

over yellow morocco boots embroidered with silk. Her shoulders were covered with a sort of bur-nous, and a yatagan hung to her waist. Lady Hester Stanhope had a serious and imposing countenance; her noble and mild features had a majestic expression, which her high stature and the dignity of her movements enhanced.

The day came when all this *prestige*, so ex-pensively kept up, suddenly vanished. Lady Hester's fortune rapidly declined; in short, the substantial resources which had, at one time, sustained the magic of the extraordinary domi-nation were daily forsaking her. The Queen of Palmyra then fell back into the rank of mere mortals, and she who had signed absolute firm-ans enabling the traveller to visit in security the regions of Palmyra—she whose authority the Sublime Porte had tacitly acknowledged—soon saw her people disown her omnipotency; she was left the title of Queen, but it was but an empty name, a mere recollection, and again the monastery's silence ruled over the solitude of Djouni. A Queen, stripped of her glory of a day, Lady Hester Stanhope has expired, the sport of fate, at the moment the East is con-vulsed. She has expired in obscurity and lone-liness, without even mingling her name with the great events of which it is now the theatre.—*Eastern Print.*

PRINCE PUCKLER MUSKAW.—BERLIN Oct. 19.

—The report which has been many times re-peated, that Prince Puckler Muskaw was likely to succeed Lady Hester Stanhope in the East, seems to be really well founded. The negotia-tion for the sale of the greater part of his estates is said to be nearly concluded, and to require only his presence to terminate it. In the decay of the Turkish empire, the confusion which pre-vails among the tribes, who are without masters and leaders, and, lastly, considering the bold and yet prudent character of the Prince, his situation in that country might lead to very sin-gular consequences.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST SCOTTISH COLONY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The *Glasgow Herald* contains an interesting account of the departure of the Bengal Merchant, which conveys the first body of Scotch emigrants from the Clyde to New Zealand:—

At two o'clock, (on the 25th October,) the Inverary Castle, which had been engaged for the occasion, left the Broomielaw with a large party, consisting of the Committee, the friends of the colonists, and the ladies interested in and connected with both. The day was beautiful, and the cheering influence of the sun imparted a sweetness to the scene, which found its echo in the breast of every one present. The band of the First Royals attended the party, by the courtesy of Colonel Carter; and at intervals during the trip enlivened the meeting by the performance of airs which were now spirit-stirring and anon pathetic. Luncheon was provided on board by Mr. Forrester of Gordon Street; and the material of refreshment, includ-ing champagne and claret, did due credit to the purveyor of the feast. About five o'clock, the Inverary Castle neared the Bengal Merchant, at anchor in Gourcock Bay; and the reception of the visiting party was of the most enthusiastic kind. The yards of the emigrant ship were fully manned, streamers fluttered in the breeze from every part of the rigging, and the loud tongue of artillery sounded from her sides. As the Inverary Castle approached, the band struck up the national air of 'Rule Britannia;' and the welcoming cheers from the Bengal Merchant were responded to by the party in the steamer with something like boisterous enthusiasm. A connecting line was adjusted between the ves-sels; and the Committee, with their friends, were received on deck by Captain Hemery, who appears to be a young man of enterprise and intelligence, and every inch a seaman. The scene on board the ship was one of thrill-ing interest and excitement. The Committee, headed by Lord Provost Dunlop, visited almost every compartment of the vessel, and inspected, with much solicitude, the temporary homes of the intending colonists of New Zealand.

It was impossible to meet and converse with the community who are about to leave their fatherland for the future Great Britain of the Southern Seas, without being touched with sad-ness; and ere the visiting ceremony was con-cluded, tears were seen to trickle down the cheeks of bearded men. Here might be seen a burly peasant from the banks of Yarrow, and there a nursing mother who accompanied her husband from the vales of Clyde. The day was doubtless set apart for joy and entertainment, but the feeling of light-hearted merriment was not there; and though the hopes of the emigrants were buoyant as to the land of their adoption, it is not in the nature of our countrymen to expatriate themselves from 'pair auld Scotland,' which is mixed up with all their associations, and which contains the green graves of their sires, without the heart being pained and sad-dened. There were partings of grey-haired fathers and mothers with their offspring, and there too was the last embrace of brothers, sisters, and sweethearts; and the farewell seemed to be of that kind which Byron describes as 'pressing the blood from out young hearts.' After the ship had been inspected, the emigrants were called aft, and addressed by the Lord Provost from the quarter-deck. He counselled them to pay implicit obedience to Captain Hemery, who was intrusted not only with their transmission to their new country, but with their lives; and though it was unreasonable to expect those comforts at sea which had characterized their Scottish homes, he fervently hoped that order, harmony, and mutual forbearance, would exist among the passengers of the Bengal Mer-chant. And further, he trusted that their de-mour in the far clime to which they were

