6,300 men; the whole of which are in addition to any estimate proposed to Parliament, and is an expense which the pressure of the times has compelled the Government to incur, and under a and that the Palace at Hampton Court is her hereditary property, full reliance of the emergency of the case justifying them in asking for the necessary supplies. The number of seamen, marines, with which she attempted to wound the sentinel on duty at Buckand boys, now in employ, exceeds 43,000.—London Times.

and the bridges are everywhere broken up between Manheim and Cologne. On the 16th and 17th instants, the thermometer marked even here, 15 deg. of Reammur, or two degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In Stuttgard, they had 17 degrees, and at Munich in the night, 19 degrees. Still you ing point of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In Stuttgard, they had 17 degrees, and at Munich in the night, 19 degrees. Still you see nothing but drilling of troops, and breaking in of horses for the cavalry and artillery. At Ludwigsburg the preparations are advancing rapidly, and by the second week in February, as I stated in my last, the troops are to be ready to march.

What the immediate object of these armaments are, remains the middle object of these armaments are, remains and landlords of hotels where the prisoner had lodged; and we were informed on what we consider resonance and the country of Essex.

The examination at the Home-office yesterday was conducted by Mr. Hall, chief magistrate at Bow-street Police-office; no other magistrate or public functionary was present. It commenced shortly after 10 o'clock, and occupied nearly three hours, during which a number of witnesses were examined, consisting of the waiters and landlords of hotels where the prisoner had lodged; and we were informed on what we consider consisting the country of Essex.

jecture their extent.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Soleure have adopted the following principles as the basis of the new constitution of the

1. The sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise it through . The Catholic religion is the religion of the canton, except in

the bailiwick of Bucchegglaud, which professes the Evangelic

3. The liberty of the press is guaranteed, saving the repression of abuses.

4. Industry and trade are free.

5. The right of petition is granted. It is reported that Switzerland is on the eve of some new politi-

slave trade renders them of so little value; also Serampore and other places in the East Indies. THE IONIAN ISLANDS .- Frequent shocks of earthquake continued to be felt in Zante, but almost all slight; when there happened stronger ones (which is seldom) they are sufficient to overthrow those buildings, or parts of buildings which have been

From Holland, Belgium, and Austria, there is no news of any

rassments of the Ottoman empire to add a portion of Thessaly to the Hellenic kingdom. Much discontent prevailed, particularly among the Hydriots and Spezziots, who threatened to quit their islands and place themselves under the Turkish rule.

cultivate the relations of peace.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

REFUSAL OF ADMIRAL STOPFORD TO CONFIRM COMMODORE NAPIER'S CONVENTION WITH MEHEMET ALI. From the Globe of Monday night the 28th ultimo

The intelligence received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, for which we are indebted to a late edition of the Herald, confirms the report of Sir R Stopford's refusal to confirm the convention entered into by Commodore Napier with the Pacha, on the

ground of Commodore Napier's having exceeded his commission.

relations was restored.

RETREAT OF IBRAHIM PACHA FROM SYRIA. - At the same time that Mehemet Ali learned the refusal of Admiral Stopford to ratify the treaty, he received an overland despatch from his son Ibrahim stating that he and his entire army in two divisions, were in full retreat on Egypt. The Pacha says it consists of 30,000 marching by the safe

may expect to encounter the hostility of the Bedonins, whose reverence for the power and government of Mchemet Ali has been of Life.—On Wednesday night, a fire, attended with the loss of pretty well eradicated by recent events in Syria. They have commenced 'making a little war' on their own account, and by the last accounts from Suez, have had the audacity to attack a caravan of the Pacha, and capture and drive off 150 camels, and to seize on a return drove of 10 donkeys, and to carry off also some of Mr.

Wardbury's correla with reads my recovery and preserves in the solvent of the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in The fire was confined to the ground and two upper floors of the house, and a small spirit-shop at the back of it, and its progress comparatively arrested before getting to the cellar under ground, Waghorn's camels with goods, money, and passengers' luggage.

The amount plundered is laid by him at £350 to £400. The

Some doubts having been expressed as to the precise nature of the advice to be offered to the Porte by the allies after the submission of Mehemet Ali, we feel that we shall not be found wrong in stating that the allies will advise the Sultan to grant to Mehemet Ali the hereditary possession of Egypt, as the governor of the Turkish province of Egypt, and not a vassal prince, as some Herald.

persons have been led to believe.

A letter from Constantinople, in the Commerce, asserts that it was the representatives of the four Powers in that capital who took the initiative in inducing the Divan to declare against recognising Commodore Napier's treaty, and not the Divan who first decided to that effect, and then informed the Ambassadors. There is a great deal of contradiction and obscurity about this point in all the accounts which we have seen from Constantinople.

