

with our gift, and pleased to find that there was nothing objectionable about it, and finally on the 10th August accepted it in writing and in language not to be misunderstood.

So much misrepresentation and false accusation having been circulated to the prejudice of that truly good and exemplary Christian, the Rev. W. A. Johnson, that I feel it a duty, in justification of that Rev. gentleman's state, that beyond a mere compliance to the urgent solicitations of one or more of the donors for the obtaining of a pattern, and urging the priority, after the altar had been received, of obtaining the Rector's approval of our gift before presenting it for the use of the congregation, he had nothing to do with the introduction of that appropriate piece of Church furniture.

I beg to enclose a copy of the correspondence in reference to the altar and the unfortunate difficulties connected with the matter.

I remain, dear sir, yours &c., W. CORRIGAL.

Cobourg, April 23, 1856.

(COPY.)

COBourg, Aug. 4, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:— I beg to inform you that several young men, members of our congregation, have purchased a Carved Altar, built of White Oak, for the service of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

They have deputed me to acquaint you with the fact, and to see it safely placed whenever the Church is ready for its reception.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, W. CORRIGAL, Venerable, The Archdeacon of York.

(Signed) W. CORRIGAL, Venerable, The Archdeacon of York.

(COPY.)

THE RECTORY, COBourg, Aug. 10, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:— I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., and to thank you for the intimation that several young men, members of our congregation, have been good enough to purchase an Altar for the service of St. Peter's Church.

While I am myself much obliged by this act of pious consideration on their part, I am sure it will be equally appreciated by the congregation at large. Having had the gratification of seeing the Altar thus procured, I regard it as very substantial in appearance, neat in its workmanship, and appropriate in its symbols.

Outward things in connexion with Divine Service are often impressive in their teaching, and this new Gift, we shall hope, will help to produce a greater reverence for the most awful of the solemnities of the Church, and a more guarded, as well as thankful approval to that most sacred spot in the Sanctuary.

I remain, Dear Sir, Very sincerely yours, A. N. BETHUNE, Wm. Corrival, Esq.

(Signed) A. N. BETHUNE, Wm. Corrival, Esq.

(COPY.)

COBourg, Nov. 27, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:— The late troubles in our Parish about the Church Altar or Table, seems to require a few words of explanation from the donors.

Moved to offer something to our God, upon the completion of the new Church, in which ornament and instruction were combined, beauty and usefulness joined, we determined to have an Altar made as correct and as handsome as our circumstances would afford. Upon conversing with you in the month of June last, on this subject, you approved much of our intention, warning us at the same time not to have it made of stone, for some "legal enactment" in England, seemed to forbid it.

In July, 1854, having decided upon the pattern and carefully considered the symbols to be carved upon it, we ordered it from an Ecclesiastical Carver in Troy, who had been lately employed in the Oak Carving restorations in Ely Cathedral (England). When it arrived in Cobourg, we wrote to you as Rector, stating our wish to make an offering of it to St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, for the use of the congregation. Before receiving it, you observed, it would be necessary to examine it for yourself—you looked at it, thoroughly approved of it in every respect, and received it in writing from us—and, then, on the 13th or 14th of October, told us to place it in the Church, which we did.

On the 4th November, or early on the morning of the 5th, it was sacrilegiously defaced. We took what steps we could to bring the perpetrators of this outrage before the civil law, but without effect. Upon your return from Quebec, the question arose as to what should be done with the defaced Altar or Table, and you kindly expressed a desire to consult the wish of the donors. Their decision was simply this: The Rector has most fully received and approved of our offering, therefore, he ought to see it repaired; but if he fears the voice of the congregation (as those emblems which have been removed can only serve the purpose of holiness when they are understood) let him explain the subject of emblems and symbols from the pulpit, or at a vestry meeting, and then leave the subject altogether to the upright intelligence of the congregation.

At the same time assured you, that whatever they decided upon, less or more, even to the removal of all ornament whatever, should be done, as far as we were concerned, for our gift was never intended to be a cause of offence, but, on the contrary, a help to true devotion. From all that has passed we are led to believe that you would like that piece of furniture to remain in the Church, but will neither replace the emblems nor offer it to the congregation. This, we must be allowed to say, seems to us (though we may be mistaken) hard and high-handed, but rather than seem to be contentious upon a matter so indifferent, we prefer to wash our

hands of it altogether, and leave the gift with you, (Rev. Sir, to do as you please with it, hoping that all our congregation may be as well pleased with your decision as we shall try to be, and that we may all long continue to worship and praise God as usual in his holy Church, and remain,

Ret. and dear Sir, Your humble and Obedt servants, THE DONORS, per W. CORRIGAL.

