

congratulate our Wesleyan readers on the happy termination of the proceedings for an Injunction instituted by Dr. Warren in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, against the Rev. Robert Newton, and certain Trustees of two chapels in Manchester. The decision has fully established the authority of the Conference, as constituted by Mr Wesley's Deed Poll of 1784: and the subordinate jurisdiction of its District Committees, in the enforcement of an efficient discipline upon all the Preachers and Societies, during the intervals of the annual Meetings of the Conference. We consider that this decision will greatly promote the purity, order, and stability of Wesleyan Methodism, according to its present constitution; and that it completely recognizes all those great principles of its executive administration, for which its best friends supported by the almost unanimous approbation of the conference, have ever contended, and which they have faithfully maintained against the efforts of factious and revolutionary hostility. A day more interesting in its results to the Wesleyan Connexion has not often occurred, than that on which this elaborate and able *Judgment* of the Vice-Chancellor was pronounced. We regret that the short time allowed us for the examination of our notes, has prevented us from preparing so full and perfect a Report of the Proceedings as we wished. We hope to be able to supply such a Report, in a correct and authentic form on a future occasion; and especially to present our friends the complete *Judgment* of his Honour, as a Document of the greatest possible value and importance. In the mean time, we have reason to know that the defendants and their friends feel themselves under the highest obligations to Mr William Horne, Mr Rolfe, and Mr Piggott, their Counsel, for the extraordinary diligence and ability with which they conducted and advocated their cause, during every stage of these proceedings. They evinced in the discharge of their professional duties, talents, learning, and zeal seldom equalled, never we understand, surpassed on a similar occasion. * * * We cannot omit to remind the Wesleyan Community that while they rejoice, as they may properly do, in their success their devout acknowledgments are supremely due, and should be most properly offered to that Divine Providence, which has once more so graciously protected the interests of their connexion. Nor can we refrain from the expression of our most sincere and anxious hope, that after such a decision, from a quarter entitled to the utmost respect,—a decision not grounded on any mere technicalities or niceties of law, but fully and explicitly embracing the principles of the case, and pronouncing upon the merits,—the agitations of certain circuits will speedily cease, and that many who have unwittingly, and in error, lent themselves for a time to those agitations, will now feel it their duty to desist from future aggression, and to resume their former peaceable position and habits, as Christians and as Methodists. We are sure that such a result will be hailed most joyfully and cordially, not only by the Preachers of the connexion, but all those friends in Manchester and elsewhere, who have so nobly supported the cause of truth and good order in this eventful struggle, and to whose disinterested and faithful exertions the *Methodism of John Wesley* is placed under obligations never to be forgotten.—*Watchman*.

COURTS MARTIAL IN INDIA.

(From the United Service Journal.)

It is impossible to contemplate, without alarm and disgust, the contempt into which the trial by court martial has lately been brought in India by its frequent and injudicious application to the most trivial and unimportant offences. Whilst in England a court martial on an officer of any distinction is extremely rare, and when it does occur, is contemplated with the most intense anxiety throughout the service, there is scarcely a post from India, which does not bring some accounts of some dozens pending or in prospect often for the most trivial offences, arising out of a general absence of discipline, and frequently as unsatisfactory in their results as they are vexatious and unwarrantable in their origin. Our excellent contemporary, the *Asiatic Journal*, publishes this month, a long catalogue of pending courts martial, with a bill of fare of those which are to come; and an exhibition more disgraceful to the authorities by whom some of these inquiries have been granted, or to the discipline of the service to which the parties belong, it is difficult to conceive. The catalogue opens with the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, of the 13th light infantry, who is charged by Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownrigg of the same corps, with clandestine absence from duty, signing returns of the regiment on blank papers, stating that he had obtained leave of absence, when that leave had not arrived, &c. In the next case, this identical Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownrigg is defendant on charges brought against him by Colonel Dennie, of having swindled the band master of the regiment out of buggy and horse; of drawing from the Canteen fund and not accounting for hav-

