

morial were sprinkled with his blood: but if we are to believe the Government account of the inquest, none of these documents were looked into to find the cause of the madness which they agreed had led to the act. The conclusion is inevitable. The known tyranny of the man, his unjust supercession of Captain Eborsey when the expedition sailed, and the well-known fact that they were on terms of hostility with each other, make it impossible for any one to be satisfied with the verdict as it stands. It is said that Sir Henry Looker goes home immediately.

Russia.—We have again a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople announcing that the mountaineers of the Caucasus, commanded by one of the sons of Schamyl, have defeated 4,000 Russians near Shalich.

India.—The dissatisfaction among the native troops continues. Notwithstanding the disbanding of the 19th Regiment was effected in the presence of a considerable body of European troops perfectly ready to fire among them on the show of resistance, the 34th are now following the example. A required increase of pay is alleged to be the moving cause. Preparations, however, are made to meet the disaffected with prompt measures.

UNITED STATES.

WALKER CAPITULATED.—The telegraph brings authentic intelligence of the termination of the filibustering force in Nicaragua. General Walker capitulated on the first day of the present month to Captain Davis, commanding the U. S. sloop of war, *St. Mary's*, and with his staff and 260 men, the remains of his army, were brought to Panama by the steamer *Mariposa*, whence they proceeded by the *Gronada* to Havana and by the *Empire City* to New Orleans, arriving at the last named port, yesterday.

The government of New Granada has ceded an island in the bay of Panama to England, in settlement of the McIntosh claim which had nearly caused a war between the two nations.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RESIGNATION MOVEMENTS.—The Government, it is said, sent in their resignations in a body, on Tuesday last, and Mr. Fisher was immediately called on by His Excellency to form a new Executive. Mr. Fisher was in St. John on Wednesday evening, and had a conference with the liberal members for this City and County, and returned to Fredericton by the boat next morning. We expect to hear the programme of the new Ministry in a few days, and have no doubt it will be satisfactory to the country and the friends of progress.—*Courier*.

Editorial Miscellany.

CONVOCATION.

THE papers by the last English Mail inform us, that the new Convocation for the Province of Canterbury, assembled on Friday May 8, in pursuance of the Queen's writ, to "treat of certain weighty and urgent affairs"—the Archbishop and Bishops in Queen Anne's Bounty Office, and the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors, representing the inferior clergy in the Jerusalem Chamber. The Bishops with the Primate at their head, proceeded to the Jerusalem Chamber, where the proceedings were solemnly inaugurated with prayer, and having returned to the Bounty office, the chair was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The address of Convocation to the Crown, at the commencement of every new Parliament, was submitted by the Archbishop and read. It was prepared with great care. In the course of the observations which it elicited from several of the Prelates, the fact has transpired more fully than heretofore, that His Grace the Archbishop is in favor of the action of Convocation—and that having the power, he is disposed to give it the privilege of a sufficient length of Session for the discussion of any important measures that may be brought before it. His Grace said:

"It is stated here (the address) that, according to the working of the writ, the clergy are called together to treat of certain weighty and urgent affairs concerning the security and defence of the Church of England; that they are called together, as the words of the writ likewise state, in a very solemn manner, putting them on their loyalty and allegiance not to disobey the summons. Now, as having the prerogative of either allowing deliberations to take place or of preroguing Convocation, I have been sometimes urged, when the clergy have been thus assembled in obedience to her Majesty's writ, to say at once that there was no business to be performed, and to immediately discharge them; but as long as they continue to be summoned in the solemn terms of the writ, I cannot take upon myself to exercise what I consider to be the least of it, an ungracious task. That, then, is the reason why I have not listened to many suggestions which have been addressed to

me, both publicly and privately, to use the prerogative with which I am invested to dissolve Convocation as soon as it has assembled; conceiving such a course to be at variance with the duty I owe her Majesty in obeying the writ which I had received at her command."

"Some verbal alterations having been introduced into the address, it was then read by the Registrar-General in the following amended form:—

"We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, approach your Majesty with the assurance of our loyal and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's Throne and person."

"We feel it to be a ground of much thankfulness to Almighty God that in offering this, our accustomed address, we are able to join with it our humble congratulations on the prosperity which it has pleased Him to continue to your Majesty and to your illustrious Consort—a prosperity which is so happily shared by the country at large, as well in regard to its internal tranquillity and welfare as to the restoration of peace among the European powers."

"Since the last occasion when we were permitted to address your Majesty several subjects of much interest to the national Church have been brought under our consideration. Amongst these we humbly conceive that nothing calls more urgently for our attention than the best modes of extending the blessings of the Church to the increasing population, which has far outgrown the actual provision both of the numbers of the clergy and of the funds available for their support."

"Whilst we deeply regret this Episcopal destitution, we thankfully acknowledge the measure of private liberality which has been directed towards the purposes of conveying the means of grace towards our population at home and to those colonial possessions of your Majesty which are so widely extended, with the laws, the language, the liberties, and, as we trust, the religion of our native land."

"It is a gratifying reflection that through private munificence, with little assistance from public sources, your Majesty's reign has been signified by the erection of new sees in every quarter of the globe, from Africa to New Zealand, from Victoria to Rupert's Land."

