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## THE MUTINY AT PORTSMOUTH.

While parliament was sitting mutinies broke out in the fleets which gave far greater alarm than the bank suspending cash payments. For some time discontent had prevailed among the seamen, the principal subjects of which were the miserable smallness of their pay and of the Greenwich pension, neither of which had been augmented since the reign of Charles II; the very unequal distribution of prize-money, which gave almost everything to the officers and agents for officers leaving next to nothing to the petty officers and the crews; the excessive licentiousness and severity of the discipline, and the harsh and tyrannical behaviour of many of the officers.

Within three days, at the beginning of the month of March, Lord Howe, who still held the chief command of the Channel fleet, but who was acting in the name of the King, and who had written a letter to the Admiralty, and Queen Charlotte, soliciting the interposition of his Majesty, in order that the seamen might in their turn, experience a sort of indulgence which had been shown to the army and militia in the previous year for an insurrection in the West Indies, and for their good conduct. Lord Howe, scattering their tone of mutiny, submitted the four petitions to Lord Spencer, the head of the Admiralty, and wrote to the post admiral, Sir Peter Parker, and Lord Boscawen who was holding the command of the Channel fleet, under him (Earl Howe), Sir Peter Lord, and Lord Boscawen, that the petitions (three of which seemed to be in the same handwriting) were the work of some ill-disposed person; and in consequence of this reply, both Lord Howe and Earl Spencer thought that no inquiry was to be apprehended. But on the 12th of April the Board of Admiralty was startled by Sir Peter Parker, who reported that intelligence had been communicated to him as a regular ship, concerted some time before the mutiny, to take the command of the Channel fleet, which plan was to be carried into execution on the 12th of April.

Lord Howe's orders were given by telegram to Lord Spencer, who directed the Admiralty to be prepared to receive, that when Admiral Lord Boscawen, the signal to prepare for sailing, the seamen committed the riotous conduct of going to the captain, and gave the mutinous cheers—cheers of defiance. This astounding act was followed by others still more decisive; the men took all command from their captains and officers; they appointed "delegates" two from each ship, who met in council in the great cabin of the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flagship; and there they wrote and issued orders to all the seamen of the fleet to make out a list of all the names, to be signed by every man who was on board, and to be presented to the Admiralty, and to be used as a basis of oppression, keeping the officers on board as prisoners, or hostages; but at the same time they passed resolutions to maintain order and sobriety, and to pay all due respect to the officers on board from whom they had taken the command.

To strike terror, ropes were then reeved (the sailors' preparation for hanging) at the fore-yards, of every ship, but they found no occasion to use this tactic, except for deterring minor offenders. There is no denying or concealing the fact—the men had been ill-treated, ill-paid, and ill-treated by the country who depended upon them for their all, and in many instances, harshly and brutally treated by their officers, and belittled and plundered by the public.

But a letter of complaint was written, not after the landing of the mutinous officers, was there so much as an insult offered. Punishments were inflicted on all who got drunk or misbehaved themselves in any way. The mutineers allowed all frigates with convoys to sail, in order not to injure the commerce of the country. The thirty-two delegates drew up and signed a petition to Parliament and another to the Admiralty; their language was respectful, and their demands were very far from exorbitant. Government was now in an extremity of alarm. The Board of Admiralty was transferred to Portsmouth, and a kind of negotiation was entered upon with the mutineers. After some discussion it was notified to the sailors that their demands were modified with, and that it was expected that all would return to their duty. The delegates, however, declared it to be the general resolution that nothing could be agreed to which was not sanctioned by Parliament and guaranteed by the King's proclamation; and one of the admirals having borne a more hostile aspect than before, at long last Lord Boscawen went aboard, hoisted his flag, and acquainted them that he brought with him a request for all their grievances and the King's pardon; the consequence of which was that obedience was immediately restored. From April 23rd to

May 7th the fleet remained in the subordinate, when a loss-mutiny broke out at Spithead. At first it gave little alarm, as it was reasonably calculated that the terms which had set Lord Boscawen's ships, and which were to be extended to all ships and fleets, would satisfy the mutineers at Spithead; but great was the consternation when at the 29th of May, many of the ships lying at the Spithead, and some of the ships lying at the Spithead, those two delegates from every ship and went much farther than their predecessors had done, by electing president who styled himself "President of the Fleet," and who was different from the other; and it was met by a very different spirit by all classes on shore. The Portsmouth men had demanded nothing but a redress of long accumulated grievances; the result of long accumulated grievances of the Fleet went along with them; but these mutineers at the Spithead were not content with a redress of grievances, but had a demand to make to the Admiralty, and that so many other half or wholly ill-constituted class of men, they knew not what they were doing.

