. Flour of all descriptions, English and Irish, was in little demand (though yet scarce) and hardly maintained their prices. Foreign was 1s per barrel cheaper.

Parliament was to be prorogued by her Majesty in person on the 28th of August, and we shall probably have the Royal Speech in a few days by the British Queen, which was to leave London on the 1st Instant.

Lord Normanby, it was currently reported, was about to be removed from the Colonial office, and would be succeeded by Lord John Russell, or Mr. Spring Rice, who was to be raised to the peerage, Mr. F. T. Baring succeeding him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Macaulay, the member for Edinburgh, is also spoken of as likely to be called to the Cabinet.

Another rumour says,—that we cannot believe it,—that Mr. POULETT THOMPSON is to succeed Sir John Colborne as Governor General of the Canadas! If so the intention to abandon these colonies is evident, for Mr. Thompson has been the steady enemy of Canada and Canadian interests throughout his political career, and it would indeed be carrying the joke a little too far to appoint such a man our Governor.

The L. Canada Temporary Government Bill obtained the Royal Assent on the 17th ultimo, and an official copy of it has been transmitted to Sir John Colborne.

The Great Western beat the British Queen on the homeward voyage about 12 hours allowing for the difference of starting and distance. She made the voyage in 12 days and 11 hours probably the shortest on record. Both Commanders received most flattering testimonials from their respective passengers.

The penny postage Bill has become a law in England. The venerable Archdeacon Strachan has been consecrated Bishop of Upper Canada and may be expected to return in the next trip of the Great Western.

The Chartists' riots have apparently subsided, several of the leaders having been summarily dealt with. Those concerned in the Birmingham affair who were condemned to death have had their sentence commuted to transportation.

The transactions in the Money Market are said to be exceedingly restricted, ten per cent having in some cases been given for accommodation. The repeal of the Usury Laws, which has at length been obtained, tends much to keep money in England, and several Yankee speculators, commissioned to effect loans for various purposes in the States, have in consequence returned in the Western with their labour for their pains.

A line of Steam packets was forthwith to be established to the West Indies, and also to Halifax and Boston. Contracts for the latter have been entered into, the mails to be conveyed once a fortnight each way.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Five Great European Powers have interposed in the differences between these countries, by which the hereditary dominion of Egypt has been ceded to the family of MEHMET ALI under the sovereignty of the Porte, and the peace of Europe accordingly for the present is apparently restored.

From the Latest English Papers.

The Earl and Countess Grey and family arrived at their seat, Howick Hall, in this county, from London, for the season. The noble lord is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and throughout the whole session of parliament has neither once opened his mouth in the House of Lords, nor by his vote given his support to any of the party measures of Lord Melbourne's administration.—Newcastle Journal.

The great father of reform, Earl Grey although in town and in good health, declined to give his vote in favour of ministers, on the occasion of the trial of strength yesterday week in the House of Lords on the national education question. The simple truth of the affair is, that the venerable old dissolves of the iniquitous scheme. Lord Durham also withheld his support from the Melbourne ministry on the occasion, but for a different reason.—Newcastle Journal.

We understand that Sir William Home has been offered the vacant Mastership in Chancery, but that he has not yet accepted it. The vacancy is caused by the resignation of Mr. Martin.—Evening Paper.

Vincent, the Chartist, who has been released on bail, took the oath prescribed by the law before the magistrates at Bath, on Tuesday, and was licensed as a Dissenting minister. We observe by placards on the walls, that he intends preaching in this city on Sunday. During the week he has been delivering "lectures" to his followers, the objects of which are to hold up himself and others who had been arrested, as martyrs to the cause of Chartism, and to abuse ministers as the vilest persecutors. Another object of the lectures was to excite the people to adopt every possible system of annoyance to the government, by producing a run upon the banks, refraining from the use of all taxed articles, and, if they were not allowed to hold public meetings, to determine that no more public meetings of any sort should be held, but to put a stop to all church-going and chapel-going, until the right of meeting in public and stating their grievances was conceded to them. We should hope that the deserving portion of our labouring population will not suffer themselves to be deluded by the artifices of this hypocritical charlatan.—Bristol Mirror.