-London Globe, January 4. A fearful tempest lately swept over the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, which did incalculable damage. A Russian steamer from Odessa to Constantinople was wrecked and 19 men perished.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY

ATTACK UPON A SENTINEL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Tuesday, Inspector Russel, A. division, who is stationed at Buckingham Palace, with other officers, to prevent improper persons entering, came to Bow-street Office about three o'clock in the afternoon, apparently in breathless haste, bearing in his hand a broken sword, to request the attention of Mr. Hall, the chief more or less than that "You will be assassinated;" "You will render yourself very unpopular," means neither more or less than that "You will be assassinated;" "You will be challenged to fight a duel." Here is a priest telling a gentleman of title, birth, and fortune, that if he dares to oppose the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by attempting to stab the sentinel at the entrance in St. James's transgressions.] I conceive (said Mr. "You will be assassinated;" "You will render yourself very unpopular," means neither more or less than that "You will be assassinated;" "You will be challenged to fight a duel." Here is a priest telling a gentleman of title, birth, and fortune, that if he dares to oppose the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by the knife of an assassin, or the pistol of a hully: and the priest's party and instruction to the priest of the Romish Church, not only to require the confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting, but them of title, birth, and fortune, that if he dares to oppose the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by the knife of an assassin, or the pistol of a hully: and the configuration of the Romish Church, not only to require the confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting, but the confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting but the confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting but the confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting but the confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting but the confession of the Romish Church, not only to require the confession of the Romish Church, not only to require the confession of the priest of the Romish Church, not only to require the confession of the priest of the Romish Church, not only to requi sons entering, came to Bow-street Office about three o'clock in the afternoon, apparently in breathless haste, bearing in his hand Park, for refusing to allow her to pass.

enveloped in a cloak, walking towards the gate, she attempted to overtake him, but not being able, she called repeatedly to him, supposing him to be his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and just | James's Chronicle. as the page had gained the door, the sentinel observing her con duct, told her she could not be admitted, which irritated her to such a degree, she drew a short sword from under her dress, and made a thrust at him, but he fortunately parried off the weapon, and constable Payne coming up at the moment, he seized her to wrest the sword from her hand and secure her. She then became very violent, and in her struggles with the officer the sword was broken. Other assistance being procured, she was conveyed to the station-house in Gardner's-lane, Westminster, where she was ordered to remain until 10 o'clock next day (yesterday). The ordered to remain until 10 o'clock next day (yesterday). prisoner has resided for some time at the Park Hotel, Cumberland-gate.

has also two sons lieutenants in the same service. In person she was thought years might chapse before that event would take

ingham Palace is of straight form, and about the size of a common bayonet. It was broken in the scuffle which ensued. When GERMANY.—Frankfort, December 27.—Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, and the festivities of the season, all is here in motion. The Upper Rhine is quite closed, so that it is passed on foot, Albert, and must see him without delay. Since she left the Burlington Hotel, she has been for a day or two at several other hotels at the west end of the town, the last of which, we have heard, was Fenton's. The unfortunate woman also asserts that

veiled in mystery, and the German papers are not allowed to conas in the boy Jones's case, the evidence being taken in private, it is impossible to give details), that the protracted inquiry was evidently for the purpose of ascertaining whether any individuals were in the habit of calling on the prisoner, and if it was supposed she had any connections in this country, as from the first moment she was taken into custody no doubt existed as to her labouring under some mental delusion. The female servant that she engaged after leaving the Burlington Hotel was in attendance at the Home Office all the morning, but was not examined as a witness.

On the arrival of Mr. Phillipps, one of the Under Secretaries of the Under Secreta the Home Office, Mr. Hall communicated to that gentleman the nature of the evidence which had been adduced, and some time afterwards he left for a short time. On his return a warrant was It is reported that Switzerland is on the eve of some new political commotion.

Queen Christina is on her way to Switzerland.

Denmark.— The Government has determined to sell its establishments on the coast of Guinea, since the extinction of the state of the coast of Guinea, since the extinction of the pity and commisseration, and that no doubt could exist but that she was labouring under an aberration of intellect, probably arising from misfortune of a domestic nature.

> ANTI-CORN-LAW AGITATION. The following seasonable letter has been addressed to the agriculturists of Ireland by the Earl of Mountcashel, cautioning them to be on the alert against the anti-corn-law agitators:—
> "Moore Park, Nov. 12.