## THIS MUTINY AT THE NORE.

While these things were transacting in Portsmouth, a fresh mutiny broke out at Spithead. At first it gave little alarm, as it was reasonably calculated that the terms which had set Lord Boscawen's ships, and which were to be extended to all ships and fleets, would satisfy the mutineers at Spithead; but great was the consternation when at the 29th of May, many of the ships lying at the Spithead, and some of the ships lying at the Spithead, those two delegates from every ship and went much farther than their predecessors had done, by electing president who styled himself "President of the Fleet," and who was different from the other; and it was met by a very different spirit by all classes on shore. The Portsmouth men had demanded nothing but a redress of long accumulated grievances; the result of long accumulated grievances of the Fleet went along with them; but these mutineers at the Spithead were not content with a redress of grievances, but had a demand to make to the Admiralty, and that so many other half or wholly ill-constituted class of men, they knew not what they were doing.

It appears that their chief purveyor was a very capable man they had elected for their president. This was Richard Parker, a native of Scotland and at one time a little tradesman of Edinburgh, who had sailed his ship by a long voyage to the West Indies, and who had then abandoned his wife and children and sailed to sea as a common sailor. The man had some education, and had had some talents for writing and reforming societies until he conceived himself an editor and statesman. Under his direction a committee of twelve was appointed in every ship, and these committees decided upon all affairs, and upon the merits of the respective delegates. There were some minor arrangements which showed how attentive a strict Parker had been in the school of the Edinburgh.

On the 20th of May the delegates delivered a statement of the demands of the sailors, particularly insisting upon compliance as a condition upon which they would return to their duty. This was the morning of the departure of the ships en route to the coast of England. Two vessels laden with stores and provisions they seized and appropriated. The conduct of the mutineers was so great in mischief during the previous mutiny, by delaying the mutineer's Bill in favour of the seamen, was at this present crisis unparalled in the extent.

On the 26th of May, when the mind of the country was who by occupied and agitated by the daring conduct of Parker and his delegates, Mr. Gray rose in the House of Commons to move for a sweeping reform in parliament. He was seconded by Erskine and supported by Sir Francis Buxton, Sir Richard Hill, Sir William Dobson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Baines, Mr. Fox, the great leader, and other of his party. The vast majority of the house testified their disgust at the conduct of agitators such a question, and the motion was smothered by a vote of 258 against 93. Not a man of the defeated party would have had the shadow of hope that the motion would pass; but now they pretended to be driven to despair by its rejection, and by the numbers and obstinacy of the Purities; and Fox and most of the friends instantly seceded from parliament, declaring their attendance there useless; retired into the country and hoisted as it were the black flag of despair to the English people or the, at this time, very limited portion of the nation that was eager for a reform of the House of Commons.

Some of the seceders returned to their seats, and attended occasionally to their parliamentary duties; but none of them returned during Parker's mutiny and from that till the month of February, 1800, Fox spoke only three or four times in the house. The mutineers continued at their posts, behaving with becoming spirit and impartial administration to the Government. The boys at the mouth of the river were taken up, their tents were erected along shore for firing; the shot, and a proclamation was issued declaring the ships in a state of rebellion, and forbidding all intercourse whatever with

them. Fierce discussions now broke out amongst the mutineers, who became sensitive that their fellow-seamen in the other fleets, and the whole nation, were against them. For some time they had been sick of Parker's long speeches, and had deprived him of his presidency. On the 4th of June, the King's birthday, the whole mutinous fleet, to prove its loyalty fired a salute, and displayed all gay colours and flags usual on such an occasion, the guns being struck during the ceremony on board every ship except the Sandwich, where Parker was.