The Earl and Countess of Durham returned last week to Cowes, Isle of Wight. The Earl of Durham has derived much benefit from the change of air during his brief sojourn.

Sir W. Follett.—We are happy to state that Sir William, writing to a legal friend in Exeter, speaks in highly satisfactory terms of the state of his health. The honourable gentleman is rapidly recovering his wonted strength and vigour.—Western Times.

Private intelligence was received by the last French steamer from the Levant, of the united literary and religious expedition of the Royal Geographical and Christian Knowledge Societies, composed of Dr. Ainsworth and C. A. Rosam. Esq. After being detained at Angora for three months, on account of the heavy snows, which rendered the roads almost impassable, and which prevented them from continuing their researches by canoeing their sites, so that they could not carry out their geographical line, they proceeded on their journey towards Mosul and Kurdistan, the principal region marked out by their investigations, and on the 26th of May (the date of our last letter) were at Malatia, a town two hours distant from the Euphrates. During their stay at Angora they were invited by Izzat Mohammed Pacha, the Governor, to visit the newly-discovered mines at Isahk Tagh, about 20 hours distant from the city. These mines they found to contain not only silver and lead ore, but also other valuable minerals, with a little gold. It is the opinion of Dr. Ainsworth that they will be very productive. In their journey through Asia Minor they were received very kindly by the natives, who have been harassed greatly by the late movements of the Turkish army on their march towards Syria. Everywhere they met with signs of their barbarity and rapaciousness. The beautiful town of Malatia has been laid waste entirely by the soldiery. The whole of Mesopotamia is in commotion. Ali Pacha of Bagdad is at present in Mosul, for the Kurdish Pacha of Amadia has resolved against him. Hadji Ali Pacha of Koniah is about to build several castles in Korak Baghaz to defend the country from Ibrahim Pacha, who has dispatched Khirshid Pacha from Egypt to the Persian Gulf, in order to attack Bassora. It is also said that the English army has taken possession of Cabool.—Maltese Paper, July 11.

THE CRUDES.—We are informed by two gentlemen well qualified to judge, and who have just made a tour of 300 miles in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, that the crops of all kinds are most abundant, and in excellent condition. Never was so large a quantity of wheat known; nor is the corn laid in those counties, as it is in Yorkshire. Our informants anticipate a splendid harvest.—Leeds Mercury.

A society has lately sprung up at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the members of which assert that the use of tobacco, whether taken as snuff or in smoking, is a primary cause of intemperance, and they have subscribed to a pledge neither to use nor sell the forbidden weed.—Hull Paper.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck has arrived at the inn at Rotherham. Mr. Roebuck holds a brief against the Chartists, who are to be tried there for training at Barnsley.—Sheffield Iris.

On Monday the Duke of Rovigo will lead to the hymenal altar Miss Stamer, daughter and co-heiress of the late Colonel Stamer, Carnely, county Clare. The lady is a Protestant, and the duke a Roman Catholic. The duke is a son of Savary, chief of police at Paris under the Bonaparte dynasty.—Irish Paper.

We regret to learn that Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, for many years "the favourite architect" of George IV., is severely indisposed at his apartments in Windsor Castle.

THE CHARTISTS.

Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years, leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done. Those men who were concerned in the riot at Birmingham, and who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and will be transported. The chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of annoyance. They assemble at some public place and proceed in a body to the parish church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his efforts. Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the churchyard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th, and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, first six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet from the Middlesex side.

THE REGISTRY.—By the report of the Conservative Registration Committee for the city of Dublin, we learn that the numbers registered from "August 1835, to February 1839, inclusive," were:—Conservatives, 2600; Radicals, 1830; giving to the Conservatives a majority of 770, and to Mr. O'Connell "reason good" to conclude that for the city of Dublin neither he or his colleague is likely to sit again. What is good for the city is good for the country. Conservatives should be on the alert in both. Nearly 200 £50 freeholders registered for the county during the late assizes, and we hope the good work will be followed.—Cork Constitution.

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Dublin, Aug. 12.

The present registry session for the city of Dublin is likely to afford an additional triumph to the Conservatives. In the first week ending Saturday the Conservatives registered 152, the O'Connell party 93. Accounting for the re-registries, the Conservative majority is—of new electors 22, and of those re-registered 16, making together 38!

