

England, &c.

From the New-York Gazette, June 19. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—At a late hour last night we received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 7th and the latter to the 8th of May inclusive, brought by the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris. On a hasty examination we do not discover any news of interest. The London editors continued to discuss the question of the King's health, and the various speculations of the press only go to confirm our previous accounts that he was in a very critical state.—One of the bulletins ("The King is better,") is said by the Brighton Gazette to have been dictated by the King himself. The same paper states that his malady is spasmodic asthma; and that he had experienced material relief, at the same time it is said there is a difference of opinion between his medical advisers. Among the numerous enquirers respecting his health, we notice the names of the American Minister and Washington Irving.

The Anniversary Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in London on the 5th of May, at which the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of this city, was present. The King's Health.—His Majesty continues indisposed; and although the bulletins speak somewhat encouragingly, they contain enough to sustain the apprehension which now presses upon all.—"We have again to repeat our regret that the favourable accounts given by our contemporaries, as to the state of the King's health are not confirmed."—Liverpool Jour. May 8.

The return of Prince Leopold to London had given rise to much and contradictory speculation. A petition from Liverpool in favor of the Jews had been presented to the House of Commons. It was signed by 2000 persons, all highly respectable, including every banker in Liverpool.

In the House of Commons on the 3d, Mr. O'Connell brought forward a bill to place the charitable bequests and donations of Roman Catholics in Great Britain, on the same footing with those of Protestants, Dissenters, &c. He also moved for leave to bring in a bill relative to Roman Catholic marriages.

The French papers do not possess much interest. The report that the order for the dissolution of the Chambers is actually drawn up, is again revived. It is also stated that this will be followed by the removal of Monthou and Chabral from the Cabinet as adherents to M. de Villele.

Accounts from Toulon of April 29, state that orders had been received to completely man the ships of the line and frigates, which were to be armed *en suite*. This augmentation of the forces of the armament gave rise to various conjectures.

The Turkish Ambassador, Halli Pacha, had terminated his negotiations at St. Petersburg, and would leave there on his return to Constantinople at the same time as the Emperor.

It is said that the Porte has obtained a considerable diminution of the indemnity for the expenses of the war; some say that the diminution amounts to four millions of francs, and that, perhaps, the payment of the whole may be remitted, if the Sultan accedes to some proposals which have been made to him by the Emperor Nicholas, who expects his answer at St. Petersburg.

Our news from Germany states, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will meet at Warsaw in the course of the summer, for the purpose of consulting together on the actual political state of France and the Netherlands; and that after the interview, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia will meet at the Hague for the same purpose. The members of the holy alliance do not, therefore, seem to be entirely extinguished.

The number of English and Italian officers, in the service of the Dey of Algiers is estimated at 300.

LONDON, May 6.—The business in the English Stock Market to-day, possessed but little interest. Consols for the Account opened at 92½; but, on the publication of the bulletin, stating that his Majesty had passed a bad night, they fell to 92. The closing price was 92½. For money, they are at 92½. The transactions in the heavy Stocks have been very limited. Exchequer Bills are at 77 to 78; and India Bonds, at 80 to 81.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 7.—An extensive business has been done this week in our cotton market, and an advance of ¼d. per lb. has been realized in American descriptions.—The sales extend to 19,110 bags.

The Pope of Rome, was said to be dangerously ill.

LONDON, May 9. The Gazette de France states that, as soon as the expedition shall have arrived in sight of the African shore, the first step to be taken will be to disembark the men. Every foot soldier will be provided with thirty cartridges. The spades, shovels, pickaxes, and other tools, will be next put on shore, in order that the men will be able to entrench themselves immediately, if that should be necessary. The field batteries will follow, and should the season prove favorable, it is impossible that the army be not in possession of the town and citadel within forty-eight hours of the disembarkation. Amongst the various new machines of destruction that are to be tried by the expedition, is a singular invention of a Captain of Engineers at Metz, consisting of a cask of a particular construction, which, when filled with 2000lb. weight, is thrown like a bomb. This projectile, or portable mine, in the shape of a well, falls at a distance of 250 metres, and breaks by the effect of the fall, the fuse burning all the while. Several experiments have been already made, in the most satisfactory manner.