"Sir, -- Having received from 'The Society for the Protection GREECE.—Advices from Athens of the 9th ultimo state that the discomfiture of Mehemet Ali had disappointed the government of Greece, which expecting that the pasha would have opposed a greater resistance, intended to avail itself of the embarestablished in this kingdom, may I request you will insert this short letter in your paper, the object of which is to request them (the Secretaries) to favour me with their names and address.—

This being for a public object, for the welfare of Ireland, and of no personal advantage, I am sure you will readily comply with my

RUSSIA.—Diplomatic notes, in a friendly tone, have passed between the Russian Ambasador and M. Guizot. They probably mean nothing more than the usual professions of a disposition to stirring. The power of the anti-corn-law faction consists in the combined effort of many manufacturing societies. Resistance, successful resistance, depends on the united exertions of the agriculturists. Scattered as we are, and distant asunder, we hardly know the utility of combination, but we must now try it in self-defence. 'Fas est ab hoste doceri.'

"Preparations are making to agitate the question again in parliament; large sums are subscribed to prosecute the warfare; lecturers are engaged to bias public judgment; and nothing is left undone to ruin the farmer. It is time, then, that Ireland should take a part in this contest. Let us remember she is an agricultural, and not a manufacturing country—that her income depends chiefly on the produce of her soil—and that in proportion The disappointment and excitement from such an interruption to the progress of pacification will be greatly diminished, if not altogether removed, by the intelligence that the Pacha had readily acceded to the terms proposed by Sir R. Stopford through Captain Fanshawe, his flag captain, in the name and by the authority of the British government, acting upon the Treaty of July in behalf of the four Powers. The Pacha wrote a leter to the Sultan, couched in terms expressive of most unqualified submission; engaged to restore the Turkish fleet, and finally to evacuate Syria. This letter was confided to Capt. Farshawe who proceeded with it to Marmorice, where Admiral Stopford awaited his return.

The devicesing effects on our funds which the first intelligence. madly suppose we can purchase their woollens and cottons, their where Admiral Stopford awaited his return.

The depressing effects on our funds which the first intelligence produced, was fully counteracted by the assurance that no further interruption was apprehended. The prices rallied to their opening prices, and confidence in the permanent establishment of peaceful unnatural conspiracy; and thus will they confer a lasting benefit on the agriculturists of this country

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"N.B.—I expect every patriotic journal that has the interests of Ireland at heart will give this letter a place in its columns."

gh Batanæ, concurred; but if these remonstrances should not be attended to, my mind for a moment that I had given utterance to anythin

Pacha announced that the next time his caravans proceed across under, when search was made for the unfortunate inmates, and the desert with the Indian mail, he shall be accompanied by a their melancholy fate was soon too clearly revealed. The bodies guard. The last batch of passengers for India got through in safety, and all embarked for Bombay, with the exception of Mrs.

Turton and family. The steamer waited 36 hours for them, but owing to some mistake or mismanagement they did not go on Marshall, a sawyer, who had lodged in the house—were found, board.

Marshall, a sawyer, who had lodged in the house—were found, burned black, among the smouldering ashes. It is evident that

> the degree of freedom with which it is proposed by priests to indulge the owners of the soil. The following letter is be it observed, it was in the twilight, and at night, and not in the to indulge the owners of the soil. The following letter is said to have been addressed by an Irish priest to an extensive Protestant landholder of Mayo, Sir Roger Palmer, Baronet:—
>
> "Islandeady, Dec. 8, 1840.
>
> "Sir,—Having been informed that it is your determination to

> "Sir,—Having been informed that it is your determination to attend the Mayo election, I feel myself called upon to inform you attend the Mayo election, I feel myself called upon to inform you cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practices of the Church and the practices of the Church. It is not considered that it is in obedience to that authority, and in strict accordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove that it is not considered to the church. that you will render yourself very unpopular by advocating Conser-

> "If I am well informed, there are many very respectable gentlemen Popish priest capable of making a poor man crawl on his han who are determined, should you, or your agent or driver, use any undue influence with the electors residing on your property, to own authorised canons, the canons of the Council of Trent, and there I find that they speak to this effect:—[Mr. Stowell then quoted chapter the 3d of the session on penance, investing the priest with power to impose punishment for sin, and enjoining him, at the peril of his own soul, to take care that the punishment

hold you personally responsible.

"However, you are the best judge on the occasion. I am induced to inform you of this circumstance from the most sincere respect for you and family. In the mean time, I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant."