bound, would reflect honour and credit not only upon New Zealand, but upon the land of their birth. His Lordship further stated, that he had prepared a formal address for their con-sideration and benefit; but as night was coming on apace, he would not detain them by reading it, though the paper should be committed to the hands of Mr. Macfarlane, their minister, for perusal on the passage. The Lord Provost was followed in the same strain by Mr. Tennant and Mr. Alexander Johnstone; who counselled the intending colonists to bear in mind that they were not only Scotsmen, but picked Scotsmen, and while tidings of their welfare and well behaving would be heard with pleasure by their countrymen, any thing of a contrary nature would pain the heart and mantle the blush on their countenance. Mr. Crawford also ad-dressed the assemblage from the midst of them; and as he is deservedly a favourite with the emi-grants, his remarks appeared to be received in exceedingly good part. At the conclusion, the emigrants proposed three cheers—which were given with a right good will—for the Lord Pro-vost, for Captain Brash the agent, for Mr. Craw-ford the secretary, and for the New Zealand Committee. Thereafter, a formal farewell was taken by his Lordship and the other gentlemen of his party; and while the assemblage was separating to their respective berths, the band struck up the touching and appropriate air of 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot;' and, re-membering the far home to which the passengers were bent, many, with tearful eyes, thought on the passage—

"Oh the music of Scotia is sweet mid the scene,
But oh could you hear it when seas roll between,
'Tis then, and then only, the soul can divine
The music that dwells in the songs o' langsyne."

A sumptuous dinner was given to the visiting-party in the cabin of the Bengal Merchant; but capacious as it is its accommodations were much too small for the numbers who peopled the ship, and they therefore dined in detachments. Fi-nally, the Lord Provost took the chair; Mr. Johnstone, Professor Nichol, Dr. Logan, Cap-tain Brash, Captain Hemery, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Tennant, and other gentlemen, being of the party. The health of Captain Hemery was proposed, and success to the expedition carried by the Bengal Merchant. The Captain replied with brevity, but still in a way which went to the hearts of all present: he cherished the hope that he might be enabled to carry out the first Scottish colony to New Zealand with speed and with safety; and nothing would give him greater delight than a second time being intrusted with the confidence of the Committee, and a second shipment of Scottish emigrants. The cabin was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and evergreens. A rack containing a case of burnished muskets was placed behind the croupier's seat, and the staircase leading to the lower cabin was ornamented with a row of cutlasses. After it had been announced that the ladies were all on board, the gentlemen vacated their seats in the cabin; and upon the steamer leaving the ship, she was honoured by a discharge from her great guns, and reciprocal cheering concluded the farewell. There was something peculiarly touching in leaving the emigrant-ship: a lunar rainbow spanned the heavens, and the aurora borealis was visible in many varied and fantastic streaks within the crescent line. In again proceeding to Glasgow, the scene which they had left formed the principal topic of conversation among the party; and it was admitted by all, that a more interesting meeting than the reception and fare-well to the Bengal Merchant had not been known on the Clyde.

A postscript to this account mentions, that the Champion tug steamer parted from the Bengal Merchant off Skelmorlie, at one o'clock on the 31st, amid the cheers of all on board both vessels. "The sails of the noble ship were unfurled to the breeze, and she went off in spanking style, like 'a gey from the slips,' as if eager to run her glorious course, and proud of the destinies she bore."

EARTHQUAKE IN AVA.

AMARAPOORA, April 8, 1839.—You will have learned the awful visitation of an earthquake we have had at this city on the morning of the 23d ult. and of the disastrous results which attended it. We continue to experience shocks ever since up to the present moment, occurring at intervals of an hour, nay, even oftener, along with a rum-bling sound like distant thunder. We have as yet only been able to receive intelligence from Tounggnoo and Promé to the southward, and Bomo to the northward, at which places it would appear that the earthquake was felt with equal force; we consequently feel no little alarm and anxiety as regards the fate of Rangoon and Moulmien. At between two and three, a. m. on the day in question, we were all of a sudden shaken off our beds from the rocking of the house in the most violent and frightful manner, with the doors and windows flapping about with some force, and a noise not unlike the discharge of distant artillery. At this time every light and moveable article in the house was being thrown in every direction, and it was not without some difficulty we kept ourselves on our legs. In short, the motion of the house could only be compared to the tossing of a boat on the billows of the ocean in a tempest. The vibrations were from north to south, or *vice versa*, for the faces of the buildings pointing to those quarters suffered more than the rest, and I should think it lasted about two or three minutes. When the shocks with the noise ceased, torrents of water were heard rushing down in every direction, which, with the darkened appearance of the sky from the clouds, the noise of birds, and the dismal howling of pariah dogs, tended greatly to increase the awfulness of the event. But at daybreak what a scene of horror and desolation presented itself to our view! Every