(Signed) W. CORRIGAL, Venerable, The Archdeacon of York.

(COPY.)

NOVEMBER, 29, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:— I have to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 27th inst., written on behalf of the donors of the Altar Table, about which so much discussion has unlappily arisen.

Your statement of the circumstances under which it was presented and accepted, appears to be quite correct.

If I differ with you as to the course which it was best to pursue, after the very creditable outrage which has taken place, it has been from a sense of the responsibility under which I feel myself, not to encourage any step which can only sharpen the acrimony of discussion, and aggravate the division of opinion which already prevails.

My experience of promiscuous public meetings for the purpose of testing, or deciding upon, important questions, especially in Sacred matters, will not permit me, unless in an unavoidable case, to submit any disputed point, in Church affairs, to such a tribunal.

With abundance of strife, and hard words, and unkind feelings, we seldom, through that agency, arrive at a wholesome or satisfactory decision. On this ground, I stated that it would much better answer the end intended, that the point in dispute should be left to the adjudication of the Select Vestry; who, in all ordinary Church questions, are empowered to act on behalf of the congregation.

The Vestry were accordingly summoned for this purpose; and although the opinions expressed by those who were present, would probably be the sentiment of the whole, no absolute decision was come to, and I recommended that the donors should have the opportunity of giving full consideration to what appeared to be the general feeling of the Vestry, before any positive action was taken.

From the letter you have addressed me, I judge that such consideration has been given to their expressed opinion; and while I thank the donors for so fully placing the decision of the matter in my hands, I must dissent from the justice of the complaint which which that concession is accompanied, that my action in the matter has been "hard and high-handed." This is a most unfair accusation, when I had taken nothing upon myself, but showed every desire to consult the feelings of the donors, and, if they were accordant to adopt the arbitration of the Vestry of the Church.

Be assured, that whatever action may be taken, shall be in consistency with the general sentiment of those respectable gentlemen that composed the Select Vestry; and not as my own judgment or wishes might prompt. I shall always be too glad to defer, where it is right for me to do so, to a legitimate responsible government in Church matters, such as a Select Vestry may be considered to constitute.

The explanation of emblems and symbols from the pulpit would, under present circumstances, be of very doubtful expediency, and a single sermon or address on the subject would hardly produce such a full and correct conception of it, as to allow of decided action, founded upon impressions which might be that means be produced. After the final decision upon the matter, which the Vestry may feel it advisable to adopt, there might be a benefit in advertising to the subject from the pulpit—stating briefly the circumstances under which the gift was made, the excellent intentions of the donors, the harmlessness of the symbols which were employed, and the compromise which, with the consent of the donors, had for peace sake, and to avoid giving offence to weak brethren, been agreed upon. This I should be quite willing to do, and I have not a doubt that if judgment and temper be maintained on all hands, the result thus arrived at and adopted will be generally satisfactory.

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der to their own selfish, worldly, carnal convenience. We highly commend this excellent book.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE: LONDON.

Late numbers of this monthly have reached us. They contain much of peculiar interest to us, respecting the Church in the British possessions. Such a publication is well calculated to incite us to a missionary spirit and zeal.

JEWISH INTELLIGENCER: LONDON.

Several numbers of this monthly have reached us through H. Rowsell, Toronto. The operations of the Society continue vigorously, and the accounts of our missionaries are delightfully entertaining.

JEWISH RECORDS:—a quarterly paper of the same society, intended for more general distribution.

PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.

This exhibition is drawing full houses, and we understand has given great satisfaction. It exhibits every evening until the 24th inst. on which day there will be three exhibitions, commencing at 10 1/2 a. m., and 3 and 8 p. m., and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, afternoon at 3 p. m.

An exchange says of it as a work of art it approaches perfection as nearly as a work of the kind need do. The perspective appears to be faultless. Everything stands in bold relief. When viewing it you can scarcely realize that you are looking at a painting on a plain surface. You are half persuaded that it is all wax work. Trees, posts and telegraph poles neither lean nor lie down, but stand out as natural as the originals themselves. The telegraph wires do not appear to be against the house fronts, but swing out clear and natural. Every thing, even to minutiae, seem to be represented life-like and natural, and just as it would appear across the street. There is no sameness in the painting. Every countenance, even of the thousands who are represented as thronging the streets, is different from every other countenance. No fancy scenes are represented on the paintings.