"In the promotion of public education, a question which intimately concerns us as ministers of religion, we thankfully acknowledge the liberal aid afforded us by public grants. The attention directed towards the instruction of the young is a marked feature of the present age; but there is constant reason to regret that the early removal of children from schools too often engages them prematurely in the active business of life before they have received the full advantages of a sound education, and before they have been properly instructed in their duty towards God and man. It is difficult to suggest the remedy, but if it should please your Majesty, in addition to that general summons in your Majesty's writ, to treat of certain difficult and urgent affairs, concerning your Majesty, the security and defence of the Church of England, and the peace and tranquillity and public good of your kingdom and your subjects of the same, to commit to our special deliberation this, or any other question affecting the interests of our holy religion, or the usefulness of the Church, we trust that we shall not be found unmindful of the solemn character of the functions we are called to discharge, and shall conduct our proceedings under the divine blessing, and with the diligence which would become us in obeying your Majesty's commands."

"Hitherto the shortness of time given to our consultation has in a great measure frustrated the advantages which we humbly trust would result if further opportunity were afforded for ascertaining the opinions of the clergy by discussion in Convocation."

"Meanwhile, we assure your Majesty that any difficulties which may impede our endeavors to convey the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as the ruling principle of life, to every parish and to every individual in the land, will rather serve to stimulate than to restrain our exertions. We have the encouragement of knowing that while we attempt to carry into effect this important purpose, we are promoting the earnest wish and prayer of your Majesty, whom God has appointed to be our supreme governor on earth, and whom we trust He may long preserve to see the increase of temporal prosperity and the growth of true religion throughout your Majesty's dominions."

The Bishop of Winchester moved, and the Bishop of St. David's seconded the adoption of the address.

The Bishop of London, who had taken his seat only a few minutes previously to the address being read, here rose and said—May I be permitted to observe that, in my own individual opinion, it is a somewhat doubtful matter whether this house ought or ought not to use such strong expressions as are contained in a part of the address with reference to the desirableness of holding the meetings of Convocation. I was not present at the commencement of the discussion, having been engaged at a Confirmation, and do not therefore wish to re-open it; I confess, however, that I entertain considerable doubts as to the propriety of that particular clause.

The Bishop of Chester said the address had been prepared and submitted to the house by his Grace the President, and that in general scope and spirit, as well as the alterations subsequently made, had been assented to by their lordships unanimously.

The President having remarked that the objection of the Bishop of London had come too late, the address was put from the chair and agreed to *nemine discente*.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE Mail from England arrived on Tuesday last in the Steamship *America*. The news is interesting.

On Monday, May 18, a Royal Message was presented to both houses of Parliament, informing them of the intended marriage of the Princess Royal, and asking them to make such provision for the royal bride as would be suitable to the dignity of the Crown and the honour of the country. The address and reply were moved in both houses in short speeches of royal compliment. The subject was discussed on the Friday following, when it was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who proposed an annuity of £8,000 to commence with the Princess's marriage, and a grant of £40,000 as a marriage portion. Mr. Roebuck moved in amendment, that what was given should be in one certain sum, instead of by way of annuity. The motions were discussed in a friendly spirit on all sides, and with a desire to arrive at unanimity. Mr. Roebuck finally withdrew his amendment—the House resumed—after which it went into Committee of Supply, when a vote of £40,000 for the Royal Princess was agreed upon.

Lord Palmerston introduced a bill to alter the terms of the oath taken by Members of Parliament.

What he proposed to do was to abolish, in all cases in which they are by law required to be taken, the oath of allegiance as it now stands, the oath of supremacy, and the oath of abjuration, and to substitute for those three oaths one single oath, which shall contain the oath of allegiance as well as that which is requisite in the other oaths, but which shall leave out all those portions of them which he conceived were not fitting or proper to be retained.

"The damnable doctrine abjured in the oath of allegiance, that princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed or murdered, was not believed by one of them, either Protestant or Catholic, and that part of the oath was therefore to be done away, leaving, however, the denial of supremacy in this realm of foreign princes, persons, prelates, States, or potentates, to remain. That portion of the oath of allegiance, abjuring the Pretender and his descendants, was to be entirely swept away, some alterations made in the words relating to the Protestant succession, omitting the final clause on 'the faith of a Christian.' With these alterations and omissions, Lord Palmerston proposed the two oaths should be combined in one as follows:—

"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act, intitled 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm."

The second reading of the bill was not to take place until after Whitsuntide.

The bill for the abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland, was again introduced, and Lord Palmerston without committing himself to details, promised to support its principle. Mr. D'Israeli expressed himself as astonished at this declaration—the bill if sanctioned would strike at the root of all church property—it should have his earnest opposition.

The treaty of peace between England and Persia had been ratified by both powers.

The demand for transport to China had brought into service a good deal of idle shipping in the various ports of the United Kingdom.

The Navy Estimates were moved in Committee of Supply by Sir C. Wood, on Monday 18th. He did not ask for any additional vote on account of the war with China, and called attention to the reduction even on the reduced estimates of last year, £2,500,000.

Other items of intelligence, giving the important features of the news, will be found under appropriate headings in this day's paper.