brick building in the city and su- without a single exception, whether hills, pagodas, monasteries, dwelling-houses, were either razed to the ground or shivered to wrecks, burying in their ruins men, women, ances, dren. Thus hurled into eternity, hundreds of our fellow creatures, and at one blow, fell the labour of centuries. It was, indeed, a most for-tunate circumstance for the people, that the proportion of brick houses with those of wood or bamboo was very inconsiderable, else the destruction of lives would have been lamentably great. The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twen-ty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of grey earth been thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep, and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Ava and Tsagan, with the numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation. The number of persons that perished here, and the surrounding towns and villages, amount to be-tween two hundred and three hundred, which number will, of course, be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places. Amongst those who died are, Mr. Harapeat, the wealthy Armenian merchant, and three chil-dren of Mr. Avanes. These were the survivors of a family of six children, and he has now been deprived of them too. We have, indeed, to be grateful to Providence, that, though we have been in the midst of so many dangers, and where so many perished, none of us have suf-fered either in person or property. We owe, certainly, our escape to the houses being built of the same light materials as the generality of buildings here; but we had nigh been swallow-ed up by some of the openings and gaps in the earth, for some of these were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant in this country, nor is there any mention of one in their historical records.

THE REVIVALS AT KILSYTH.

At the October monthly meeting of the Glas-gow Presbytery, Mr. Burns of Kilsyth gave an additional statement on the progress of revivals, and intimated that he had drawn up the account of the Communion, which was about to be pub-lished in connexion with his former statement. Sir Archibald Edmonston, he added, had written one of his agents, expressing satisfaction at the progress making in the good work, and offering any assistance, by books for libraries or other-wise. A meeting of the friendly society of Dis-senters, comprising the dissenting clergymen of an denomination in Glasgow and neighbour-hood, as well as laymen, was held a few days ago, when it was agreed that the meeting should express gratitude for the disposition lately mani-fested to seek after a revival of religion, and to invite the several churches to engage in prayer for the influences of the Holy Spirit on the second Sabbath of this month.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held in the East Church, Aberdeen, at which the Rev. Principal Dewar, who had been at Kilsyth, and had witnessed what had taken place there on the occasion of the late celebration of the Sacra-ment, stated the circumstances which had fallen under his own observation, and delivered an elo-quent and earnest address on the subject. He had, he said, previously had an opportunity of witnessing other revivals which had taken place in Scotland, and at Kilsyth he saw precisely what he had seen before; the same anxious at-tention to the word, the same desire for spiritual food, and that abstraction of mind which cannot be conveyed by description, but must be wit-nessed in order to be understood. The numbers who were present at the Sacrament he had cal-culated at twelve thousand, while others had reckoned them at fifteen thousand. Those peo-ple were much affected, visibly and externally affected, by the truth of God. The allusions made by the newspaper press to the nature of the discourse preached by Mr. Wm. C. Burns were false; the discourse was full of Scripture truth, and distinguished by great earnestness; it was a searching sermon, and he was surprised to hear from so youthful a preacher a discourse display-ing so great an understanding, and so much maturity of Christian knowledge. The services continued till nine at night, when he and his Rev. brethren went away in order to go home. About eleven o'clock they heard the church bell ringing, and they went back and found light in the church; and when they went in, it was crowded in every part, and a minister was en-gaged in praying with the people, who were deeply moved. They continued in the church till an early hour; but as he had to preach to them next day, he left them at twelve o'clock. On Monday he preached to them, and was fol-lowed by Mr. Burns, who took for his text, "A new heart will I give unto you." His sermon was characterised by deep earnestness, and much anxiety to win souls to Christ. He (the Prin-cipal) preached from the text, "He, when he comes, shall convince the world of sin." He felt peculiar assistance on this occasion; seldom before had he felt himself so free in the delivery of the truth of God. The services were con-cluded at half-past nine, but the people were not yet satisfied with the spiritual food. It was therefore announced to them that there would be service in the morning at eight o'clock, which accordingly there was, Mr. Charles Brown, from Edinburgh, officiating. The Principal then pro-ceeded to state his reasons for believing that this was an outpouring of the spirit of God, and in very earnest language warned all who heard him

not to resist the operations of the Spirit, and to beware of falling into the awful and unpardon-able sin against the Holy Ghost.—*Aberdeen Jour-nal.*

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE Gos-

—*Consecration of Colonial Bishops.*—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Colonies has lately been strength-ened by the erection of two episcopal sees, which were formed by a division of the dioceses of Noya Scotia and Montreal; and on Sunday, Aug. 4, the Reverend A. G. Spencer, D. D. Archdeacon of Bermuda, and the Reverend John Strachan, D. Archdeacon of York, Upper Canada, were consecrated Bishops of Newfoundland and Toronto respectively. The island of Newfoundland, perhaps, the most spiritually destitute portion of the Colonial Church. The Society, therefore, determined to make a great effort, to strengthen the hands of the new bishop by increasing the number of his clergy, and accordingly came to a resolution to offer 200*l.* a year each to four addi-tional missionaries, who should be found duly qual-ified for their arduous and responsible duties. The following gentlemen were approved by the bish-op:—The Rev. W. Bowman, Rev. G. A. A. B. A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. J. Boone, Literate. The last three gentle-men were ordained to their missions by the bish-op of Canterbury, on Sunday, Sept. 22, and sailed the same week. Mr. Bowman is ap-pointed to Ferryland, and Mr. Addison to Carleton Place, Mr. Vicars and Mr. Boone will have their stations assigned to them on their arrival in New-fundland. On Sunday, Oct. 13, Mr. W. Simpson was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London, and sailed for Sydney the same day.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell addressed a mag-nificent assembly at Killarney, in October last, a meeting was held to promote measures for im-proving the registry and returning two Law members for Kerry. Mr. O'Connell's speech is reported in the *Morning Chronicle*, in the fol-lowing manner:—

"We have as beautiful a little girl as ever your hearts could wish. (Tremendous cheer.) She will not suffer herself to be led by any set or set of men who would be disposed to trail upon her brave Irish subjects. (Great cheer.) I do not exaggerate when I tell you she is the first of her family that sat upon the English throne who has ever felt disposed to do justice to Ireland. It is not her fault that we do not enjoy a more extensive franchise: it is not her fault that we have not Corporate Reform in Ireland is not in every respect identified with England. If these things were in her power bestow, we would long since have had them. (Loud cheers of 'Long life to her!') Three cheers for our youthful and lovely Queen (vehement cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies in the gallery.) But I tell you, that faction are now endeavouring to establish actual despotism over the people of England. They talk of their liberties, but they are evanescent—likely soon to disappear; and if Ireland was not backing the cause of freedom in England, despotism would now be established there. It is said of the English that they are brave people in the field: they are to be sure; but they are still more brave when they have Paddy at their side to help them. But Englishmen are at this moment crouching slaves to the Tory faction * * * * * You have all heard of Lord Brougham—(groans)—you do well to groan him. (Renewed groans.) That man, by a species of what he himself once called 'rascality' sought to place in the hands of the pa-sons the education of the youth of Ireland. (Tremendous groans.) He praises the House of Lords; he wants to place the education of the Catholic youth of Ireland in the hands of the parsons of the English Established Church. What! place Ireland under the dominion of the English aristocracy! Better have but one master; better submit to be ruled by one monarch, however despotic, than be governed by so de-based a faction. Would the brave men of Kerry ever submit to this? Would Irishmen be still, and hear Lord Brougham propose to place the people under the dominion of the House of Lords? in short, to raise the oligarchical powers, and enable them to make the people hewers of wood and drawers of water? I am determined to re-sist that oligarchical power in the three king-doms. I have raised the cry of that resistance in England and Scotland as well as Ireland. I shall never bow my head before the craven yoke of any aristocracy, and I will now cry out in Kerry from one end of it to the other, and the men of Kerry will shout out with me, 'Down with the oligarchy, and up with freedom!'"

A letter from Rome, dated the 19th October, states that "the Prince of Peace, who, during many years, disposed of the treasures of Spain and of both Indies, has been summoned before the tribunals of that city, for a debt of sixty Roman crowns."

THREE BAD HABITS.—There are three weak-nesses in our habits which are very common, and which have a very prejudicial influence on our welfare. The first is giving way to the ease or indulgence of the moment, instead of doing at once what ought to be done. This practice almost always diminishes the beneficial effects of our actions, and often leads us to abstain from action altogether; as, for instance, if at this sea-son of the year there is a gleam of sunshine, of which we feel we ought to take advantage, but have not the resolution to leave at once a com-fortable seat or an attractive power, we ex-tremely miss the most favourable opportunity, perhaps at last justify ourselves by saying, 'It is past. One evil attendant upon procrastination is, that it pre-

By J. B. COOPER, and Water & early in adv. pocket. off all