ing done so; and of having contracted debts with non-commissioned officers!! We are in perfect ignorance of the merits of either case, but we know that it too often happens that courts martial applied for under circumstances not very dissimilar to those to which we have already alluded, in a spirit of the basest malignity and revenge, and if a sound discretion be not exercised in the proper quarters in weighing the ostensible motives of such applicants, the general harmony and good feeling of the service must be destroyed, and such investigations cease, ere long, to produce any beneficial result. Nor are the decisions of the Indian courts martial less remarkable for their instability, than the charges on which they are founded. The judgment, which in England is commonly final, is in India, in three cases out of five, revoked; the commander in chief perceiving clearly that motives of personal rancour, and not such as should actuate a soldier and a gentleman, have sometimes influenced the decision. The Mofussil Ukbar, of Aug. 16, contains the following report of a court martial on a novel and somewhat singular pretence: Courts martial rise on our sight in as rapid succession as the visionary progeny of Banquo did to the Thane of Cawdor, and for all we can judge they are likely to be as endless. In the midst of the most fancied security, our military friends may be astounded with the intelligence of some impending accusations and an immediate trial. The newest case which report states is to come on the tapis is for the commission of a very novel crime, the unfrequency of which, as good Christians we are bound to deplore. Captain S—, of Neemuch, we understand, has exerted himself very much in collecting subscriptions for the erection of a church, and this by some constructive process of his commanding officer, has been declared a military offence, and the captain is now under arrest previous to undergoing trial. The whole circumstances, as well as the circumstances, are of so extraordinary a nature, that we hesitated to attach credence to them until they were authenticated by authority on which we can rely.—What a fine field this martial would have for the exercise of love of courts martial if he were in England at the present juncture, and might be allowed to call a court of enquiry into the conduct of all the officers of both services who are exercising the utmost vigilance in the protection of a church already established. He might glut his apparently insatiate thirst for courts martial by one every day for the next twenty years. In another part of the same magazine we are told that Colonel Conway, Adjutant General of the Madras army, is about to be brought to a court martial for "having abused his power and authority for a considerable time past." It is stated that Captain Smyth of the 8th Madras cavalry, was brought to a court martial last year on a charge of a very disgusting nature, but that after a careful examination of the evidence adduced against him, he received "at the hands of his judges a most full and honourable acquittal," the charge having originated in a detestable conspiracy on the part of his accusers. Will it be believed, that in spite of the above sentence, Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan, the commander in chief, abusing most singularly his prerogative, persisted in making such public remarks on Captain Smyth's imputed offence, after his honourable acquittal by a court martial, as have rendered the unbiased opinions of his judges of little importance to him. Courts martial may well be at a discount in India. But will Lord W. Bentick tolerate a state of things so utterly destructive of all good faith and discipline in the army as this? It seems impossible.—If he does, military justice will become a scoff and a bye word in the land.

POPULATION OF CHINA.—Mr. Gutzlaff, in his recent work on China, quotes the following statement of the population of that country from the "Companion of the Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1832." The statement was published officially in China, as affording the results of the census of 1813; and Gutzlaff considers it the most certain account of the real population of that extensive empire:

Provinces.	No. of Individuals.
Chihle.....	27,999,871
Shantung.....	28,958,764
Shanse.....	14,004,210
Houan.....	23,037,171
Keangsoo.....	37,843,501
Ganhwuy.....	34,168,059
Keangse.....	30,426,999
Fukkeen.....	14,777,410
Formosa, natives.....	1,748
Chekeang.....	26,256,784
Hoopih.....	27,370,096
Hoonan.....	18,652,507
Shense.....	10,207,256
Kansuh.....	15,193,125
Barkul and Orumtsi.....	161,750
Szechuen.....	21,435,678
Kwanghing, or Canton.....	19,174,030
Kwang-se.....	7,313,895
Yunnan.....	5,561,320
Kweichow.....	5,288,219
Shinking, or Lecouhing.....	942,093
Kirin.....	307,731
Turfan Lebhor.....	700