(Signed) attempting to stab the sentinel at the entrance in St. James's the knife of an assassin, or the pistol of a bully; and this is the kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of a british jary, and in the midst of a british court of judicature, and denote that it is done in Ireland, and wherever Popery dares to do it, this is only one other demonstration among the teeming multitule that encompass uses that the stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British court of judicature, and denote that it is done in Ireland, and wherever Popery dares to do it, this is only one other demonstration among the teeming multitule that encompass uses that the stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British court of judicature, and denote the courts of law; at all events it is a case for the House of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and the stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and the standard up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, a stration among the teeming multitule that encompass us on every side, that Popery has a conscience that fears nothing, and a

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The ship Montezuma, Captain Copp, has arrived at the break-water from Manilla, whence she sailed on the 1st of September. She brings accounts from Macao to the middle of August. The She brings account and a English missionary who was at the time bathing in the river, and had taken him to Canton, where he was quence attacked and destroyed the control of the divides the Chinese from the Portuguese jurisdiction, near Macao, and had killed sixty or seventy Chinese, with trifling loss on their part. Latest Particulars (from a Correspondent).—No doubt can be The forts at the Bocca Tigris have two hundred cannon mounted, entertained but that the woman examined at the Home Office

yesterday is insane. We understand that her husband is a colonel

The loris and were so formidable, that the English did not like to attack.

The universal opinion was, that the force of the British in China in the German service, from whom she is separated, but it is not clear whether she has been legally divorced or not. It is said she was no probability of any renewal of the foreign trade. Indeed it

POOL

(From the London Record.)

A most gratifying demonstration of Protestant feeling was ex-A most gratifying demonstration of Protestant leeling was exhibited at Liverpool on Thursday last. The place of meeting was crowded, and the audience were addressed by Mr. M'Neile, Mr. M'Ghee, Mr. Stowell, and other eloquent speakers. We regret that owing to the pressure of much important matter, both domestic and foreign, we are unable to give a report of the other speeches, but we think it only justice to Mr. Stowell to give in speeches, but we think it only justice to Mr. Stowell to give in full the following triumphant vindication of himself and the Protestant cause, as reported in the Liverpool Standard:

The Rev. Hugh Stowell, in rising to second the resolution, said, I come not here, Mr. Chairman and fellow-Protestants and said, I come not nere, art. Charman and leftow-Protestants and fellow-Christians, to offer any apology. I have no apology to make. I am a man more sinned against than sinning. (Cheers.) My conscience in the sight of God acquits me of having said one word that was false, or one word that savoured of calumny or unkindness to any living man, in the case that has brought my name so painfully, but I trust usefully, before the eyes of the British public. (Cheers.) It may be allowed me, Sir, without the charge of egotism, to advert somewhat largely, and, indeed to confine my remarks to the case in which I was so deeply interested, and I think I may without vanity say,—because it was not a personal but a public, not an individual but a Protestant matter,—in which this great Protestant nation was so deeply interested, at a recent assize in this town. (Hear.) Were it merely any little invaded, much as that reputation must be dear to me as a man, and more as a Christian man, and most as a Christian minister, I would pass it by, and commit my case, as I have done, to him I would pass it by, and commit my case, as I have done, to him that judgeth rightly, and who can bring forth my righteousness as the light, and my just dealing as the noon-day. (Cheers.) But when I remember that the attempt, as has been again and again remarked this morning, is not simply to aim a blow at me, an unworthy individual, but at the fidelity and truthfulness of Protestant statement and advocacy in general, I cannot but feel, that to pass by the case without remark and without vindication would be pass by the case without remark and without vindication would be to pass by truth, without endeavouring to dispel any little mist that through me might seem to hover around her beauteous features, and without seeking to make her beam forth again in the sunshine of her own integrity and principle. (Applause.) Let it be allowed me then, to observe, my friends, that the occasion on which the event took place was a perfectly justifiable one. I was occupying the position which my friend Dr. Tattershall now occupies, at a great public meeting to petition the once-Protestant Government—though now the mutilated Protestant Government —of this country, to withdraw the annual grant of Protestant money for the support of a seminary to indoctrinate Popish priests in the dark theology of Dens and the black councils of the middle ages. Surely, then, as a Christian minister, as the clergyman of a Protestant Church, I was perfectly in my place, occupying a post in perfect keeping with my character and principles. Surely I was acting in obedience to my ordination vows, by which I am pledged and sworn to be ready to drive away all false doctrines and opinions, not only from England, but also from Ireland. (Hear.) It is not the United Churches, but the United Church of England and Ireland. ("Hear," and cheers.) We are fighting the battle of the Church of Ireland. Our reverend brethren from across the water-and we owe them a deep debt of gratitude they feel what we only hear of the Church of Rome, and they strive to awaken us before her fangs make us feel too (hear)they are fighting the battle of the Church of England. Theirs is the post of honour, because the post of danger. I will not call it the forlorn hope. Protestant hope is never forlorn. (Great cheering.) I was therefore, I repeat, perfectly in my place on the occasion when the circumstance took place which has brought me into such painful notoriety. I was also, I believe, perfectly in my place in bringing forward the document which formed the subject of the proceedings against me. That document was not a far-fetched tale, designed to illustrate some point irrelevant to the proceedings of the evening. It was adduced for the simple purpose of showing that the system against which the meeting was called to petition, inculcated opinions, and produced practices utterly unfit for this great Protestant Christian nation to countenance and support in any degree. (Hear.) I was therefore, I conceive, perfectly authorised in bringing forward a document which went to fasten and praye this charge. I say not on any which went to fasten and prove this charge, I say not on any individual priest, but to fasten it on the Romish system at large. (Hear.) I was equally borne out in the evidence on which I went in adducing that document. The document was not in the first instance addressed to myself. I had heard and inquired about it once and again before the meeting took place. It was put into my hands by two individuals on whose veracity and candour I had every reliance. I examined and cross-examined them to ascertain whether or no the persons vouching for the genuineness of the document, and the authenticity of the facts, were willing to stand up and swear to every particular it contained. I was assured that they were perfectly prepared. I read over the document. I saw nothing in it unfit for publication. It appeared to me deeply interesting, and something which concerned Protesmen. They had kept together till their arrival at Mezareib south the Jordan and marched through the Naplaus (a dangerous route through a hostile population,) passing betwen Jaffa and Jerusalem, both now in the hands of the Sultan, and pursuing the coast road to Gaza and El Arich. He expected to arrive at the former on the 11th without baggage or provisions, each man at starting laving only taken a supply for nine days. The second column was marching by the safer route, due south through Bafange.