The following is the opinion of the Rev. Mr Dewar, of Sandwich.

Having been requested to state my opinion of Bullard's Panorama of the city of New York, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it a very interesting exhibition and well worthy of public patronage.

E. H. DEWAR, M. A. Sandwich Rectory, April 16, 1856.

A PECULIAR RACE OF INDIANS.—It appears that during a recent cruise of the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes in the Arctic Ocean, above Bhering's Straits, the crew landed in Senirano Bay, on the eastern coast of Asia, a country belonging to the Russian territory, where they found a peculiar race of Indians, of which the San Francisco Herald gives the following account:—"The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations. The subject of most interest to the general reader, however, is the information gained respecting the Tchoukchis Indians, a warlike race, who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power, having never been conquered by the Russians, although the country which they occupy is generally conceded as belonging to the Russian possessions in Asia. The manners and customs of this people are peculiarly their own. Unlike savages in other parts of the world, they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal instinct, they are without superstition, and live a life of ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations they are governed, to a certain extent, by correct principles of morality. Female captives taken in war are, however, considered common property, and are kept for purposes of prostitution, but these have no social intercourse with the wives and daughters of their captors, and are treated in the same manner and held in the same estimation as females of similar situation in civilized communities. The inhabitants of the village of Soivane Harbour were found to be very tractable, and seemed inclined to be on good terms with the crew of the Vincennes."

FREE MASONS.—The diligent inquirer into the historical relations of building will assign a high place in his inquiry to the business of the masons. It would be difficult indeed to mention any other business so closely connected with the progress of our race, to which science and art are so much indebted, to which religion itself owes so many of its noble influences. The mason has joined together, in one unbroken chain, the two extremes of civilization. His genius is alike conspicuous on the rudely sculptured pillar of the cromlech and the enquiry proportioned columns of the Parthenon. He built the altars from which arose the smoke of human sacrifice, and he reared the temples in which no sacrifice is offered but that of a contrite heart. Centuries before the dawn of civilization, in the empires of the west he constructed those monuments of rude but magnificent grandeur which moulder now upon the banks of the Ganges and the Nile. It was he who reared the stately temples of Minerva and Jupiter, which are so inseparably associated with all that is noble in Grecian philosophy—all that is beautiful in Grecian art. And in the dark ages which followed the downfall of western civilization, when the temples of Rome were ruined, the palaces of the Caesars plundered, the Pantheon despoiled, the amphitheatres laid waste, it was he who reared up the noble piles of Christian architecture, which ushered in a new era in the history of the world, and another and a more beneficent period of human existence.

DEAR BROTHERS, I take this opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts. We are in Angra de Cimra Bay, in latitude 2 deg 38 min north, on the West Coast of Africa, among the Arabs. We have got two hundred and seventy-five barrels of whale oil; whales are very scarce. There are twelve or fifteen sail here, whaling on the coast and none of them doing much. We are in company with a schooner named the Mountain Spring, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and she

was wrecked in the breakers on the 7th of January, in the same Bay with us. Of the twenty-two men on board, nineteen were lost. The captain and two men were saved, and they are with us.

We lost one boat and the crew with her. Three of them belonged to New London. Their names were Augustus Jones, William Crocker and William West, (cooper.) We had one captain shot in the legs by the Arabs. His name was Rider, master of the brig Lewis Bruce, of New Orleans. Capt. Cook. They attempted to get him on a camel for a slave, he resisted and they shot him in the legs to maim him, when he turned and shot one of the Arabs dead. One of our boats got him off the beach. I was an eye witness to the whole scene with the Arabs, and was hastening to his assistance [when he shot the Arab]. They are slow and treacherous; we have to look out sharp for them. I have been on shore among them considerably, trading, but went well armed, with two boats' crews. But we seldom see any of them now; I keep back in the desert; they don't like cold lead.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON. HOTEL WAITER SHOT DEAD BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—AN EDITOR KNOCKED DOWN BY A TENNESSEE MAJOR.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1856. Mr Herbert, a member of the House of Representatives, from California shot Thomas Keating, the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, this morning, killing him instantly.