A letter from an European resident at Algiers, gives us some information respecting the preparations making by the Dey to resist the French force. Many batteries had been erected on the west side of the town, where it was expected the disembarkation would take place. A new battery of forty guns in triple ranks had been raised on the west side, opposite the Fisher's Gate. In the port of Algiers there were eighty gun boats, well armed, but confined to insupportable commanders, and badly served. Hussein Bey had not ventured out of the fortress in which he had shut himself up, and it was said that great apprehensions of a general insurrection were entertained, as the Algerians much dreaded a bombardment, and openly expressed a desire to comply with the demand of France. It was further known that some of the leading men of the place wereaverse to the proceedings of the Dey, and that the mercantile part of the population in particular were much disposed to revolt, seeing the ruin that would be entailed on them by the hostile proceeding of the French.

The port of Odessa has been under quarantine 5 months in consequence of a dangerous fever.

From the Liverpool Times.

We see it stated in a sensible article in the Globe, that the effects of the English Corn Laws, are becoming every year less prejudicial, from the circumstances of this country being so closely connected with Ireland. There is a great deal of justice in this observation. The prices of grain and of every kind of agricultural produce in Ireland are so moderate, and the communication with this country is now so cheap and rapid, that the price of corn in England must ultimately sink to the level of the Continent, or at least to that of the agricultural districts of Ireland. There cannot be permanent two rates of price in countries united so closely as England and Ireland now are; and this becomes more difficult every year, as the facilities of communication between the countries increase. If Railways should be generally established in this country and in Ireland, the prices of food in Galway and Limerick will be nearly the same. The cost of transport being reduced almost to nothing, agricultural produce will naturally be poured into those districts in which prices are highest, from those where they are lowest, until an equalization takes place. The effect will be that prices will fall in England and rise in Ireland—that they will rise in the purely agricultural districts, and fall in the commercial and manufacturing towns. This would have taken place many years ago, if the government of Ireland had not been administered in such a manner as to crush the seeds of Commercial enterprise, and destroy the spirit of improvement. If Ireland had been properly governed, we should never have seen corn sold at those monstrous and extravagant rates which were obtained during the war. That country would have been what it is now becoming—the granary of England. The introduction of steam navigation and steam travelling will, in a few years, raise Ireland to the level of this country, or draw down this country to the level of Ireland. This equalizing process is already proceeding rapidly. A line of Steam navigation has already been formed through the centre of Ireland, along which the agricultural produce of eight or ten Counties will be poured into this country; and we understand that a plan is at present under consideration for opening a new line of water communication, by uniting Lough Neagh, and connecting the latter Lough with Belfast.

At the Jews new Western Synagogue, on the 24th April, prayers were offered for the restoration of the health of his Majesty.—This was the first time that prayers have been offered in the synagogue of the Jews for any member of the royal family.

The Duke of Sussex.—As some of our readers may possibly be unacquainted with the passion of the Royal Duke for collecting books, we state from our own knowledge, that the library of the noble Bibliophile now contains a copy of almost every edition of the Sacred Scriptures which ever emanated from the erudite penmen, or the press of any country, at any era, amounting to above 4,000 volumes! This immense and valuable collection, it is surmised, the Duke intends to bequeath to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which his attachment is well known.

Emigration to America seems to be on the increase in the neighbourhood of Lincoln.—Besides several families which are moving from that city in a body, consisting of the most industrious artisans, such as basket-makers, cooper, cabinet-makers, and smiths, there is scarcely a village which has not many instances of persons that either have recently departed or are now setting off for the "free" country of America.—Doncaster Gazette.