We understand that Austria, Prussia, and the other Germanic to me deeply interesting, and something which concerned Protestants in general, and most of all the great community of Manchester, to be made acquainted with. The circumstances it detailed involved, to my mind, no charge that any man could fairly complain of, because it was no charge against the man, but against the system, not the party, but the principles of the Church of which he was a minister. (Cheers.) I may say, indeed, with laving only taken a supply for nine days. The second column was marching by the safer route, due south through Bafange. and the ancient territories of the Ammonites and Moabites, east of the Dead Sea.

Want of food and water will attend them; added to which they be taken by them.—Morning Herald.

What is a strength and the accessary, the initiative in hostilities can be taken by them.—Morning Herald.

Whatever that could be tortured into disrespect or disparagement to the individual. (Hear.) And let it be remarked, and those be taken by them.—Morning Herald. who are familiar with the details of the case need not be told, that this document did not mention the name of any individual priest. The inferential method by which it was deduced was entirely unauthorised. It might be made out, but the man O'Hara did not name the priest who had imposed the penance. He simply said, his priest. I nowhere and never charged any individual priest. I expressed my belief that some priest had done it, and I hold that belief to the present moment. (Cheers.) But while I hold this full conviction of my right to say this, I defy any person acquainted with the whole development of the trial to prove that I said who was the individual priest that had done it. (Hear.) But, Sir, I am charged with a great want of discretion and discernment in giving utterance to any name. I hate anonymous assassins of other men's reputations. (Cheers.) I never vernment which of course the latter will not accept. was, and, by the grace of God, I never will be, an assassin of this class. (Hear.) I never wrote an anonymous letter in my life. I conceive it to be dishonourable. I would put my name to what I write, and I would give the name of any man against whom I brought an accusation. (Applause.) We leave stealthiness and such crooked policy to that Church which is the mother and mistress of it. Church of England Protestants do not, and God forbid they ever should, make use of such dark and assassin-like methods. (Cheers.) After all, it has been, and will be, said, you The Dublin Evening Mail gives a curious illustration of and incredible a story, as that any priest should enjoin any man

and knees, and do a degrading penance. I turn then, to their own authorised canons, the canons of the Council of Trent, and

was proportionable to the crime, as, otherwise, he would become a

partaker in other men's transgressions.] I conceive (said Mr.

confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting, but whatever other penal and physical infletion he may in his discre-

see fit in their discretion to enforce such penances as that which

stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British court of judicature, and den that it is done in Ireland,

brow of brass that shrinks not from same and infamy if she can accomplish her purpose. (Loud cheers.) Need I remind you that

you have had it amply brought before you by the press, and that in one instance by an individual who lad been himself a priest,

Popery the half-way house between Christianity and Paganism-

penances. And if saints were canonized for such deeds as these, was O'Hará to be considered a degraded man in the eyes of Popery because he crawled on his hands and knees to save his