The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are that while Mr Herbert was taking a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel, a waiter gave him some insolence, when Mr Herbert called for another waiter, who came, and also treated him insolently. Two or three other waiters came up and commenced an assault on Mr Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes, &c. They then grappled him, when several gentlemen standing by interfered, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr Herbert fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him.

After one was killed, two others continued assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends, General Lane and Mr McKay of California, witnessed the whole affair, Mr Herbert immediately surrendered himself, and demanded an investigation. The examination took place at the gaol this evening, before Justices Smith and Birch, Senator Weller, of California; Mr Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley, Rathcliff, appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney Key for the United States. There was an immense crowd both in and outside of the gaol. The excitement was very great. Many members of Congress were present. A number of servants belonging to the hotel were examined. Their evidence was somewhat contradictory, but appeared to be to the effect it being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant that he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it. Mr Herbert directed several of the servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them by their names.

The deceased made a reply, when Mr Herbert struck him with his hat or with a napkin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr Herbert threw a chair at him, the latter returning the assault with a plate. During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings. Mr Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and the chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the contest. "The Austrian Minister quietly beheld what was occurring, but did not move until he went to the man whom Mr Herbert had fired at, to ascertain whether he was dead or living.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he went into the dining-room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and though it was a general fight among the servants of the hotel, but shortly beheld one of them knock down Mr Gardner with a chair, and saw three other servants striking Mr Herbert, holding him by the wrists. Witness seized hold of a chair to defend Mr Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr Gardner, at the same time, was being beaten promiscuously. After Mr Herbert fired the pistols, the other servants rushed forward and clinked with him. Mr Smith went to the assistance of Mr Herbert with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him I'll kill you." Mr Herbert was considerably injured. Witness had placed the black patch on his nose. The pistol used by Mr Herbert was a single barreled one.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying that the crowd of servants had Mr Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, trays, &c. Mr Bishop, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr Herbert and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several of the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr Herbert, previous to and at the time of the firing.

Capt. Depante's testimony was corroborative of the above.

The examination occupied five hours and will be resumed to-morrow.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Several disinterested gentlemen will testify to-morrow, and Mr Herbert's friends express themselves perfectly easy as to the issue.

Mr H. is considerably bruised.

No blame attaches to the gentlemanly proprietors of the hotel, neither of whom was aware of the row until it was over, one being in the upper part of the house, and the other absent at the bank.

RECOUNTS BETWEEN THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR" AND MAJOR BRIS.

Mr Wallach, editor of the Star, was knocked down this afternoon, by Major Heiss, because of an article in to-day's Star reflecting upon him in connection with the Nicaragua imbroglio. His article about Mr Herbert's difficulty is pronounced an outrage by every one. Wallach intends to prosecute Heiss.

HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.—G. H. Belder, Agent, John Street, Hamilton. This work contains a history of the five and twelve more than 260 celebrated men, of ancient and modern times, and is not only very interesting reading, but as a work of reference must be invaluable.

THE VICTORIES.—The decision in the Victories case must create feelings of gratification in the bosom of every true member of the church and will for the time being save those vestiges of the connection once existing between church and state. No sooner however, is the decision announced, than fanatical prejudice is striving to rouse parliamentary action to override the righteous decision of the court of Chancery.

The Hamilton Artillery Company turned out in full force yesterday for the first of the ten days regular drill. They fired a few rounds and went through various evolutions in a most creditable manner.

The Great Western Steamer Canada, Captain Willoughby, made the last run from Ogdensburgh to Hamilton in 16 hours, goals by her reaching here from Boston in a little over 3 days.

The Counties of Lincoln and Welland are now disunited, by a Proclamation of the Governor General, County buildings having been erected by the municipal council of Welland.

The following are the new Officers for the County of Welland: Harvey W. Price, Esquire, Judge of the Court and Surrogate Courts. Robert Hobson, Esq., Sheriff. Lorenzo D. Raymond, Clerk of the Peace, Nathaniel T. Pritch, Clerk of County Court. Dexter D'Everardo, Registrar of the Surrogate Court. Coroners—William A. Reid, Gavin Robertson, William Mellanby, Peter Gibbon, John Cronyn, M. D., Alexander B. Chapman, and John Grant; Esquires.