A day or two after this, several of the ships deserted the rebels, who pointed their guns at them, but did not fire, and went for protection under the King's or under the guns of Swinemore. In hope that remained, the whole fleet rose upon the determined rebels, and many women were given and some few lives lost. By the 10th of June the bloody flag had disappeared from every mast-head; and on the following morning the crew of the Sandwich carried the ship under the guns of Swinemore, and gave up ex-President Parker to a guard of soldiers who carried him on shore. Parker was solemnly degraded and hanged at the yard-arm of the Sandwich on the 20th. A few of the delegates were executed shortly after, some of the ring-leaders were flogged through the fleet, and others were left under sentence of death prison-ships; but the general good behaviour of the fleet at sea, and Admiral Duncan's victory off Cuddalore, gave an excellent occasion for the exercise of royal mercy, and in October a general pardon was proclaimed. The mutiny at the Nores, which was needless for its origin, and nothing but mischief for its end, was thus put down with the finest a very small sacrifice of human life. From the other mutiny may be dated the most rapid improvement in the management and discipline of our sailors with a corresponding improvement in the discipline and spirit of the men and the gallantry of their officers.

## THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is the correspondence between the President and Queen Victoria relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales—  
"To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria—  
I have learned from the public journals, that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome at Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner, as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues as well as their conviction of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and unshaken Sovereign.  
Your Majesty's most obedient servant,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Washington, June 4, 1859."  
"Buckingham Palace, June 23, 1860.  
My dear FRIEND: I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write me, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly state and kindred nation.  
The Prince of Wales will drop all Royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe.  
The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.  
I remain ever your good friend,  
VICTORIA, R."

An inquest was held in the Parish of Wakefield, County of Carleton, on the 2nd inst, before William L. Drier, Esq., on view of the body of Samuel McGarrigan. From the evidence given before the inquest it appears that he came to his death by drowning, while in the employment of Mr. Paul Hensley, driving lumber down the river. It appears that he was engaged putting a stick of lumber on the bar at the head of Big Prescoble bridge. While pushing the stick into the current, he came suddenly into the deep water, and was swept away by the current. Being unable to swim, he made use of a log to save him, but failed. The jury, after due consideration, were of the opinion that he came to his death accidentally by drowning. Verdict accordingly.—(Carleton Sentinel.)

Sept. 10.—Mr. Samuel Brown, a tailor, residing at Mill-aven, committed suicide by

taking arsenic, on Monday last. We understand that he had been drinking freely for a few days. He leaves a wife and family.—(Illustrated.)

## Advantages of a Taste for Science.

A mind which has a taste for scientific inquiry, and has learned the habit of applying its principles readily to the cases which Nature has within itself an inexhaustible source of personal exerting contemplations. One would think that Shakespeare had such a mind in view when he describes a contemplative man as finding—  
"Longing in trees, books in running brooks,  
Solitudes in stones, and good in everything."  
Accustomed to trace the operations of general causes and the exemplification of general laws, in circumstances where the unformed and unexercised eye, perceives neither novelty nor beauty, he walks amidst wonders; every object which falls in his way discloses some principle, which some instruction, and impresses him with a sense of harmony and order. Nor is it a mere passive pleasure—which is thus commended—  
"A thousand questions are continually arising in his mind, a thousand objects of inquiry presenting themselves, which keep his faculties in constant exercise and his thoughts perpetually on the wing, so that lassitude is excluded from his life, and that exuberant artificial excitement and dissipation of the mind which leads so many into frivolous, unworthy and destructive pursuits, is altogether eradicated from his bosom.—Sir J. Eberschell.

## Platinum.

This metal has a greyish-white color. In the state of fine powder it is grey, and without metallic lustre; but the lustre can be restored by friction. Platinum is the heaviest of all the metals, with one or two rare exceptions. Its specific gravity is 21.5. It is harder than copper but not so malleable as gold and silver. It can be drawn into exceedingly fine wire. It cannot be melted by those of a furnace; but it can be fused in the most easy experiment on a blow-pipe. It can be welded at a white heat. It does not oxidize when heated in the air. Platinum dissolves in hot aqua-regia, but not in any simple acid. The solution contains chloride of platinum. When pure alkalies or nitrate of potash is ignited with platinum, the metal is corroded. When in the state of a fine, porous, spongy mass, if brought into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gas, it becomes red-hot and inflames the gas.