UPPER CANADA. soul? (Hear, hear.) We denounce, abhor, loathe, and execrate the system, and from our hearts we compassionate, pity, and weep over these poor dupes and votaries of superstition, (Cheers.) but it has been circulated, as you are aware, that O'Hara is an idiot, and, therefore, that for me to bring forward his case argued very little sense, and very little forbearance towards Popery. What are the real facts of the case? They are these. I had not the most distant idea that O'Hara had lost his senses till long after I read the document. (Hear.) I was not aware of it when I was first written to on the subject. But what, after all, are the facts of the case? Up to the time of his doing the penance, O'Hara had discovered no indications of linearity whatever. (Cheers.) We have further the testimony of those witnesses who ought to have been called, and if God spares us, I hope yet shall they believed him to be a sane man at the time he gave them; and that if they had thought him insane they would have taken him into custody at once. But let any dispassionate and unpreduced the dinner of even the semblance of a political character. other gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity anxious to pay him into custody at once. But let any dispassionate and unprejudiced man look at the document, at the questions and answers, and mark how coherent, how consistent, how straightforward, how tic—of a man in his sober senses, though under the dark and grinding spell of a terrific superstition. (Cheers.) It is true that Patriot, Feb. 2. shortly afterwards, that very morning, he appeared to become insane. Is it to be wondered at? We have a poor creature suffering under his penance, crawling four hours a day, two at night and two in the morning, in this cruel way, fevered in mind and emaciated in body, interrupted in his penance, on the performance of which he believed his everlasting resting to depend, dragged from it to the workhouse, and thus impressed with the idea that his soul would be eternally lost,—I say, it was enough to make a mind already strung up to the next point to bursting, fly off into downright maduess. (Hear.) But who drove him to madness? ("The man that gave him the work to do.") Since his confine—Ib. ment in Lancaster Asylum, he has maintained, as the physician has assured me, an obstinate, unbroken silence. Nothing can induce him to breathe a syllable, so that it is impossible to know whether he is now insane or not, whether he is a knave or a mad man. (Hear.) I draw no inference. I give you the simple state of the case. I gave what I conceived to be of deep moment to all I never asserted that any individual priest had made the man submit to the penance. I never mentioned any name on that occasion. I simply gave the statement as it stood. And what was my object in so doing? My object was to stand between the oppressor and the oppressed. (Applause.) To do justice to the poor, and to avert from them the iron sceptre of those who make the iron enter into their very souls. (Hear.) Is a man to be lauded and applauded as Mr. O'Connell was, because he comes, with beautiful consistency, to defend the cause of debased, en-slaved, enchained Africans, and is he to be censured, and denounced, and driven out of society, because he stands up for the degraded, enslaved, enchained laity of the Romish Church? (Cheers.) Because he would burst from their souls fetters ten thousand times more debasing and degrading than those that ever bound a sable arm. (Cheers.) Are we to avert the lash from lacerating the back of the poor slave, and not to denounce the secret spell that lacerates the hands and knees of the poor dupe of Popery? A man has come forward to prove that he has three times done this penance, and once under the eye of the priest, and every time at his bidding, and did it so cruelly that for three weeks he was unable to do a stroke of work as he expressed it. We significant the second of the poor stroke of work as he expressed it. he was unable to do a stroke of work, as he expressed it. not a deed of justice and common humanity for an Englishman to stand between such oppression and the oppressed, much more the deed of a minister of mercy, a minister of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose blood cleanseth from all sin, and which has not left any room for such self-inflicted tortures to fill up the measure of his infinite atonement for ever made? (Applause.) Was it not right for him to lift up his voice against such practices? (Hear.) If the Protestant clergy did not lift up their voices against it, the Protestant community would shortly have bitterly to lament it. We know that these things are done in Ireland. The boast of Rome is that she is one. What is done in Ireland is virtually done in England, virtually done wherever Popery exists. If a man be a rascal at Rome, or in Ireland, he is a rascal in England too. If Popery be a rascal, a usurpress, a tyrant, at Rome or in Ireland, she is a rascal, a usurpress, a tyrant in old England. (Great applause.) If the Romanists begin now to put penances down in Ireland, thank God for it. suffering I may have gone through in consequence of any degree of suspense or anxiety respecting the trial—though God has kept my mind in peace—and after it was decided, my concern was n about the verdict, I cared little for it, but about the not bringing forward a mass of evidence that would have carried at once the moral verdict of all England. (Cheers.) But under this discouragement I opened my Bible, that blessed well-spring of comfort and joy, and my eye met, as if it had stood out in letters of light, the words "Fear net, Paul; thou shalt be brought before Cæsar.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. The fast running steamship Neptune, Captain Rollins, arrived

yesterday from Galveston bringing dates from that city up to the

The news from the frontier, if true, is highly important. letter has been received at Austin from San Antonio which de-

clares positively that it is the intention of the Mexican Govern-According to the letter the loan of 3,000,000 Dollars lately obtained by Mexico is to be expended as follows:—2,000,000 Dollars towards purchasing and arming two steamships, to act against the Texian navy; the balance to be applied in carrying on operations by land; General Arista to have command of the invaders. His first object is to take possession of Goliad and San Antonio, and then propositions will be made to the Texian go-