At a meeting in Drogheda upon the subject of the Bank Charter, the members of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke in the most severe terms of the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, accusing him of having garbled and perverted that which they had said to him, in a manner "which would disgrace an Old Bailey Attorney." The unpopularity of Mr. Rice in that town appears to have reached its height.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL ARCHDALL.—The remains of this deeply lamented gentleman were removed from Castle-Archdall, and deposited in the family vault at Ardross Church on Monday last, amidst the largest concourse of sorrowing friends ever assembled on any similar occasion in Fermanagh. Not only the numerous tenantry on his estates in this county and in Tyrone testified their regret and regard for one of the best of landlords, but the greater part of the gentry and an immense portion of the population of those counties appeared anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth, while the poor of the surrounding district testified by their lamentations the departure of a most bountiful benefactor. A person who had the curiosity to reckon the number of vehicles in the mournful cavalcade informs us that they amounted to 107—nearly one-half of which were the private carriages of the nobility and gentry. The horsemen were beyond all calculation, while the multitudes on foot crowded the roads and hills the entire length from the castle to the church, a distance of more than four miles. This, as we have before stated, was an instance of well-merited regard for the exalted character and numerous virtues of the deceased.—Eniskillen Chronicle.

DAMAGE TO RIFON MINISTER BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday week, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a heavy shower of rain fell at Rifon attended with thunder and lightning, which appears to have done much damage to the cathedral. We are glad to hear that no lives have been lost by this awful visitation, though four men were thrown down, and some of them scorched, but they all soon recovered. There were two funerals in the choir at the time, and the service in the church was gone through, but the rain was falling in torrents, and the vivid flashes of lightning, together with the loud claps of thunder, were so tremendous that the mourners, clergymen, &c., were waiting till the storm abated to take the corpses to the burial ground for interment, when a flash of lightning struck the bell tower on the south side, threw down the pinnacle at the south-east corner, and appears to have descended by the steps to the ground, as it has much shattered the doorway under the clock; it then ran along the nave (which appeared all in a blaze at the time,) and went out at the south door. Dennis Wilson, the sexton, who was standing leaning against the iron gate at the south door, was thrown about five yards and fell on his back; he says it seized him by the loins, turned him round, and he fell with great force, but he was sensible all the time. He was taken home and soon recovered. Three men in the employ of Mr. Ireland, Joiner, were on the roof of the library, and were thrown down and much scorched. Four or five boys had a providential escape; they were sitting upon a seat against the wall, under the clock, and close to the door where the wall is much shattered. They are all of them marked on different parts of their bodies, and appeared to suffer much pain at the time, but they soon recovered. The people in the minister ran in every direction, for they thought the whole building was falling.—Leeds Intelligence.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.—Tuesday a numerous meeting of Conservative electors of this borough was held at the Three Tuns Tavern, High-street, Borough, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted in order to secure the return of Mr. Walter as a member for Southwark on the next vacancy in the representation. T. B. Burdidge, Esq. presided. Resolutions appropriate to the objects of the meeting were passed.

REPRESENTATION OF KIRKEDRIGH.—Mr. Maxwell, jun., of Carloneis, has avowed his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the stewards of Kirkedright, on Conservative principles.—Edinburgh Chronicle.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut. General Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., was appointed Commander in Chief of the Company's forces in India. We hear that both the sons of the eccentric Sir Charles Wolsley, who, it will be remembered, two or three years ago renounced the Protestant faith and embraced the Roman Catholic religion, have very recently followed the example of their father, and that the eldest, the heir to the baronetcy, is about to be married to a young lady of the same religion, and of considerable wealth.—Gloucester Chronicle.

A correspondent says Sir Robert Wilmot Horton is to be brought forward as a candidate for the representation of Lambeth should an election take place, in opposition to Mr. Hawes, the soap-boiler, whose defeat may be considered as certain.—Morning Herald.

The claim of Lord Norbury to vote in the election of Irish representative peers was proved on Tuesday in the House of Lords in due form, and admitted.