## Expense of Public Education in England.

We select the following paragraphs from an article in the Edinburgh Review:—  
The Lords of the Committee of Council, in their last report to the Queen, state that the number of children for whom instruction may be required is probably three million, and the number of scholars in the schools actually under the inspection of the Government is 931,000. This calculation of three millions is arrived at by taking the total number of children between the ages of children between the ages of three and fifteen (who amounted to 4,908,636 in 1851), and eliminating those who belong to the upper and middle classes, those who are "occasional," "taught at home," or sick, and then assuming that all the remainder taught at this time to be in the schools of the same class as those which are under inspection."

The round sum of £800,000 was voted for the year 1859, the number taught to whom grants apply being in round numbers 900,000; it is therefore clear that if the premises are right, and also the statistics of the work to be done, it will, when completed, cost, according to the present system, about two and a half millions per annum.  
The efficiency of inspection must always depend on the character and special capacities of the inspectors. We are willing to believe that they are chosen solely on the score of their peculiar aptitude for an office by no means easy to discharge. It does not follow, however, that sufficient means are taken to ensure not only that the best possible mobs of examining schools are adapted by the inspectors, but that there be a great uniformity as is practicable in the standard of their judgment and decisions.

One of our merchants informs us that the statement in our last that only one-third had been desired to be released from the port charges on vessels at the Leith is incorrect; he states that the shippers had generally agreed to these charges, and if these cannot be paid at the Leith, without payment of bank charges, they will be built for their recomposition on the American side.—(St. Andrew Herald.)

HARRIS NAME.—An honest farmer came to a lawyer in a certain city, and tried to

persuade him to prosecute a neighbor of his for calling him a rascal.

"O," said the lawyer, "it would be a great loss of time and money. If I prosecuted every man who called me a rascal, I should have enough to do."

"Yes," said the farmer, "to one like you-it seems to come natural, but the like of me can't afford to be called hard names."

Church of St. James.—Why on earth, rascal! asked Square Jones of his sister, Mrs. Larkin, did you give your boy such a disgusting name? It's as long as a string of dried apples.

"Well, brother, boys are so particular when they grow up, and always want romantic and fine sounding names, and so I told my husband we would call the child Peter-Zachariah-Kash-Ikannah-Jiahakkah; and upon getting old enough, he can take his choice."

The same thought it would be best picking, but he did not say so, and Mrs. Larkin went on with her knitting, in a state of apparent satisfaction.

A witty young rascal, passing through a certain town in the state of Alabama, not long since, wanted some stanzas, and knowing it could only be obtained by an order from a physician, wrote himself an order, signed it with his own name, to the effect that M. D. was attached. He presented it at the drug store of a gentleman, who though unacquainted with him proved to be an old acquaintance.

"Halloo, Frank," said he, "when did you get to be a doctor?" "I'm not a doctor."

"Why, what's this M. D. to your name for, then?" Frank saw that he was caught, but determined on making the best of it, put on a very innocent look and meekly answered—"Oh that's for 'Mighty Dry.'" Of course he got the whiskey.

A young huckster who had been appointed a spy there, was called on to serve as attachment against a beautiful young widow. He accordingly called upon her and said—  
"Madam, I have an attachment for you."  
The widow blushed, and said she was happy to inform him that his attachment was accepted.

"You do not understand me: you must proceed to court."

"I know it is leap year, sir, but I prefer you to do the counting."

"Mrs. P., this is no time for trifling; the justice is waiting."

"The justice? Why I should prefer a partner."