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DISTURBANCES AT THE ELECTION.—Harbour Grace, Tuesday, Dec. 8.—Reserving for another opportunity an account of the violent and nefarious proceedings of Hanrahan's party on the North Shore, I embrace the present moment to acquaint you with the still more ferocious and tragical outrages that have this day been perpetrated by them at Carbonear.

Down to about half-past two o'clock, things went on without any remarkable demonstration,—each party sending in their voters tally for tally,—Prendergast still keeping from 20 to 30 ahead.— By this time, however, Hanrahan was completely run out, and a boat beaving in sight with a further supply for Prendergast, the rage of Hanrahan's people immediately broke loose; hundreds of pickets were torn from the nearest fence, and without a moment's arning, broken in shivers upon the heads of the Magistrates and other gentlemen who had accompanied Mr. Prendergast to Carbonear. The Harbour Grace people having incautiously dispersed themselves about the town were cut off in their attempt to join their companions, and beaten with the most relentless cruel-Capt. Punton had six or eight pickets successively broken upon him. Mr. Ridley was felled by a blow of a bludgeon from some villain behind. Mr. Henderson would have been murdered had he not been provided with a second pistol—the contents of the first having missed his savage antagonist; scores of our peaceful inhabitants are mangled in the most horrible nanner, and in fact the worst of the story is not yet known. -Correspondent of the Ledger.

Since the above, we have seen a gentleman who left the Bayon Wednesday evening about half past six o'clock, and arrived here some time in the course of the night, or early yesterday morning He states that before he left, the Priests' party at Carbonear had threatened to go in a body to Harbour Grace, and fire the town, and that the inhabitants of the latter place had armed themselves for resistance. Mr. Ridley was still lying in a very dangerous condition.

Yesterday morning the Solicitor General with the High constable crossed the Bay, for the purpose of assisting the authorities there; and this morning, wind permitting, 100 soldiers under Major Law, will proceed round to the Bay in a brig hired for the

LOWER CANADA.

are things of every-day occurrence in Ireland. Who has not heard of Lough Derg, and the stations in its neighbourhood. The Transcript of Tuesday states that Kingston is fixed upon for the seat of Government. Although we have not the opportunities which our cotemporary has of acquiring official intel-(Hear, hear.) Even Mr. Inglis, a Literal, gives ample details of the dreadful scenes of this kind which are to be witnessed in all parts of the country. (Cheers.) M. Noel, not one (though I ligence, we are enabled to state most positively, that his informa-tion is incorrect. The first and second sessions of the United love him sincerely) apt to judge too larshly of Popery, gives us Legislatures will not be held in Kingston, but it is more than proabundant evidence to the same effect, and says, that thousands of bable that the seat of Government will be established there as persons are to be seen crawling on the hands and knees, streaking the rocks with their blood (Hear, hear.) A clergyman, high soon as the necessary accommodation can be procured. In the mean time the wits of the public will be set to work, when we inin the Church of England, who, on turning from Judaism, halted at the half-way house of Popery—if I should not rather call treal, Kingston, Toronto, or Bytown.—Montreal Herald.

A cotemporary stated vesterday that a proclamation form them that the first session will not be held in Quebec, Monoffered to come forward and swear, that at Rome, by the order of

A cotemporary stated yesterday that a proclamation of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada would be issued on that day; but, although not "authorized," we can inform our readers has also two sons leutenants in the same service. In person sue is about five feet three inches high, slender figure, and of prepossessing countenance. Her manners are very mild and lady-like, and she assumes the name of the Countess Resterlitz. Her principal delusion (which is supposed to have been brought on by the cipal delusion (which is supposed to have been brought on by the counters are very mild and lady-like, and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the unit of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the unit of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the unit of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and held up as patterns in modern times, whose of business on the 1st of May. We are not yet at liberty to state of business on the lat of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the new Parliament will be summoned to meet for the despatch the United States.—Philadelphia Gazette.