Letters from Rome mention that the nursery of Nazziatina, created in 1576 on the ruins of the temple of Mars Altor, in the Forum, fell in the other day, and killed several of the nuns.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

At the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, held this year at Liverpool, and the meetings of which are just concluded, it was determined to embody, in the tangible form of a resolution, the opinions which this numerous and influential body entertain on the system of national education, which her Majesty's ministers have attempted to inflict upon the country. In manly and unequivocal terms the Wesleyans, through the Conference, denounce the project as fraught with mischief. They pledge themselves, regarding as a solemn obligation their right to preserve "a true and undefiled religion" in the land, to oppose, so far as in them lies, the progress of a scheme of the adoption of which should inflict upon Protestantism "the heaviest blow and the greatest discouragement" which subtle Popery ever devised, or truckling Whiggism ever allowed.

PERTH ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Perth, Aug. 19. I send you this as a sequel to my last letter; and this I feel the more inclined to do from the fact that the Caledonian Mercury of this morning coolly intimates (by mistake, of course, or in consequence of erroneous information, or more probably still, from supposition) that Mr. Oliphant was returned member for Perth on Saturday without opposition. The polling booths were opened this morning at eight o'clock, agreeably to adjournment, and two or three votes having been formally recorded at each in favour of the Lord Provost, the poll was immediately closed by mutual consent of the agents for the parties, and the minutes to that effect subscribed by them and by the poll sheriffs. At 12 o'clock noon the Sheriff Principal of the County broke open the seals of the poll-books, on the public hustings, and intimated that no votes had been tendered for Mr. Oliphant; that those tendered had been in favour of the Lord Provost; and that there had now declared David Craig, Esq., Lord Provost of Perth, duly returned to serve for that city in the present parliament. The return was immediately subscribed, and will be in London by the same-mail with this letter.

In addition to what I stated before, I may mention one aside in the new member's politics, which, if he be equally conscientious with Mr. Kinnaird, may lead him to differ with ministers so as to lead to a similar rupture. He is an advocate for further endowments to the Scottish National Church, and the extension of her influence. The movement in his favour has created great discussion in the Liberal camp. The different sections are literally at loggerheads.

The button to be worn at the Wellington banquet is now in the hands of the tailors; it is a very pretty and appropriate design, viz. the deacon coronet, in high relief, with the word "Wellington" on a ribbon round the upper part, and the rose, thistle, and shamrock below. The dress, we understand, is to be a blue or dark green coat, primrose coloured waistcoat, and black dress trousers.—Kentish Times.

Lord Brougham leaves town on Wednesday next to dine with the Duke of Wellington and the Corporation of Dover. WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.—On Tuesday Salisbury was honoured by the holding of the annual festival of the Conservative electors of that division of the county of Gloucester, nearly 500 of whom sat down to an excellent dinner, which had been laid out in an spacious marquee or tent, fixed by the Conservative committee on the spacious pleasure grounds adjoining the Portcullis Hotel. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Chairman, Crawley Bowy, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Crawley, Bart., entered the pavilion, and was speedily followed by the company, which included most of the wealth and influence of this division of the county. Amongst those present we observed R. B. Hale, Esq. M. P.; Colonels Daubeny and Brown; Capt. Moorson, R. N.; Captains Slute, Tassell, and Walker; the Rev. Doctors Allen and Cook; Rev. Messrs. Hollen, Solly, Crawley, Jones, Rich, Smith, Huntley, Bachelor, Saiter, &c.; the High Sheriff of Bristol, and E. Sampson, J. S. Harford, — Gibbs, J. N. Franklyn, C. L. Walker, John Savage, H. Bush, J. C. Neale, W. J. Matthews, H. Vaughan, Esqrs., &c. Several excellent speeches were delivered, for which we regret we cannot find room. On the whole, this dinner augurs well for the cause of Conservatism in Gloucestershire, and an universal opinion prevails that in the event of an election, the "Berkeley tail" will become sadly disjointed. What with the county, Cheltenham, and Bristol, it is perfectly certain they are doomed to no common difficulties.

PROVINCIAL.

On Friday September 17th the prisoners, concerned in the Cobourg Plot, were tried and convicted, at the Assizes held in this town. Their sentences are as follows.