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

MADE BY THE PORTERS IN GENERAL REPRESENTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF 1859, TO BE OBSERVED BY THE COMMANDERS OF ALL VESSELS ANCHORING IN THE HARBOUR OF SAINT ANDREWS, VIZ:—

From thirteenth March to first of October vessels to be moved North-west and South-east, and before and after these periods North-east and South-west. When swinging within twenty four hours after anchoring, the main jib or spanker booms to be rigged. No vessel to be left above low water, and no vessel to be left over night without some person on board, and to be fastened with booms and buoy ropes. If the stern to be kept close to vessel. No vessel to throw out ballast while passing through the harbour, or when anchored, excepting under the sanction and permission of the Harbour Master, who shall direct a tarpaulin to be laid under the ballast Port, so as to prevent any ballast falling into the water. Every commander of a vessel refusing or neglecting to comply with the directions of the Harbour Master, shall pay a fine of not less than five, nor more than twenty pounds, for each and every offence. The Harbour Master to show the Commander and Pilot of every vessel he shall take in charge these Rules and Regulations, and prosecute in his own name, for all breaches thereof, and may demand and receive as a fine from the master of every vessel entering the harbour, coaters excepted, five shillings for vessels above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, and ten shillings for every vessel exceeding one hundred tons, and arriving from one port to another in this Province.

The Leith News says the Customs Commissioners would know what was the matter with cattle and so they acted accordingly.

The amount of lumber surveyed in the Harbour market from the 1st of July 1859 was 67,378,325—an increase in 1858 and 1859.

CHRYSLER, Mr. W. J. Johnston, has been appointed to master at Port Fairhead in place of Dr. H. N. Ross.



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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Connaught. The Connaught arrived at St. John's New Foundland, on the 19th. General news unimportant.

The transfer of the contract of the Galway line to the Canadian Company has been concluded.

The North Boston leaving Liverpool on the 11th, would sail at Galway 13th for Malta and proceed to Quebec, via St. John's N. F. This service to be fortnightly alternate Canadian steamers touching at Londonberry as at present.

The Prince of Wales embarked at Plymouth on the 9th for Canada.

Proposed Conference by all powers, considered certain, it will be held at Paris in October, the different powers being represented by their ambassadors.

FRANCE. Nothing further as to Garibaldi's management against Messina. Reports of fighting near Messina lacks confirmation.

Proclamation of the new constitution was received at Naples with indifference. Royalist forces for the defence of Messina, computed to be 20,000.

Sicilian assembly to France had reached Turin.

Papal government will release political prisoners in the Romagna.

France notified Turkish government of intention jointly with other powers to stop massacres in Syria.

Bombay Mail of June 7th reached England.

Elgin and Baron Gros, fitted out for China.

Ninety boxes of specie saved from the wreck of the Malabar.

Bombay markets stagnant. Freight low.

Calcutta 1st—Freight unchanged.

Melbourne Mail of 17th arrived. Commercial crisis at Sydney abated. New Zealand insurance unsatisfactory sign of spreading.

LIVERPOOL, Monday evening.—No ship news transpired since the departure of the Africa No. 2000.

PARIS BY TELEGRAPH. Councils for money 18 1/2 a 100.

Paris Monitors announces English Session prorogued to 21st July.

Prince of Wales in the Hero accompanied by the Ariadne, sailed from Plymouth on the morning of the 10th. Channel fleet would accompany them to Cape Clear.

BRUSSELS. Breadstuffs dull. Sales unimportant.

Corn steady. Weather had been unfavorable for crops. Provision dull, but steady.

Woolish dull, all qualities slightly advanced. Coffee quiet. Rice, do.

LONDON, Monday Afternoon.—Consols 95 1/2 for money, 95 1/2 for account. Sugar firm, little enquiry, quotation unchanged. Breadstuffs do. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Tallow quiet.

A Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue.

(From the London Gazette, June 18.) BY THE QUEEN

VICTORIA R.—We most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensable duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honor and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God and so great a reproach to our religion and government; and to the intent therefore, that religion, piety and good manners may flourish, and increase under our administration and government, we have thought fit, by the advice of Privy Council, to issue our royal warrant and resolution to disseminate and punish all manner of vice, profaneness and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm; and we expect and require that all persons of honor, or in place of authority, will give example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discouragement of persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects of what degree or quality soever from playing on the Lord's day, at dice, cards, or other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses or other place of places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them and every one of them decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's day.

Our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other of our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and other of our subjects whom it may concern to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of dissolute, immoral or disorderly practices; and that they take care effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places and lewd and disorderly houses; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever, in public or private houses, on the Lord's day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, beer or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of Divine worship on the Lord's day.

And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our judges of assize and justice of the peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said law in execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our royal proclamation to be publicly read in open court, immediately before the charge is given.

Given at our Court, Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of June, 1860.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Terrible Flood in Australia. A letter from the Illawarra District, New South Wales, dated March 31, gives some particulars of one of the most fearful floods ever known in Australia.

A letter from the Illawarra District, New South Wales, dated March 31, gives some particulars of one of the most fearful floods ever known in Australia. Late and property have been sacrificed to an extent truly appalling. The damage done cannot be estimated. Whole families, with every living thing on their homesteads, crops and all were swept into the sea or the resistless flood and no one left to tell what they have lost.

At Bell's creek digging, the claims have all been filled. The poor miners were whirled away clear over a fall of a thousand feet deep, at the bottom of which the remains of many were found. No one at the diggings escaped to tell how suddenly the waters came down upon them, or of the gold that was lost. We make the following:

One little child was found alive in the region of Bell's creek, who had lost father, mother, five brothers and sisters, and home. All that she possessed and loved in the world were swept away. In one night this poor unfortunate was dashed down to poverty and orphanage. The face of the country is so changed that she cannot point out the place where their house stood.

Near the source of the Shoal Haven river, at one point the water was seen to come rushing down upon the plains like a vast pyramid. The river rose in a few hours one hundred feet. The upland flats were like great lakes. On and on swept the avalanche of waters in its desolating path. An immense belt of richly cultivated lands, smiling with plenty, has been left like a rotund desert, filled or covered with sand and rocks. Houses, gardens, crops, cattle, horses, flocks, trees, soil, men, women and children were swept over precipices, down through valleys and thrown back upon the coast in indescribable confusion. For many miles the river was covered with awful wrecks. Boats were raised and steamed over where a town had stood in endeavors to save some of the drowning people, who had gone up to the tops of the highest buildings. In this way some were rescued. Some of these boats now stand high and dry in the midst of where the town once stood. The Shoal Haven river bed has been filled up. The waters have found another channel.

An island at the mouth of the Shoal Haven was inhabited by about ninety families, probably nearly 400 persons. The people, seeing the water rising up suddenly all around them, fled to the highest hills. Soon all they had was gone, and the waters kept creeping up after them. The people were wonderfully preserved. A vessel at sea saw them, and sailed to their relief. They were saved just before the island was submerged.

—Boston Jour.

Ecclesiastical Precedence in New Brunswick.

To the Editors of the Colonial Presbyterian. GENTLEMEN.—The Synod, at its late meeting, instructed its Moderator to write to his Excellency, respectfully asking information as to the Ecclesiastical precedence of the Province. To the letter of the Moderator his Excellency had the goodness immediately to reply, through the Provincial Secretary, as follows:—

Secretary's Office, 27th June, 1860. Sir.—In reply to your letter addressed to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, inquiring as to the Ecclesiastical precedence in the Province, I am directed by him to inform you that, according to Imperial Rules which regulate precedence in this and other colonies, the Bishops of the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Church take precedence next after the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops; and that the Bishop of the Church of England takes precedence of the Roman Catholic Bishop.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, S. L. TILLEY.

The Rev. James Turnbull, Moderator, &c. St. James, Charlotte.

The Moderator, as became him in the circumstances, immediately wrote again, thanking the Lieutenant Governor for the information granted.

The public will see now that the Imperial Government, which dare not assign any place to even a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, on the table of precedence in Britain has assigned the Bishop of that Church in this Colony, not only a place but one of the highest of the places it had to bestow; and such a place as makes it necessary that the Moderator of our Church should walk behind him on presenting an address on any State occasion. In other words, the Imperial Government has decreed that our Presbyterian flag, eye, and also that of every other church—Baptist, saying that of the Church of England, shall be borne after the flag of Antichrist. Are the Protestants of New Brunswick content it should be so? I trow not. I suspect, lay it as they are, and most anxious to show every legitimate token of respect and signal of welcome to the Son of the much-loved Victoria, on his arrival here, they will

pause before, as churches, they wait upon him in the present state of Imperial law.

I do hope there will soon be a petition sent to Britain by all the Protestant churches of this Province, requesting that the rules affecting us may be as Protestant as those affecting the land of our nativity. Britain owes it to herself, as well as to her God, to see that she gives no hand in Popery. And will British subjects stand it to be told that persons drawing their nobility from a foreign Bishop, are to take precedence of every soul in any British colony, saving the Lieut. Governor, the Bishop of the Church of England and perhaps some two or three of the highest State officials.

Here we have no ground to quarrel with our own Governor, Government or Legislature. This sin is that of the Imperial Government and as such let it be dealt with. In the meantime, however, as a member of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, appointed to draw up an address to be presented by the Moderator to the Prince, I most protest against that Committee doing any such thing, being most ready to sign any address of welcome to the Prince, to be presented by those who will be admitted into his presence according to rules not clashing with duty to Jesus, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. My Church wishes no place on the Table of precedence; but it will not I trust, bear its banner where the banner of Antichrist must go first.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, WILLIAM FEARNS.

St. John, July 17, 1860.

THE GREAT EASTERS.—The following is a telegram from New York respecting the big ship.

The exhibition of the Great Eastern will close July 28. The crowd of visitors to-day was larger than ever. She sails August 10 for England via Halifax.

The visit of the distinguished stranger, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is the all-engrossing topic of conversation, not only in St. John and Fredericton, but also in every market in the Province. Great preparations are being made in the Commercial Metropolis and at Head Quarters to give the Prince a hearty reception. The steamer Admiral and Queen are to make a special trip to enable persons from Boston and the vicinity to be at St. John, when the Prince arrives on the 3rd proximo. We are pleased to observe that the St. Stephen Band have been specially engaged by the St. John Committee to play during His Royal Highness's stay; and from what we know of the young men composing the Band, we feel confident they will fully sustain the credit of Charlotte County, for musical taste and execution. It is to be hoped that St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and St. George, will be fully and ably represented; it behoves us as the "border County," to make a respectable turn out—and give a tangible evidence of that loyal feeling which pervades the people. The brief stay of the Prince and the distinguished statesman and officers who are to accompany him, will give them but a limited idea of the great natural resources and wealth of New Brunswick; it may have this effect, however, that our Province will not be confounded in future with Nova Scotia or Canada; and show that the Province has "a local habitation and a name."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Citizen's" long and well written letter "on the present position of the Railway, the management, and its prospects," has been received. The embryo is one which we think had better be left undisturbed until the negotiations pending, are completed. We further suggest to the author, (who has given us his name, that his letter is better adapted for the Board of Directors in London, than for publication in this country,—where, if the "serious inconvienence" he complains of, is so "widely felt, and known," it would answer no good purpose at the present juncture to discuss or give further publicity to his statements.—The "letter" which he criticises so unmercifully, and says "appeared in our columns," was not published by us; and we may here state that "a Citizen" commits a serious mistake, when he asserts that it "was penned with a view to mislead." We are aware that the complainant he refers to, have been made, and there can be no question as to their correctness. If the writer still desires his letter to be published, it must appear with his proper signature.

Those fond of the manly past-time of "pitching quoits" will notice a challenge in our advertising columns, to play a game any day between 25th inst., and 3d proximo.—As there has been some practice lately, no doubt a spirited match will be made. The

weather is fine enough, ground abundant, and business not very pressing.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 20th inst., says that the Great Eastern will leave on July 30 for Cape May, with a few thousand passengers, steered to Hatteras, and return to New York on Wednesday, and on the 16th August, sail for England, calling at Halifax.

A Few Words to Subscribers.—Our laudations to those indebted to us, have in most instances been passed by;—and finding it impossible to procure printing material, pay labor, &c., without money, unless those indebted to us pay their respective bills or at least a part, we will be compelled in justice to ourselves to suspend publication for the present. A majority of our subscribers owe for three or four years—some longer; such want of punctuality would cramp any establishment.