MUTINY AT SEA.—The merchant ship Victoria, of London, put into the Mauritius in distress. She was bound from Manila to England, laden with coffee and sugar.—Having lost several men by sickness, the captain engaged five Manila men to assist to navigate her home. These, in the dead of the night, contrived to get the entire watch to themselves, rose upon the ship's company, and murdered the captain, second mate, carpenter, boatswain and cook, and took charge of the ship for eight days.—Being incompetent to manage her, they liberated the chief mate, and ordered him to take them back to Manila, with which he was forced to comply. One night, however, when they were intoxicated, the mate seized the opportunity of taking a hatchet, inflicted a mortal blow on the ringleader, shot another, and then liberated his companions, who secured the rest of the gang, and carried them to the Isle of France.

It is with considerable pain we have to announce another victim to the diabolical machinery of Sierra Leone. Captain Boteler, of His Majesty's Ship Hecla, is to be added to the list of those who have perished in maintaining these odious settlements; but not only have we to announce this fact,—our readers have to be told that forty seamen and all the officers of that Ship have perished during the yet unexpired term of her service on those pestilential coasts. But even this is not the worst of the history. It remains to be stated that another Captain is appointed to the same Ship, which course is to be re-offered and reinforced with sailors; and His Majesty's Ship Ariadne has sailed, with what appears to us to be neither more nor less than Governors to duplicate for the same places. And is this to last?—and how long?—John Bull.

Value of a Head of Hair.—At the Sussex Assizes, an action was brought by a female pauper against the Governor of Ninfield Poor house, and five of the overseers, for forcibly cutting off her head of hair. It appeared that the overseers had recourse to the measures complained of to despoil her of her attractions, and "to bring down her pride." The hair in question was stated to have been a yard long and extremely handsome. Mr. Justice Bayley told the Jury that the conduct of the defendants was extremely unjustifiable, and they found a verdict for her—damages £60!

There are in Hungary 7,000,000 sheep, of which 3,000,000 belong to Prince Esterhazy.—Literary Gazette.

SCOTLAND.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND Ayr. BRITISH SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14. The Synod met to-day at ten o'clock. The minutes of last meeting having been read, the first subject of consideration was an address to the General Assembly, respecting the British settlers in North America, many thousands of whom were destitute, or nearly destitute, of religious instruction, and praying that the General Assembly apply to the Legislature for some adequate provision to supply the deficiency.

The Rev. Dr. Evans of Paisley left the chair to support the overture. It was a pleasurable feature of the Church of Scotland, that it had paid more attention to the spiritual wants of its expatriated brethren, than any other establishment. It had extended its fostering care to the Highlands of Scotland, the East and West Indies, and other quarters; but, hitherto, the claims of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 of our fellow subjects, in North America, had been almost entirely overlooked. In 300,000 Presbyterians, had been wholly overlooked. When we considered the difficult circumstances under which emigrants labour, the necessity of providing the necessities of life, and their inability to provide religious instruction, they demanded our most strenuous interference in their behalf. While Government was bestowing from £10,000 to £11,000 a year on the Episcopal Establishment, all that the Scotch Church of North America received was £750. He knew that this Government for the same country for Ministers from 14 or 15 settlements; some of these would give £100 to the Minister, and if Government would add £50 to each, they could all be supplied with worship. Instead of hundreds, let the General Assembly petition Government for the same, and let the Lowland Church, which consisted of French and other settlers, one half of the gross population of the other Provinces were Presbyterians of which some were doubtless of different denominations. The Church at home had hitherto been doing nothing for the expatriated brethren, and it was his duty to call on the General Assembly to do so. He would not petition for establishing Ministers, or that some measures may be adopted, as shall prevent our expatriated brethren from falling into a state of idolatry, from want of religious instruction. The present population were possessed of strong national and patriotic feelings for the institutions of their native country; but a race might spring up destitute of the feelings of their fathers, who, if something were not speedily done, would, in all likelihood, merge into Hebraism. He concluded by proposing that the overture be transmitted to the General Assembly.

The Rev. Mr. HENNINGSON seconded the motion. Mr. STEWART, of Douglas, was not here. It was the proper time for such interference. There was a question at issue between the Scotch and Episcopal Establishments, and till this was settled, it might be as well to take any active steps. The result of the matter was expected to be that the Scotch Church would receive more funds. He would, from the irritation that prevailed in Canada on the subject, be very cautious in interfering. If he was convinced the present time was proper, none would more cordially join in the overture.

The Rev. Mr. FLEMING said, from the correspondence he had with leading gentlemen in Canada, he knew that the Episcopalians were active in building Churches. He urged every thing to advance that establishment, while the Protestant case was dark; and if we were not to do something for them, the Presbyterian Church would not obtain an acre of ground. He alluded to the efforts of Dr. Strachan (an apostate) to make it appear that the Church reserves a 7th part of the land, belonging exclusively to Episcopalians. This had, however, been fully confuted by Mr. Stanley in the House of Commons, who showed, that as it was a British Act, it equally applied to both Established Churches. He blamed Presbyteries for sending young men to Canada, without having first adequate provision provided for them, and who, after being two or three years there, were liable to be ousted, and forced back destitute to this country. He wished it to be added to the overture, that before sending out Ministers, there should be a plan of settlement fixed.

The Rev. Mr. WILSON corroborated Dr. BURNES as to the necessity of immediate application to Government. He had conversed with many friends from Canada, and was satisfied that the existence of Presbyterianism in Canada depended on what was done this year by the Church at home. The overture was then agreed to.

The tide of emigration extends to every part of Scotland. The Dundee Courier informs us that a number of emigrants have shipped there within these few days for Canada.

The fever for emigration is at present raging at its height in the County of Stirling, and the wilds of Upper Canada are this year the chosen scene for this voluntary exile.

IRELAND.

The emigration from Ireland this year to Canada and the United States will, it is said, be treble that of former years.—The number will, it is supposed, amount to 50,000!

Emigration to America is proceeding rapidly in this country, notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts which are received each season from the United States and the British Settlements. The strongest proof, however, of the prosperity which attend the greatest number of those who emigrate is, that in a year or two they are enabled to pay the passage of their friends, whom they generally send for to partake of their good fortune. Seven or eight vessels in the passenger trade alone are fitted up for this purpose, one of whom has already sailed from our port. We may add, that the greater part who have left, or are about to take their departure from this County, are persons in comfortable circumstances, but whose prospects at home are not calculated to wed them to a country where wretchedness and misery await them.—Sligo paper.

Our quays are crowded with emigrants from this and the adjoining Counties. Several ships have obtained their full complement of passengers, and only wait a favourable wind to leave our shores. At present, Newfoundland seems to be more in favour with the emigrants, as a place of settlement, than the Canada, the majority embarking for St. John, where they expect more immediate employment on landing, than they would find in Canada; and whence they may afterwards, if so disposed, pass over to New Brunswick with great facility. We observe a great number of females amongst the emigrants.—Waterford Mail.

The Dublin Evening Mail pledges itself to oppose, at the next election, without reference to party consideration, every Irish member who shall not divide against Mr. Goulbourn's proposed measure for assimilating the stamp duties.

GREECE.

The French papers of 1st May, contain the following interesting intelligence, from the Augsburg Gazette, of the 25th ult. It is an important historical document, and will be read with equal interest by the friends of humanity and the friends of the Greeks.

"Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, London, Feb. 4, 1830. Present: The plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Russia. The Conference having continued its deliberations on the execution of the stipulations contained in the Protocol No. 1, of this day, devoted its attention to the choice of the Sovereign to be given to Greece. The plenipotentiaries of the three Courts considered among the persons who particularly recommended themselves to the choice of the Alliance by their personal qualifications, and by their situation in society,

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg presented to Greece, and to all Europe, every possible guarantee; the more the information collected hitherto, there was every reason to think that the Greeks would receive him with gratitude for their sovereign. Prince Leopold is not a member of the Royal Family now reigning in England; he is not qualified to be called to succeed to the Crown, consequently the Prince of Saxe-Coburg is not within the case of exclusion, which is provided against in the Protocol of the 22d of March. Husband of the Princess, sister of the King, he has been annihilated, by an Act of Parliament, to the Royal Family in regard to honours; but it has been acknowledged, and confirmed by the explanations given by the government of his Britannic Majesty, that Prince Leopold is not a peer of the realm, and that he has never had a seat in Parliament, and that since the catastrophe which dissolved the tie that bound him to England, he has not exercised any public function there. In his pecuniary situation, created by the treaty of marriage, a treaty which is sacred by its nature, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, Prince Leopold finds himself wholly independent, whatever events may occur. The plenipotentiaries of France, those of Great Britain and Russia, then declared that they gave the votes of their Courts in favour of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and they agreed to draw up jointly a note destined to offer to him, upon the terms and conditions stated in the Protocol Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of this day, the Government of the new Greek State, with the title of Sovereign Prince of Greece, to be solemnly proclaimed, when the plenipotentiaries of this day shall be communicated to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and that Prince shall be invited to give his consent to them.

No. 3. Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, Feb. 4, 1830. Present: The plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Russia.—Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having been called, by the joint suffrage of the three Courts of the Alliance, to the Sovereignty of Greece, the plenipotentiaries of France called the attention of the Conference to the peculiar situation in which his Government was placed with regard to a part of the Greek population. He represented, that for several centuries past, France had exercised in behalf of the Catholics subject to the Sultan, an extensive protection, which his Most Christian Majesty thinks it his duty now to place to-day in the hands of the future Sovereign of Greece, as far as it concerns the provinces which are to compose the new State. But in resigning this prerogative, his Most Christian Majesty owes it to himself, and to a population which has lived so long under the protection of his ancestors, to require that the Catholics of the Continent and the Isles may find, in the organization about to be given to Greece, a guarantee capable of applying the same protection which he hitherto exercised in their favor. The plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain acknowledged the justice of this demand, and it was ordered that the Catholic religion should enjoy in the new state the free and public exercise of its worship—that its property should be guaranteed—that the Bishops should be maintained in the integrity of the functions, rights, and privileges they have enjoyed under the patronage of the Kings of France; and, finally, that, on the same principle, the property belonging to the Greek Monasteries, and their establishments, should be acknowledged and respected. The plenipotentiaries of the three Allied Powers, wishing moreover to give to Greece a new proof of the benevolent solicitude of their Sovereigns to render her, and save the country from the ill which a rivalry of the different religions that are professed in Greece might create, agreed that all the subjects of the new State, of whatever religion they might be, should be admissible to all public employments, functions, honours, and that, on the footing of perfect equality, without any regard to difference of creed, in all their religious, civil, or political relations."

The Merchants of Halifax waited upon Sir CHARLES OGLE, on Wednesday the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, and presented to him a memorial, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships employed on the North American Station, &c. &c. &c.

Sir.—The undersigned of Halifax, contemplating your return to England, and the consequent relinquishment of your command on the North American Station, beg leave most respectfully to express the high sense they entertain, not only of the many and most important benefits, as well as the labours of Commerce of this Country, but of the kind and ready attention you have given to every representation they have found it necessary to make to you, individually, or through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce.

The accurate and extensive geographical and astronomical surveys you have caused to be made of the principal Head Lands, and most dangerous Rocks and Shoals on the Coast of British America, particularly of Sable Island and the Virgin Rocks, will confer lasting and most important benefits, as well as the inhabitants of these Provinces, as to the general Commerce of the Empire; these alone would have entitled you to our warmest gratitude. But in addition to the zeal and assiduity you have manifested to perfect these desirable objects, you have liberally shown an anxious disposition to patronise and promote all public measures, having a tendency to increase the security and advance the interest of our Trade; amongst which we cannot omit to mention the establishment of Branch Pilots; and the erection of a new Light House, at your earnest recommendation. And whenever shipwrecks or other disasters have occurred, we have always, without solicitation, received the generous and effectual assistance of Officers and Men under your Command.

To receive, in a great measure, to the kind and disinterested support of the gentlemen of Halifax. Should my anxious objects be accomplished, in the preservation of lives and property, my exertions will be amply rewarded; and the reflection of having been of some use, will afford me the greatest comfort to the end of my life.

I am gratified that the effectual assistance of the Officers and men under my command, in cases of shipwreck and other disasters, has been so highly appreciated by such a respectable body as the Merchants and Underwriters of Halifax.

I accept with the warmest feelings of regard, the piece of Plate to be presented on my arrival in London, and in receiving it as the testimony of your respect and esteem, I cannot sufficiently express how highly I shall value it; not only on that account, but, as a flattering memorial of the many happy days I have passed in Halifax.

Lady Ogle, and myself, beg to thank you sincerely for the valuable and so readily granted that year, services and families may long enjoy health and prosperity.

CHARLES OGLE, Rear Admiral.

Admiralty-Office, Halifax, 8th June, 1830.

His Majesty's Ship Hussar sailed this morning for England. A Salute was fired from Fort George, which was returned by the Frigate. As she passed the wharves, crowds of Spectators gave three hearty cheers which, in every instance, were warmly answered by the Ship's Company, who manned the shrouds. Few individuals, we are confident, have left Nova-Scotia under happier feelings than have Sir CHARLES and Lady OGLE: they take with them the best regards of its inhabitants, and every good wish for their future welfare and happiness.—Halifax Royal Gazette.

HALIFAX, JUNE 16.—We have seen a Letter from a highly respectable Individual in London, of the 6th

May, who states, that Gentlemen interested in the Commerce of these Colonies had had a long interview with the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the negotiations now pending between our Government and that of the U. States, but that little could be elicited further than an assurance that the interests of the B. N. Am. Colonies would not be sacrificed—that they had the best disposition to promote them, and that if any change was made in the present system, abundant time and notice should be given to the Colonies before it went into operation—that the writer was of opinion some points had been gone into with the U. States, which had not been satisfactory to them—but that he believed Government inclined to allow American permission to go in the West Indies, subject to a further duty of protection—making all five from B. N. A. Colonies.

We are very apprehensive the American Government will accomplish their object—though perhaps not to the full extent. Some duties may be imposed upon Vessels and Productions of the United States which may operate favourably upon the Trade of these Colonies—had we not at all sanguine that such will be the case.—Royal Gazette.

From the New-York Gazette, June 9. The Montreal Gazette of the 3d inst. contains the President's Message on the subject of the West India Trade, transmitted to Congress on the 24th ult., and accompanies its publication with the annexed comments.—"It will be seen (says the editor) that the President speaks in terms of confidence on the probability of the West India Markets being again thrown open to American vessels, and he appears to be anxious to have himself invested with the authority to make such arrangements, during the recess of the Supreme Legislature, as will enable him to allow the citizens over which his rules, to enter immediately upon the prosecution of a trade, the loss of which has been most severely felt, and its restoration long and most ardently desired."

Should the anticipations of President Jackson prove well founded, the British Colonies will have much to regret, in the restoration of the United States to the privilege of trading direct to the West India Islands. They will find their produce anticipated by that of their more favored neighbors, and they will see Foreigners enjoying all the benefits of a commerce, which of right may be deemed their own. They will regret, that the Ministry should have yielded to the pressing solicitations of a proud and ambitious rival, whose grasping spirit urges it to seek at all, without offering even the shadow of a recompense, and whose traders, while they pour into the markets of the West Indies, the same articles for which Canadians would do take in return the produce of the countries with which they deal, are sure to return to the ports of the American Republic with little less than the specie which they have drained the Islands.

It is however satisfactory to know that these anticipations, gloomy as they are, are not yet to be relied on.—The very day after the Message had been communicated to Congress, the despatches, of which President Jackson was waiting the arrival, came safely to New-York in custody of an attack, the contents of which are in all likelihood of a nature to undeceive the President, and to obviate the necessity of a Bill being passed such as he desires. We are led to this conclusion, not merely by the apparent injustice of the demand of the American Government, but by the positive information received by the Chairman of the Committee of Trade of this city, in a letter from one of a deputation of Merchants of London who waited upon the Right Honourable Mr. Horrie, the President of the Board of Trade, on the 15th of April, last. The expressions made use of by the Right Hon. Gentleman are very strong, as will be seen by the following extract from the letter above referred to:—

"The result of the meeting being only a general assurance that His Majesty's Government will always take care that the interests of the American Colonies will not be lost sight of, which they have the best disposition to promote, and that no change in the system shall be adopted without due notice being given to the Colonies."

Mr. McLane, notwithstanding all the talents which he no doubt possesses, and on which much reliance was placed by his patron the President, when he was dispatched to his object, the negotiation, has, it is hoped, failed in his object, and the "hero of New-Orleans" will yet find, that however much we have been enjoyed and coaxed into what he sometimes calls "reciprocity" and "liberty," on former occasions, yet on the present, John Bull is "wise enough" to his own interests."

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, May 25. On Thursday last, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, held an Ordination and Visitation, of the Clergy, at St. John's Church, in this Parish. During the whole of this interesting ceremony the Church was crowded to excess, and above 140 persons remained to communicate at the solemn Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, with the newly ordained Clergyman, the Rev. Jas. G. Murray, was admitted into the Holy Order of the Priesthood, and Mr. Wm. Nisbett, into that of Deacon. The ceremony of the Visitation afforded a spectacle of the most deeply interesting nature, unparalleled in the history of this Country—no less than twenty Clergymen, including the Archdeacons of Newfoundland and Bermuda, attended the delivery of a charge from their excellent Diocesan, the good sense, the good feeling, the sound doctrine of which, cannot be attended with the happiest effect on the minds of the Clergy, and that portion of their congregations, which was provisionally present on the occasion.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Bishop has, during the last fortnight extended his paternal care and inspection, to each Establishment, and has delivered several Summaries of religious or classical instruction in these Islands, and we doubt not, that his Lordship's visit has communicated new strength and energy to many of our institutions, some of which are of high promise.

List of Confirmations held in Bermuda, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, May 1830.

Table with 4 columns: Parishes, Whites, Colored, Total. Rows include Pembroke, Ragsdale, St. Georges, Hamilton, Smith's, Warwick, Somerset, Port Royal, Devonshire.

We are authorized in stating that the Honorable and Venerable Archbishop Spenser, will continue in charge of the Church in these Islands, and that the Rev. Edward Wis, has been appointed Archdeacon of Newfoundland, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The Observer. TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830. PRO REBE, LEGE, ET ORBE.

Our latest advices are by way of the United States, and furnish us with London dates to the 7th, and those of Liverpool to the 8th ult. Any additional information they supply we have extracted from the New York-Gazette. There is nothing to be gathered from the ambiguous expressions of the Bulletins respecting His Majesty's health which tends either to remove or confirm the fears we have been led to entertain on that most interesting subject.—Unfortunately indeed, there appears something like a discrepancy in the opinions of the medical gentlemen in attendance, which they seem to want the policy to conceal. We sincerely trust that the issue will tend to support the views of those whose judgment leans to the favourable side.

The Circuit Court has not yet terminated its Sittings. Adam Hull, a coloured man charged with the murder of Patience Hope, a coloured woman, was found guilty, but his sentence