Individuals	
	361,693,379
Also the following families:	
	Families.
Kihlung-Keang, or Teetchihar.....	2,398
Tunghee, or Kokonor.....	7,842
Foreign tribes under Ransul.....	26,728
Ditto ditto Sutchuen.....	72,374
Thibetan Colonies.....	4,889
Ele and its Dependencies.....	69,644
Turfan and Lobnor.....	2,551
Russian Border.....	1,900
	188,326
	4
Individuals, four in each family	753,304
Add Individuals.....	361,693,879
Total Individuals.....	362,447,183

Mr Tegg, the bookseller in Cheapside, has purchased of Mr Murray the copyright of the Family Library including the stock on hand of 180,000 volumes, for 50,000 dollars and paid the money down by a check on his banker.

Runjeet Singh, of Lahore, is about to send an Ambassador to the British Court. This prince wishes to adopt the laws of England and, for that purpose has despatched a camel to Calcutta to bring him from thence all the books of England; not being more as he supposed, than a decent camel's load.

A line of steam packets has been established by a company at Havre, to carry freight and passengers between that place and Hamburg, which leaves twice a week, their average passages are 5 1/2 hours. These vessels are 456 tons each, with double engines of 130 horse power, and 170 feet in length; they are very swift vessels, built in the strongest manner, and of the best materials. A serious disturbance lately occurred at the Medical school in Sheffield. A man and his wife both drunk and quarrelling, before the building, the populace mistook the woman's cries for an attempt on the part of the doctors to burke her for a subject. The mob collected broke into the house, and set fire to it; and the excitement was not allayed till the military were called out.

Of the Italian States which have been restored to nationality, the dominions of the King of Sardinia constitute the most important. With four millions of people, active, spirited and industrious, a fine army, a large tract of sea coast, which rears up 40,000 of the best seamen in the Mediterranean, possessing one of the finest Islands in that sea, the Sardinian monarchy holds a respectable rank among the second rate powers of Europe. Its flag navigates all seas in perfect security.

ROMAN POLITENESS.—Messala was united to Terentia, who had been first married to Cicero, and subsequently to Sallust the historian. After the death of Messala, she entered in extreme old age into a fourth marriage with a Roman Senator, who used to say that he possessed the two greatest curiosities in Rome—the widow of Cicero, and the chair in which Julius Cæsar had been assassinated.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—England, county members, 143; Isle of Wight, 1; Universities, 4; cities, boroughs, and cinque ports, 322—Wales, county members, 5; boroughs 18—Scotland, county members, 30; cities and boroughs, 23—Ireland, county members, 64; University 2; cities and boroughs 30—making in the whole 658.

At a distance of every two or three miles along the roads and canals of China are placed sentries, who communicate rapidly letters, public despatches, &c., from one part of the empire to another—from Peking to Canton in 12 days, which is at the rate of 50 leagues per day.

In the chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Marine submitted the project of a law for adding an extraordinary credit of 9,000,000 francs to the budget of 1835, for the support of the naval forces of France and the protection of the mercantile Marine.

FISHES HATCHED UNDER FOWLS.—The Chinese have taken a fancy to hatch fish under fowls.—For this purpose they collect from rivers and ponds the gelatinous matter which contains the eggs of fish, put it into vessels, and sell it to proprietors of ponds. When the hatching season arrives, a fowl's egg is emptied of its usual contents, and this gelatinous matter is put in. The entrance is hermetically sealed, and it is put under a hen. After some days the egg is opened, and placed in a vessel of water heated by the sun. This is kept in his rays until the little fish become strong enough to bear the external temperature.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The annals of physical science do not probably present another instance in kind so remarkable, as that of a man in perfect health losing from 50 to 60 pounds of flesh a year, as the case has been

with Mr Willard Fisher, of Cassagala for the last six years. Mr Fisher informs us that in September last, he weighed 247, and in January, 280 pounds; and should he continue to improve, as has been usual for him during the winter months for the six years past, he will by the first of March next, reach 300, when he will begin to fall away again, his health all the time being unimpaired.