New Steamer. The New York Tribune of the 10th inst., contains a description of the launch of a new steamer called the "New Brunswick," intended to ply between Portland, Me., and St. John, stopping at intermediate ports.

On Saturday afternoon, at six o'clock, a new steamer to be called the New Brunswick was launched from the yard of John Inglis, built under the direction of Mr. John B. Gayle, of Portland, for the International Steamship Company, and is to run from St. John, New Brunswick, to Portland, Maine, stopping at Calais and other intermediate ports, and connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway. She is not a large vessel, though adapted to the roughest sea weather. Her weight is 77 tons; length 224 feet; depth, 30 feet; and 12 masts. She is very substantially built, and admirably calculated for the rough and rocky coast along which she is intended to ply. The International Steamship Company is a new organization.

Communication. For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—A week or two ago, I noticed in the Standard, the Regulations respecting Cattle running at large, passed by the Sessions. One of them reads thus:—

Ordered,—That no Geese be allowed to run at large in the town of St. Andrews, under a penalty of three pence for each, and every Goose, and that the Highreves and Constables take up and impound the same so found going at large.

Now Mr. Editor, why is it that the Constables and Highreves do not perform their duty? Are the laws worthless, and our streets to be made geese and cow pastures? It certainly looks like it; I hope that the law will be enforced, and the streets kept clear of these nuisances. I like good geese, and a fat goose at Christmas, but I would do without both rather than have the streets infested with geese and cows.

To the Editor of the Standard. Sir,—I observed recently in the St. Croix Herald, some remarks from the proprietor of that paper, relative to the introduction of "lightning rods," into his vicinity; and their importance throughout the Province, as a protection to private dwellings, stores, and churches, against electricity in thunder storms. This, sir, is another genuine Yankee yell, a kin brother to Uncle Sam's conduct on horse and muleback. We are daily pulled by such fellows, who are prowling throughout the Province, vending their quackery and nostrums, and imposing on a credulous public. Many of our friends in Charlotte, have swallowed both hook and bait: it is somewhat singular, that the Editor's name did not appear amongst the list of patrons, given in his paper. We think that he requires a little extra rodding; they being quite a combustible substance, would naturally require extra protection. From present appearance, that article is likely to be very scarce this season. We would therefore advise him to protect his little stock at once, and have one of the rods attached from the crown of the head, to each head, this would almost render him invulnerable; he would then be looked on as a modern Achilles.

Yours, Yours, Yours, LARRY. (The above letter was mislaid, which will account to our correspondent for its not appearing sooner.)

We are informed by the Wesleyan that the Rev. Dr. Ritchey having resigned the presidency of the Eastern British American Conference, the Rev. Dr. Wood of Canada was elected in his place, and that the Rev. Dr. Pickard was elected Co-delegate.

The Rev. Charles Churchill is shortly to assume the Editorship of the Wesleyan.

The sum of four thousand dollars has been granted by the City Council to defray the expenses that will be incurred during the visit of the Prince of Wales in this city.—Halifax paper.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P. Q. C. has been elected Grand Master of the Orange Association in Canada.

SAN ACCIDENT.—A young Frenchman, named Francis Savoy, residing at French Lake, Parish of Carleton, was accidentally

killed by the bursting of a gun. It appears that the deceased and a comrade had gone to the woods, taking with them a gun; that in their rambles they fell in with a porcupine at which the deceased fired—the gun burst, and striking him on the left temple, caused instant death. An inquest was held before Dr. McLean, Coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with these facts.—Presbyterian.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 9th of April, after a few days illness, much regretted, Barbara Ellen, the beloved wife of the late Mr. Joseph Hartin, Jr., and second daughter of Hugh McKay, Esq., of Prince William, in the 23rd year of her age leaving an only infant daughter. Her end was peace.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 23rd April, in the full assurance of eternal life, Mr. Joseph Hartin, Jr., in the 24th year of his age, deceased, esteemed in the community, and leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 21st of June, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Robert McKay, second son of Hugh McKay, Esq., of Prince William. He died in the triumph of faith, in hope of a blissful immortality, deeply regretted, not only by his family but the community in general.

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