HART.—Seven years hard labour in the Penitentiary, and to give security, himself in four hundred pounds, and two sureties each in two hundred pounds, for three years' good behaviour on leaving it.

WILKINS, WILSON AND BAKER.—Five years Penitentiary, and security the same as Hart.

THE ELDER ASH.—Six months imprisonment in the District Gaol, with a fine of £100, and to give security for three years' good behaviour, in addition, the same as the others.

THE YOUNGER ASH.—Twelve months imprisonment, and a fine of £50. Security the same—three years. On Monday last they were removed to the Penitentiary at Kingston.

LORD DURHAM.—When the present Earl of Durham was simple John George Lambton, he kept a pleasure yacht at one of the northern ports of England (we think Sunderland), at the most of which, on some particular occasion, was hoisted the tri-colored flag. This caused great indignation at the time, and the fact having been mentioned by an editor of one of the Provincial journals, an action of slander was brought against him by John George, who attempted to prove that it was a private flag, in which, however, he was most happily foiled, some officer of the British Navy proving to the satisfaction of the Court, that it was the tri-colored flag of the French, with whom we then were at war. This matter was handled at the time with just severity in Blackwood's Magazine, under the head of "Whip persecution of the Press." We are perfectly convinced that the Earl of Durham would be as ready to hoist the Yankee flag in Canada, as John George (commonly called Jack) Lambton was to hoist the French tri-color in England.—Patriot.

BIRTHS.

At West Flamboro', on the 5th inst., Mrs. James Crooks jun. of a daughter. At Burnside, Montreal, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Dr. Bethune, a son.

MARRIED.

At Colchester, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. G. Elliott, Mr. Duncan Innes, Commissariat Department, Amherstburg, to Miss Ruth Jane Giffin, of the former place.

On the 11th inst., in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, Curate, Mr. J. H. Walton to Catharine, second daughter of Archibald Duff Esq., of Montreal.

At Three Rivers, on Friday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. R. Atchill, A.B., Henry Augustus Godby Esq., 66th Regt., only son of the late Col. Godby, R. A., to Adelle, second daughter of Pierre Desjardis Esq., of that place.

At Kingston, on the 18th inst., in St. George's church, by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, A.M., the Rev. S. Givins, Rector of Napanee, to Miss Charlotte Scott, of Kingston.

DIED.

On the 30th August, at his residence in Fredericksburgh, William Crawford, Esq., aged 75 years. This gentleman served during the Revolutionary War as a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Service, and since the last war with the United States has been in command of the 1st Lennox Militia. Every person acquainted with him will regret the loss, although from his years to be expected, of an exemplary Magistrate, a loyal subject, a kind and hospitable friend and an honest man.

At Stamford on the 6th inst., Frank, youngest son of John L. Alma, Esq., of this town, aged 21 months, and 9 days.

In Cobourg, on the 15th inst., of scarlet fever, Sarah, youngest child of Asa A. Burnham, Esq., aged 7 months.

On Sunday last, at Kingston, Henrietta, daughter of Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., aged 6 years and 6 months.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Farming Stock OF SHEEP.

HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, PIGS, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

ON MONDAY, the 7th October next, the following Property will be sold by Auction, at the residence of T. GRUBBER, Esq., Lot 3, Concession B, Hamilton, 3 miles East of Cobourg; viz.: 2 Horses, 2 Cows, 12 Pigs, 36 Sheep; amongst which are

THOROUGH-BRED LEICESTERSHIRE RAM AND TWO EWES,

With several of their offspring, and some half-bred Sheep. FARMING UTENSILS—consisting of Double and Single Waggon, Plough, Harrow, Fanning-Mill, Sleighs, Cart, &c. &c. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Tables, Chairs, Chiffonier, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Dishes, Covers, Glass, Delfand China-ware, Dinner and Dessert Knives, with silver Spoons and Forks; Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, &c. &c. A London made double barrelled fowling-piece; some valuable Books, and a variety of other articles.

TERMS—Under £20, Cash; above that sum, 90 days, on furnishing approved endorsed paper. The above sale will be without reserve, and is well worth the attention of intending purchasers.

The interest in the perpetual lease of the above residence, with about one hundred acres of land, sixty of which are cleared and in good order, will be sold by private sale, very cheap. Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock.