

ments, and at the same time palliates, the transgressions upon which his hard duty compels him to annulment:—

"I cannot conclude my observations without expressing the sincere regret and pity which I feel, not alone, I am sure, but in common with yourselves, and with all other men of sound principles, on the occasion of the recent disastrous occurrences; and I would add also my most earnest hope that it may be found in the result that the great majority of those who have been involved in the guilt of these transactions, have been misled by the arts of wicked and designing men, and have thus sinned through ignorance and blindness, rather than from premeditated guilt; and I can suggest no remedy which can be applied successfully to counteract a state of mind and feeling so unhealthy and diseased, and infecting so large a portion of the community, except the diffusion amongst them of the benefits of religious instruction, and of a sound religious education among the rising generation; so that as the younger part of the community advance to manhood, they may feel the conviction of the wholesome truth that they are bound to yield obedience to the law of their country, not from the terror only which the law inspires, but from a much higher and more binding motive, the fear of the Almighty, and from the thorough belief that the powers which are ordained of God."

This is spoken in the Spirit of a true follower of Him whose last prayer on earth was offered up for sinners—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The majority have, beyond question, erred in religious ignorance. Nor let us withhold, even from those in a station that might seem to deprive them of the excuse of necessary religious ignorance, the benefit of the plea to which the humbler class of transgressors are so much too clearly entitled.

It is a mistake to suppose that religious instruction is necessary only to the vulgar; and that men of some degree of education, and placed in comparatively easy circumstances, can with safety dispense with religious ordinances. Nothing can compensate to any man—whatever his attainments or his rank—the want of the means of Divine worship—the stated calls to religious duty—the blessed contagion of collective prayer and praise—the example of neighbouring piety—an example always more powerful in its efficacy in proportion to the humble position in society of him by whom it is afforded. There is no man whose misfortune it has been to live for any time among a people destitute of the means of religious worship, who has not felt the withering effect of such a situation upon his own spirit. Every man, in whatever rank, or whatever the degree of his knowledge, stands in need of the society of religion, and has reason to complain if the State does not afford him the opportunity of enjoying that society in public worship. If social worship were not necessary for man, the Almighty would not have appointed it—the earlier Christians would not, as they did, seek it through chains, stripes, and death.

What we said on Thursday on this subject has drawn upon us the rebuke of a contemporary. We cannot help it. We try to restrain our feelings, and to moderate our language; but when we find men under the influence of a miserable sectarian spirit, or of a more miserable parsimony, catering for the glibness—would that the consequences of their conduct ended with the glibness—we confess ourselves unable to keep terms. Why should we dare to soften the denunciations pronounced by Him whose word was truth:—"We unto you, hypocrites, for you shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for you neither go in, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in." And do not they who conspire to prevent the extension of the Gospel in the only way in which it can be extended universally—do not they who conspire, "shut up the kingdom of heaven against men," as far as it is in their power to do so? But we are told that they have built nine chapels in the district lately disturbed. The event has shown how much these nine chapels are worth as places of religious instruction; they are worth something as explanatory of the motives of the political Dissenters—they conspire to exclude churches, where the people might worship gratuitously, in order to secure their gainful chapel trade. This is a policy akin to the savage practice of those tyrants who laid waste a populous and fruitful country for their own hunting. Let the greater part of England, say the political Dissenters, present a moral wilderness, as the mining and manufacturing districts already present one, rather than that we should lose the benefit of our chapel speculations. Paganism, or rather worse than Paganism, were preferable to a church where the poor should have the Gospel preached to them for nothing. We have built nine chapels in the district lately in rebellion. These nine chapels may accommodate for money as many as two churches would accommodate for nothing, and while we count the lucre, we can make our nine chapels a reason sufficient to prevent the building of twenty churches where more than twenty churches are wanted. They may not say this in words; but this is the language of their actions—and we rejoice to know that it is language hourly thinning the ranks of political dissent. All conscientious men are flying from those ranks with alarm and detestation, and well they may when the doctrine is proclaimed—"Better Popery—better Socinianism—better Atheism—better anything than the religion of Ridley, Latimer, Jewel, Usher, Tillotson, Wilson, and Butler—better anything than the religion of the Protestant churches of England and Ireland and of Scotland." Such is the cry that is scaring thousands of conscientious men from the congregations of the political Dissenters—English paper.

Civil Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Duchesse d'Orléans*, Capt. Richardson, arrived early this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the morning of the ninth of January. The latest intelligence from Paris is contained in the letter of our correspondent, written on the evening of the 7th. Our Paris papers are of the same date, and have of the 6th.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, January 7, 1840.

The discussion of the address commenced yesterday in the Chamber of Peers, and will commence in the deputies on the 10th. By this it will appear, that owing to the complicated machinery of the French Chambers, fourteen days' preparation are allowed the opponents of the government to make their grand attack.

The campaign of yesterday has made no impression unfavourable to the cabinet. The field was taken by the legitimist opponents of Louis Philippe, in the persons of the Duke de Noailles, the Marquis de Dreux-Brézé, and M. d'Alton Shee. The legitimists on the one hand, and the radicals on the other, are furious opponents of the Anglo-French alliance, because the stability of the present dynasty greatly depends upon the support of England. It may therefore be readily conceived that a prominent point of attack was the alliance in question. This called forth an eloquent reply from M. Villermain, the minister of public instruction, in which he declared that the alliance of England was one of the bases of the safety of Europe and of universal liberty. This is important to note at a moment when the cabinet has been suspected of a tendency to abandon England for Russia.

Peers are no longer entertained for the safety of the ambassador to the court of Persia, who was exposed to a terrible hurricane in the Black Sea. He has safely arrived at his destination.

The Spanish government has permitted the establishment of a French military hospital in the island of Minorca, for the use of the troops in Algiers. Mahon, the capital of the island, is in a direct line between Toulon and the African colony.

ALGIERS.

The accounts from Algiers are satisfactory, inasmuch as the Arabs are beaten in every action. It cannot be concealed, however, that they fight well, and although the despatches always represent them to be defeated, they have never yet been captured, nor has any body of troops been annihilated. A telegraphic dispatch from Bidah of the 31st Dec. announces that a column of French troops attacked the Arabs near Bidah, and put them completely to the rout. Three flags of the Kalif of Mecca, a cannon, and a great number of muskets were captured. A report of the affair of Mostaganem which I communicated in my last, has just come to hand. The Arab force was 3,000; but of these only 1,800 were sent against the French lines at Massagran, which were defended by very few troops. The superior skill of the French did great execution, but severe loss was experienced on both sides. The native regiment in the service of France behaved most bravely, but suffered severely from a want of experienced advanced too far in opposition to general orders, was surrounded, and the whole of his band perished.

SPAIN.

We have no accounts from the head-quarters of Espartero since

the 30th. No military movements had taken place. The troops were without bread and confined to rations of biscuit.

The municipality of Madrid have refused to inscribe the grandees of Spain on the electoral lists by their titles, but insist on their giving in their christian and surnames, "like other citizens;" which seems an unusual refinement of radicalism.

The Queen's troops under Aspiroz have captured the fort of Chullilla, which was defended by the factions of Aravelo, Arnau and Torredell.

The Carlists in France have had the project of inducing Don Carlos to abdicate in favor of his son, whom they propose to conduct to Calera, and have proclaimed in due form. This has given rise to a groundless report that the son had made his escape from Bourges.

TURKEY.

The English and French fleets remain at Ouarla. The Sultan is continuing the work of reform commenced by the charter. A new law has passed, which decrees liberty of discussion in the Council of Justice, and other laws are in progress.

Keamill Pacha has been sent on a mission to Mehenet Ali, ostensibly for the purpose of giving official notification of the charter, but the real object of his mission is supposed to be political. The opposition is in some degree borne out by private letters from Alexandria, which anticipate a speedy solution of the Egyptian question in accordance with the views of Mehemet. The Porte is said to be disposed to yield and to shake off the protectorate of the five powers, which has hitherto been so unproductive. It is added that the only points in dispute are the guarantee of the tribute money and the reduction of the Egyptian army, which is insisted on.

CHINA.

Letters from Calcutta, of the 13th November, state that intelligence had been received there, by a very quick arrival from Macao, of the entire and definitive cessation of all intercourse between the English and Chinese.

At Macao an affray had taken place between the Chinese residents and the Portuguese and English, in which the latter were expelled, after a vain resistance. The Chinese had about 20 of their number killed. All communication was forbidden except with the Americans, who were making their harvest from this state of affairs.

RUSSIA.

I have nothing from this country of importance. The expedition to the Khanate of Khiva in Tartary is, as you may suppose, the subject of universal comment; for if Russia should either attain territory or form an alliance offensive and defensive with the Tartar chief, she will have made a rapid stride toward the English possessions in Russia, which she has already obtained a portion of every country which she is surrounded. Nothing is wanted but a slice of that part of Tartary which lies between her dominions and Afghanistan, in order to place her in a favorable position for counterbalancing English influence in that quarter.

A letter from Trebisonde announces that the Circassians have rejected new proposals of cancellation on the part of Russia.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg left his father's residence at Coburg, for London, on the 26th of December, and was expected to arrive about the 10th of January.

From the London papers to the 5th of January.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 30.—The Water Witch, 10, Lieut. H. J. Matson, captured on the 27th September the Portuguese schooner *Santa de Abreu* (late Mary-Cumby) with 222 slaves, being the third vessel, and 1,131 slaves, during the four months she has been on the station. The sailing qualities of the Water Witch are said to be extraordinary, beating Capt. Symond's vessels, *Wolverine*, *Dolphin*, &c., on every point of sailing.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The interior of the House of Commons is filled with carpenters, painters, etc., who are employed in making the necessary alterations preparatory to the introduction of the Bude light, which is to be tried on the first day of the next session. The chandeliers have been removed, and in order to give effect to the light the workmen are making the ceiling of the purest white.

So great is the distress among the Nottingham operatives, that there are now employed at the expense of the Union 160 fathers of families upon the public roads. Out-door relief is given to 700 persons, and there are 600 inmates of the workhouse. The inhabitants are also employing several hundred artisans on the improvements in the race course, &c.—*Nottingham Journal*.

THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.—The stupendous piece of naval architecture, the President steam ship, has been moored in the river off Blackwall since she was floated from the dock three weeks ago. During this time an immense number of carpenters and other workmen have been employed in fitting up the interior of the vessel, which already presents an air of great splendor, although far from being finished. At high water, on Sunday last, she was got under way, and four small steamers being attached to her, towed her as far as the Nore.

The President was then made fast to a large steamer, belonging to the St. George's Steam Packet Company, which towed her round to Liverpool, where she will take in her immense engines and machinery, and the remainder of her internal fittings up and decorations. The President, it is expected, will be ready for sea by the month of June or July next, and will leave the port of London alternately with the British Queen. A bust of Mr. Van Buren is preparing to decorate the bows.

Mr. Elre, the architect, has three hundred men at work at Buckingham palace to make some alterations in consequence of the intended royal marriage. The orders are to have all finished by the middle of January.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have later news from Europe, by the ship *Tarolista*, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of January. The news is decidedly favorable in all its aspects. The Cotton Market had advanced, and the Money Market was easier—all the details of which intelligence will be found in our extracts.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.—Orders were received this day for the immediate embarkation of the 19th regiment for England. Accordingly, two hours after the route was received, the regiment embarked for Bristol, on board the *Dallinloo* and *Express* steam ships. The disturbed state of the Chartist during the ensuing trials at Monmouth, have caused the sudden departure of the 19th.—*Dublin Monitor*.

The mother of Lord Brougham died on the 31st December, at Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, in her 87th year.

THE CHARTISTS.—About 40 of the Newport prisoners have petitioned the Queen for mercy and a fair trial. She replies that Lord Normanby, that the law must take its course; neither herself nor the ministers can interfere.

The Earl of Liverpool is to marry Mrs. Mytton.

Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society is dead.

The uniform penny postage system was to commence January 10th, all over the Kingdom.

The Sardinian Government, with a view to repress the practice of duelling as much as possible, has denounced in the penal code that promulgated, a heavy penalty upon the survivor in a fatal meeting, but made it reducible in the proportion to the provocation given, and the nature of the circumstances attending the fight.

The Archbishop of Paris died at the convent of the Sacré Cœur, rue de Valenciennes. "The death of this prelate," says the *Gazette* de France, "will be felt throughout France."

RUMORED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Marquis of Normandy to go to Paris as British ambassador, vice Lord Auckland. Lord Granville to take Lord Normanby's place in the Home Office, and the Duke of Devonshire to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Letters from Constantinople say that the surrender of the Turkish fleet to the Pacha, was determined on and made under the immediate counsel of the French admiral Lalande. This account, when it reached Paris, was officially contradicted by the Monitor, but the other Paris journals seemed to be of opinion that the French admiral knew the intentions of the Captain Pacha, and took no measures to prevent them from being carried into effect.

Slave Captured.—The British Schooner *War Skipjack*, has recently captured off the Isle of Pines, the Spanish slave *Ulysses*, a brig from Africa bound to Cuba, with 529 slaves on board. A large proportion of these slaves were females, and the whole, with but very few exceptions, were between the ages of nine and sixteen years.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

Toulon, December 22. "The Neptune which arrived this morning, brings word that on the 17th there was an action near the Maison Carree, in which the Arabs lost nearly 5000 men. It appears that Marshal Vallee had taken measures by which the enemy, who had harassed us for some days, were surrounded. We have not received the particulars, but the following are the reports circulated in the city:—Our troops having received orders to evacuate the Maison Carree, the Arabs immediately took possession of it, and it seems that they made it the head quarters. The enemy were in force at this point. At the same time Gen. Ruhlieres received orders to approach with the movable column; several camps near Algiers prepared also to send troops. Lastly, a ship of the line landed 1,100 fresh troops at the mouth of the Arch. Every thing announced that the enemy, taken between two fires, has experienced severe losses. The number of the killed is said to be 4000.

The preparations which the French Government are making to repel the aggressions of the Arabs are most extensive. According to the *Eclair* of Toulon, between the 1st of November and 20th of December, 5761 men, provided with all the necessary camp equipage, sailed from France to reinforce the army in Africa. There remained ready for embarkation, at a moment's notice, 6338, 4 battalions of artillery, four companies of engineers, two companies of workmen, twelve detachments taken from the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th military divisions, to the number of 800 men from each regiment, to be embodied with the corps now forming in Africa.

EAST INDIES.

We have received files of the *Agra Ukbar* to the 12th, and the *Delhi Gazette* to the 16th of October. They do not contain any

intelligence of importance. The following is from the *Ukbar* of the 12th:—

Sinbi.—Lord Auckland will leave on the 1st proximo. It is confidently stated that an offensive war with Nepal is certain, and that with Burmah we shall on the present assume only a defensive attitude as far as possible on the *divide et impera* principle. It is believed that an order has just been despatched to detain the whole of the Bengal army in Afghanistan.

HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The formal announcement of her Majesty the Queen's intended marriage has been made to the Privy Council.

This communication is open to criticism, as the composition, not of the Sovereign, but of her ministers;—but we frankly own that we can see nothing in it with which to find fault. Our excellent contemporary the *Times* pointedly refers to the omission of a reference to the Protestant character of the Prince selected as the Queen's consort. We regret this omission as much as any one can, but it is only fair to own that the people are as much to blame for it as the ministers; and that the Queen is wholly without fault in the matter; and that the protestant character of the house of Saxe Coburg might have been confidently asserted, had circumstances permitted the assertion.

It was the practice of the Princes of the house of Hanover always to put forward a devotion to the Protestant interest, in the front of their claims to the confidence of the nation in the first address offered to Parliament by each upon his accession to the throne. This declaratory pledge has been omitted in our time, and we do not see how, in the analogous case before us, it could well have been returned to. Sitting in a Privy Council partially composed of Papists, how could the Queen allude to a preference of the Protestant religion as her paramount title to the throne, and to the confidence of her subjects? Let it never be forgotten that it was the act of the people, as represented by the parliament of 1829, that threw upon the Crown the responsibility of refusing the admission of papists to the Royal Council; and that the act not only permitted, but, by the permission, in some measure compelled the Crown to admit Popish Councillors. It is true that the men now in power have abused the opportunity, by admitting Papists most hostile to the Protestant religion, and to the integrity of the empire—tithe resisters and repealers. But the law of 1829 destroyed the Protestant character of the constitution through all its branches. Let us not then blame the Crown, or the ministers of the Crown, for an omission rendered inevitable by our own act.

The worst effect of this omission will be the impression created that nothing is said, because nothing can fairly be said, of the Protestant character of the house of Saxe Coburg. Such an inference would be very unjust.

The elder line of the house has continued faithfully attached to the Protestant religion from the Reformation—when its head, the Elector of Saxony, protected Luther. There have been in the family some apostasies, but they have never tainted the elder line—the line from which Prince Albert is descended. This will be seen by the following genealogical sketch, commencing with the last reigning Prince, Francis, before whose time the family had remained uniformly Protestant.

SAXE COBURG GOtha.

Religion—Protestant.

Ernest, 2d January, 1784, sue his father Francis, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld Coburg, on the 9th of December, 1806, in that duchy, created by the second convention of Paris, Prince Liechtenberg, and by the convention of the 12th November, 1826, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. His Highness m. 31 July, 1817, Louise, daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg (from whom he is separated), and has issue—
Ernest, Hereditary Prince, b. 21st June, 1818.
Albert, b. 26th Aug. 1819.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE DUKE.

Ferdinand George (Papist), b. 28 March, 1785, Lieutenant Field Marshal in the Austrian service, and proprietor of the 8th Regiment of Hussars, m. 2 Jan. 1816, Maria, daughter of Prince Francis Joseph, of Kobary, b. 2 July, 1797, and has issue—
Ferdinand, b. 29 Oct. 1816.—Married to the Queen of Portugal, Auguste, b. 13 June 1818.
Leopold, b. 31 Jan. 1824.
Victoria, b. 14 Feb. 1822.

Leopold George, b. 16th Dec. 1790, espoused 2d May, 1816, her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Wales, only daughter of his Majesty King George the Fourth, of Great Britain and Ireland. The lamented Princess died 6th Nov. 1817.—King of the Belgians.
Sophia Frederica, b. 19th Aug. 1778, m. 22d Feb. 1804, to Count Emanuel de Mansdorf, Chamberlain to the Emperor, Major General in the Austrian service, and Governor of the Fortress of Mayence.

Juliana Henrietta, b. 23d Sept. 1781, m. 26th Feb. 1796, to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, from whom her Highness was separated 2d April, 1820.

Victoria Maria Louisa, b. 17th Aug. 1786; m. 21st Dec. 1803, to Francis Charles Prince of Lening, by whom (who d. 4th July, 1814) she has issue—
Charles Frederick, b. 15th Sept. 1804, Present Prince Leiningen, m. 13th Feb. 1829, Maria, dau. of the late Count Maximilian of Kiebeleburg.

Anne Feodorovna, b. 7th Dec. 1807, m. 8th Feb. 1828, to Ernest Christian Charles, present Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Her Highness espoused, secondly, 11th July, 1818, H. R. H. Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III, of Great Britain, by whom (who d. 23d Jan. 1820) she has an only child.

Queen Alexandrina Victoria, b. 24th May, 1819.

MOTHER OF THE DUKE.

Duchess Dowager Augusta Carolina, daughter of Henry XXIV., Prince of Russia, espoused, b. 19th Jan. 1757, m. 13th June, 1777.

It will be seen by this sketch that Ferdinand, the uncle of Prince Albert, and, let us add, also, the uncle of Queen Victoria, was the first apostate of the family.—His children were all educated Papists; the eldest of them is the husband of the Queen of Portugal. The motives of this unfortunate man's lapse may be collected from the fact that he was a second brother of no very affluent house, and so slenderly provided with an income that he was glad to accept of service in the Austrian army, in which he now holds the rank of field marshal;—after long service, in 1816 he married the heiress of the Polish Prince, Francis Joseph Kobary, and upon his marriage was compelled to become a papist, by the terms of his marriage contract.

It is right that the British public should be informed upon this matter, because an opinion has gone abroad, that Prince Albert is the brother of the Queen of Portugal's husband, and therefore likely to be a papist, or indifferent to religion; whereas he stands in exactly the same degree of relationship to that Popish Prince with our own Queen, and is no more to be suspected of Popery in consequence of the apostasy of his cousin, or rather uncle, (for the younger Ferdinand was always a papist) than is her Majesty.

It is right also to remark, that the apostasy of the Field Marshal is not of very recent date; so that it cannot be justly referred to modern liberalism.

Reviewing, as carefully as we can, all the circumstances of the case, we adhere to our opinion, often before expressed, that the Queen's choice is a good one, and auspicious of happiness to herself and to her people. Virtues are sociable, and we are persuaded that a good wife will be good in whatever condition of life she may be placed—good in the relations of Queen, mistress or friend; and nothing is more likely to make a good wife than an amiable and well-disposed husband of her own choice. A report prevails in the circles generally best

informed, that the marriage is not to be delayed until April, as the ministerial journals have been instructed to say, but that parliament will be called together immediately after the holidays, to make the proper provisions, and that the nuptials will be solemnized at the end of January or beginning of February. This we think highly probable, if ministers are to have any influence in the arrangement. They cannot expect to hold office until April, and they will not willingly forego whatever advantages may result to a ministry from the Royal marriage, or lose the opportunity, if they can help it, of giving to the Queen's consort the first bias. This last advantage will be doubtless of short profit to them.—They cannot hope to immerse the prince as they have immersed the Queen, by a corps of bedchamber women.—The Conservative aristocracy and gentry will feel it to be a duty no less of loyalty than of hospitality, to welcome the stranger by all kind and respectful attentions. He will soon have an opportunity of knowing them, and of judging between Conservatives and Whig-Radicals, and we are perfectly at ease as to the result.

Meanwhile, even a month's possession of the ear of the Prince will be a great matter to the Melbourne Cabinet; it probably cannot retard their fall, but it may soften that fall by interposing the Royal influence with a good-natured power to avert the punishment by which it ought to be attended.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

The College examinations being concluded, a deputation from the Honourable Court of Directors held their visitation on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of closing the term, and distributing the prizes to the successful candidates in the several departments of literature. The deputation consisted of the Chairman (Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.), the Deputy Chairman (W. B. Bayley, Esq.), J. Thornhill, Esq., J. Loch, Esq., J. Shepard, Esq., J. Cotton, Esq., Sir H. Willcock, J. W. Hogg, Esq., M.P., Sir J. L. Lushington, and J. M. Lyall, Esq., directors. The members of the honourable court, after holding a committee with the Principal and Professors, and receiving the Principal's report of the term, adjourned to the College Hall, where the prize essay on the subject of "Peter the Great" was read by Mr. Anderson, and Messrs. Garratt, Buckle, Devitre, and Loch, read and translated various passages from different authors, in the Oriental languages. After which, the prizes and honourable distinctions were awarded by the Chairman in the following order:—

HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. Garratt, medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, and medal in Telugu. Mr. Buckle, medal in Hindoo. Mr. Newill, medal in Mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Telugu. Mr. Shore, five prizes, in Classics, Mathematics, Political Economy, Law, and Persian. Mr. Russell, medal in Law, prize in Classics, and prize in Hindoo. Mr. Loch, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and prize in Persian Writing. Mr. Anderson, medal in Political Economy, and prize for English Essay. Mr. Pearson, three prizes in Classics, English Composition, and Persian. Mr. M'Whiter, prize in Hindoo. Mr. Farish, prize in Mathematics, and prize in Sanscrit. Mr. Eskine, prize for general proficiency. Messrs. Taylor, Shakespeare, Fraser, Robinson, Paterson, Abercrombie, Bayley, and Cadell.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Mr. Thornhill, prize in History, and prize in Law. Mr. Devitre, prize in Maharrata. Messrs. Forbes, Fitzpatrick, Carnac, Goldfinch, Scott, Grey, Wauchope, Wedderburn, and Compton.

The secretary then read the rank of the students leaving college:—

BENGAL.—First Class: 1. Buckle; 2. Shore; 3. Russell; 4. Loch; 5. Shakspeare; 6. Anderson. Second Class: 7. Abercrombie; 8. Paterson.

MADRAS.—First Class: 1. Garrett; 2. Hunter; 3. Newill; 4. Taylor; 5. Fraser. Second Class: 6. Robinson.

BOMBAY.—First Class, Eskine. Second Class, Devitre.

After the distribution of the prizes, the Chairman closed the term with an appropriate address to the students.

The next term will commence on the 19th of January next.

Among the visitors we noticed Sir H. Compton, Sir James Shaw, Major Gen. Taylor, Major Gen. Hodgson, J. W. Buckle, —Romer, W. Abercrombie, Esqrs., &c.

As the Earl of Chesterfield was hunting on Wednesday last his horse, in the course of the chase, took a desperate leap, and, unfortunately, lacerated one of its legs. His lordship, on his return, overtook a waggoner of the Rev. R. Marriott's, at Cotesbach, named Walton, and asked him whether he "had a handkerchief about him?" The man replied "that he had an old one;" upon which his lordship asked him to tie it round the injured leg of his horse; and, after doing so, much to the man's astonishment, and, certainly, greatly to his pleasure, his lordship presented him with a sovereign.—*Northampton Herald*.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY.—The following almost unheard-of instance of mortality occurred in a family of the name of Law, resident at Dodington, in this county. On the 19th of August last, Andrew, the youngest son, aged 23, paid the debt of nature. On the 11th of September, Matilda, the eldest daughter, aged 21. On the 13th of September, Ambrose, the second son, aged 23. On the 30th of September, George, the second son, aged 25. On the 14th of October, William, the father, aged 59; and, on the 12th of November, Harriet, the second daughter, aged 19. The mother and one daughter are the only surviving members of a family in which the hand of death has been at work with such fearful rapidity.—*Id.*

THE SO-DESERT KING OF NEW ZEALAND.—We have accounts from New Zealand which are of some interest at the present moment, inasmuch as they infer that the settlement of the British emigrants to that quarter may not be without opposition. It seems that the Baron de Thierry, a French nobleman (whose name is not unknown in this country), continues to assert the sovereignty of New Zealand, where he now resides with his family. The baron is "Sovereign Chief, King of Raneveva," and acts in the name and on the behalf of the aborigines of the island. He has recently issued a decree from Mount Isabel, in the province of Hokianga, dated March 1839, announcing that the tribes may continue to live on the lands which they occupy; that he will dispose of lands every three months at auction, the minimum price to be one dollar per acre; that 25 per cent. shall be devoted to local improvement, and 25 per cent. to the benefit of the aborigines. He will not oppose the settlement of the English in his empire, and their purchase of lands, with the condition that his royal rights be acknowledged. In the year 1837 her Majesty's ship *Bungle*, Capt. Fitzroy, visited New Zealand. A controversy arose between the Baron and Capt. Fitzroy, on account of the refusal by the latter to recognise his sovereignty. In a protest, addressed to Captain Fitzroy by the baron, he presented a history of his life and the claims which he preferred to the sovereignty of New Zealand and Nushavea. He states in this protest that he was born in England of noble parentage, his father being an emigrant of the French revolution. Educated at Oxford, he there married the daughter of a prelate, who now shares with him the honours of his royalty. He was at one time an attaché of the French legation in London, and always had the protection of the royal French exiles. He is personally known to the present King of the French, Louis Philip, and to his late Majesty King William, to both of whom he intended to send his protest against the conduct of Captain Fitzroy. During the residence of Mr. Vaughan at Washington, as British minister, the Baron de Thierry passed some months there. In society he was admired for his social qualities, and particularly for his musical talents.

UPPER CANADA.

BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE INDEPENDENTS.

LOT STREET, 21st Feb., 1840.

To the Rev. Dr. Strachan.

Rev. Sir,—In a printed report of a speech said to have been

delivered by yourself in the Legislative Council, I find a statement that "Unitarians are commonly styled Independents."—This I consider to be untrue, and to the "Independents" very painful. I, therefore, as pastor of the Independent Church in this city, and Agent of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for their missions in this province, have to request your re-consideration of the statement.

The Congregational Union of this Province, consisting entirely of "Independents," is strictly Trinitarian; and I do not know of one "Unitarian" minister or society that is called, or professes to be "Independent." In England the case is the same,—the "Unitarians" always assuming either that name or the title of "Presbyterians." In evidence of the orthodoxy of the English "Independents," I send you herewith a copy of the "Declaration of the faith, church order, and discipline, of the Congregational or