GROWING POWER OF THE PACIFIC.—During the whole of the late Naval Review at Spithead in England, the Chickoo, one of Her Majesty's Steam Vessels, was appropriated to the Admiralty to the use of the members of the Press. The power it has gained by its fearless exposures of the conduct of the late war, and the immense influence its general tone exercises on the people at large, has led, without a doubt, to this naval innovation on aristocratic exclusiveness.

The Council of the Board of Trade of this city held a meeting on the 12th inst. and passed a resolution to memorialize the House of Assembly against the passage of the Bill of the proposed Brant, Norfolk and Wentworth Railway, which would pass sent to Toronto the same evening. This City and Township Councils of Caledonia, and the people of Port Dover are also opposing it in a similar manner.

The Montreal Corporation is planting trees in the public streets and squares of that city.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

ALTHOUGH there has, as yet, been no official intimation, and it is full time that it should have been put forth, the people of Canada surely will not allow the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, accompanied as it closely is by the honorable conclusion of a desperate war, to pass by without a general observance of the day.

It is determined in England that the 24th inst., shall be a day of rejoicing, and the 25th a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of peace.

Although many in Canada who have participated in the advantages of the high prevailing prices of the last two years, will rather unwillingly partake, the great bulk of the people must have felt the evil effects of the war in more ways than one, and the probability is, that the great scarcity of capital which has of late so much interfered with the prosperity of the country, will give place to a more healthy state of things. It is well known that in time of war, British capital finds its way to, and is husbanded at home, and that during peace a large portion seeks more profitable investment than can be found there. Under these circumstances then, it may be fully expected that the attention of home capitalists which was diverted from this country by the course of the war, will be again drawn this way, and means provided for the prosecution of the great works which will so materially aid in the development of the vast resources of this noble Province.

The conclusion of peace, should, if on those grounds alone, be hailed with delight by the bulk of the people, and means taken to testify it in a proper manner.

WRECK OF A WHALE SHIP ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.—AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES.

The Hartford Times publishes the following private letter from G. H. May to his brother in that city:—

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1856.

DEAR BROTHERS, I take this opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts. We are in Angra de Cimra Bay, in latitude 2 deg 38 min north, on the West Coast of Africa, among the Arabs. We have got two hundred and seventy-five barrels of whale oil; whales are very scarce. There are twelve or fifteen sail here, whaling on the coast and none of them doing much. We are in company with a schooner named the Mountain Spring, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and she

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The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are that while Mr Herbert was taking a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel, a waiter gave him some insolence, when Mr Herbert called for another waiter, who came, and also treated him insolently. Two or three other waiters came up and commenced an assault on Mr Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes, &c. They then grappled him, when several gentlemen standing by interfered, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr Herbert fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him.

After one was killed, two others continued assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends, General Lane and Mr McKay of California, witnessed the whole affair, Mr Herbert immediately surrendered himself, and demanded an investigation. The examination took place at the gaol this evening, before Justices Smith and Birch, Senator Weller, of California; Mr Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley, Rathcliff, appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney Key for the United States. There was an immense crowd both in and outside of the gaol. The excitement was very great. Many members of Congress were present. A number of servants belonging to the hotel were examined. Their evidence was somewhat contradictory, but appeared to be to the effect it being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant that he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it. Mr Herbert directed several of the servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them by their names.

The deceased made a reply, when Mr Herbert struck him with his hat or with a napkin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr Herbert threw a chair at him, the latter returning the assault with a plate. During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings. Mr Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and the chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the contest. "The Austrian Minister quietly beheld what was occurring, but did not move until he went to the man whom Mr Herbert had fired at, to ascertain whether he was dead or living.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he went into the dining-room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and though it was a general fight among the servants of the hotel, but shortly beheld one of them knock down Mr Gardner with a chair, and saw three other servants striking Mr Herbert, holding him by the wrists. Witness seized hold of a chair to defend Mr Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr Gardner, at the same time, was being beaten promiscuously. After Mr Herbert fired the pistols, the other servants rushed forward and clinked with him. Mr Smith went to the assistance of Mr Herbert with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him I'll kill you." Mr Herbert was considerably injured. Witness had placed the black patch on his nose. The pistol used by Mr Herbert was a single barreled one.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying that the crowd of servants had Mr Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, trays, &c. Mr Bishop, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr Herbert and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several of the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr Herbert, previous to and at the time of the firing.

Capt. Depante's testimony was corroborative of the above.

The examination occupied five hours and will be resumed to-morrow.