The following have been received by the Editor:—

Cardinals, and under the eye of the Pope, he has performed a day; but, although not "authorized," we can inform our readers that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February, and that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February, and that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February, and that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February. In the following have been received by the Editor:—

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THE REV. HUGH STOWELL'S SPEECH AT THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING AT LIVER- miracles they blazen and whose names they canonize, are distinguished for similar penances. Nor are these only cases of far and lency the Governor General remarked at Kingston, any person guished for similar penances. Nor are these only cases of far and by gone days. If time permitted, I might read extracts from a book lately published by Mr. Wiseman, giving an account of the saints canonized in 1833, some for the most terrific self-inflicted vening and the saints canonized in the saints canonical canonical

The people of Maine have again elected as their governor, the redoubtable Mr. Kent, whose name was rendered so familiar to us about two years since by his ravings on the boundary question. We wish the Mainites joy on their good sense and sound judgment. They seem determined that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, to embroil England and America in a war, and much do we fear they will be gratified. It is to be hoped at all events, that our government sees by this time the necessity of putting an end to those vexatious disputes, and settling at once and forever this troublesome question; the best boundary we could have would be the Hudson, and the war advocates in the States seem to be of

the same opinion:—Cobourg Star.

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—In this paper will be ought to have been called, and if God spares us, I hope yet shall be called (much applause); we have their testimony; not only that O'Hara gave the answers precisely as they are put down, but they believed him to be a sane man at the time he gave them; they believed him to be a sane man at the time he gave them; very properly taken the lead on this occasion, and thereby divestparting tribute to His Excellency are expected to honor with their presence the intended festivity. Sir George Arthur has unhesitating, how unembarrassed they are, and if they do not appear more like the answers of a sane man than those of a luna- and should not be allowed to depart without some acknowledgment of our sense of his unwearied attention to his Executive duties

INSTALLATION OF THE MAYOR .- Yesterday being the day appointed by law for this ceremony, His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, proceeded in carriages to the Court of Queen's Bench—where being introduced by Henry Sherwood, Esq. Queen's Counsel, Geo: Monro, Esq. was sworn into Office by the Judges, the Chief Justice presiding. On returning to the City Hall, the Mayor administered the usual oaths to the Members of the Council; after which they accompanied the Weship to his bayes a wheat of the Members of the Council.

WM. STODART & SONS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

& W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs Stodard & Soxs for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the variou Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance.

Rec:

Mahogany. Fine Mah. Rosew.

Guineas Guineas Guineas

Patent Horizontal Grand Plano-Fortes, with

6\frac{1}{2}\text{ octaves} \quad \quad \text{ 120} \quad 125 \quad 140 \quad \quad 140 \quad \quad \quad \text{ 140} \quad \ Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate Do. do. do. do. and cir-cular corners.

Patent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. 46

Oo. do. do. of oct.

One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, ind the balance on delivery, for which 10 per cent. discount will be llowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole mount is paid at the time of giving the order.

Orders given immediately, can be executed so as to be shipped by the

A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, by Stedart & Son, on Sale, price £55 prency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which the Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The exact day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which contributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto beet lerived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year leprived in consequence, of the Legislature not having assembled; and he funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be feared that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are made support it. Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the list inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th

T. W. BIRCHALL

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathema-tics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally

setul.

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an adantageous opening.

Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TORON TO AND
THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday
January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.
Dec. 29, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841. THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosicry, Straw Bonnets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the greatest depression at home.

From the experience of last Spring they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having supplies to offer for sale at least two months earlier than Goods can arrive out next year, and the advantage too of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

RUCHANAN HARRIS & Co.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co. N. B .- B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, c. will be found most extensive. Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY

and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting
of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses,
Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves. Bleached and Fancy Shirting,
Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of
England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual
business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by
whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large
supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT.

See 1 1840.

WANTED.—A Young Man, who is willing to make himself generally useful in a Store. One who has a knowledge of the Grocery Business would be preferred. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. P. at this office. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1841.

MARRIED. At Brooklyn, New York, on the 12th January, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Richard Hughes Esq. of Emily, U. C., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Hall Esq. of Brooklyn, formerly of Peterborough, U. C.

At Cobourg, on the 1st instant, after a long illness, which he bore with meek submission to the Divine will, and a humble yet firm dependence upon a crucified Redeemer, James Lawder Esq., son of John Lawder Esq. of the city of Dublin, Barrister, aged

At Halifax, on the 14th ult., Lieut.-Colonel Snodgrass, late Deputy Quartermaster General of Her Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia, and son-in-law of Sir Archibald Campbell, late Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Feb. 5th:

J. Davidson Esq. rem.; Rev. Mark Burnham, rem.; Rev.
A. N. Bethune (3) add. sub. and rems.; Rev. C. T. Wade; C.