LUNATIC VILLAGE.—The province of Antwerp in Belgium, possesses a Lunatic Village. It is called Gheel, and the poor creatures are allowed to roam at large in it; and where the infirmity does not incapacitate them, the inhabitants give them work. Many districts in the Netherlands, send their lunatics to reside in this village, and pay for their clothing. It is found that for one cure effected under confinement, ten are brought about by kindness and the absence of coercion.

MR O'CONNELL'S EXPECTATIONS.—Mr O'Connell has published in the Dublin papers, a long letter, in which he avows himself the devoted supporter of the present administration. He positively declares—"I have made neither terms nor stipulations with them. It suffices for me that their political interests as well as their political principles are ill identified with the cause of good government and of justice to the loved land of my birth—I do expect from the present ministry these advantages for Ireland—First, that the power and the insolence of the fell Orange faction must instantly cease. Secondly, the country will cease to be governed by its unrelenting enemies. Thirdly, the administration of justice in Ireland will be purified. Fourthly, the highest offices will cease to be abused by the dull and meritless foes of Ireland. Fifthly, from men I come to measures, and I feel my anticipations of good to Ireland rise upon me. The first principle to be worked out by the ministry is—the great principle of the appropriation of the surplus of the revenues of the establishment. Sixthly, the great question of the final extinction of tithes will be in the hands of a Ministry pledged and determined to do justice to the Catholic population of the country. Seventhly, the present ministry are publicly and unequivocally pledged to a thorough reform of all corporate abuses. There are many other benefits to be derived to Ireland from the present ministry, which I need not recapitulate, but which must necessarily flow from the principle on which they have undertaken the burden of public affairs, namely that of doing justice to Ireland.

PORT OF LONDON.—It has been computed that the total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the port of London in one year, amounts to nearly £70,000,000, and there are employed in the exports and imports, about 4,000 ships, and not less than 15,000 cargoes annually enter the port. On an average there are 2,000 ships in the river and docks, together with 3,000 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them. There are also 2,300 wherries and small boats for passengers; in navigating the wherries and craft, 8,000 watermen gain a livelihood by it, and 4,000 labourers are employed in assisting in the lading and unlading the ships, besides the crews of the several vessels; and 1,200 revenue officers are constantly doing duty in the port of London.

THE HAGUE.—A letter from Terschelling says that it was discovered last week that the hull of the Latine trigate having drifted from the place where it was before, rose above the surface of the sea, at a depth of four and a half fathoms at low water. A boat keeps guard near it; and the English are expected with their new machines for the purpose of recovering the treasures which are on board this wrecked vessel.

THE LATE MRS. HEMANS.—In private life Mrs. Hemans had attached to herself many sincere and steadfast friends. She was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of LIONISM, with all the quiet delicacy of a gentlewoman; and at a time when she was courted by offers of friendship and service, and homages sent to her from every corner of Great Britain and America, to an extent which it is necessary to have seen to believe, she was never so happy as when she could draw her own small circle round her, and, secure in the honest sympathy of its members, give full scope to the powers of conversation which were rarely exerted in general society, and their existence, therefore, hardly suspected. It will surprise many to be told, that she might, at any moment, have gained herself a brilliant reputation as a wit, for the use of her illustration and language was as happy and quaint, as her fancy was quick and excursive; but she was, wisely for her own peace of mind, anxious rather to conceal, than to display her talent. It was this sensitiveness of mind which prevented her ever visiting London after her name had become celebrated; and, in fact, she was not seldom reproached by her zealous friends for under-valuing, and refusing to enjoy the honours which were the deserved reward of her high talents, and for shutting herself up, as it were, in a cor-