

PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP MANCHESTER.—This vessel, sailing between Hull and Hamburg, has been lost, with every soul on board. She left Hull, under the command of Captain Dudley, on the 14th June, with a miscellaneous cargo; and, on arriving on the opposite coast, struck on the Marle Sand, on the coast of Holstein, about twenty-five miles from the shore, during a hurricane, and became a complete wreck. The sands are described as formed of quicksand; and are said to be as formidable to the wariner off that coast as the Goodwin on the English shore. The number of persons who perished by this catastrophe is twenty-eight, twenty-two of whom formed the crew, the remainder being passengers. The loss is ascribed by some naval men to want of judgment. The value of ship and cargo, it is said, exceeds £25,000.

Lord Heytesbury has been chosen to succeed Earl De Grey as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

When the railroad from Calais to Paris is completed, the whole distance from the metropolis of England to the metropolis of France may be done in twelve hours.

The British Ambassador in Portugal has written to say that the sentence on the woman in Madeira, for embracing Protestantism, was a mere matter of form, and there never was any intention of carrying it into execution.

There is a manufacturer in Pudsey who has lately got an order for eight miles and a quarter of cloth. He has already executed a few miles of the order.

On Sunday evening last the Lighthouse which has been raised on the western end of the Plymouth Breakwater was, for the first time, illuminated. The light of the edifice is of a red colour towards the sea, and of a white colour within the line of the Breakwater. The building is 63 feet above high water mark, and has been erected at an expense of £12,000.

A Barcelona journal, of the 6th ult., says that the wife of a custom-house officer of that city had just been brought to bed of five living boys.

On Saturday morning the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty received official advices from Sierra Leone to the 16th of March, with a list of five slaves which had been captured and condemned through the exertions of her Majesty's cruisers on that slave trafficking coast.

Tagliani's farewell benefit took place at the Academie Royale at Paris, on the 29th June. The house was crowded to excess, at the most exorbitant prices, every place being let at four times more than the ordinary rates. Never was triumph more complete. It is said that she will once more visit the other great European capitals, and then retire into private life. She has realised an independent fortune.

Dr. Hope, Professor of Chemistry, who, for nearly half a century filled the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh University, died on the 20th June.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, are to arrive on Thursday, and will remain some weeks on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The Grand Duchess, (Princess Augusta of Cambridge) comes expressly to stay, it is said, until the close of September, with her illustrious parents.

The Emperor of Russia, while in England, always slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health than a feather bed.

The Emperor of Russia has announced his intention to give annually, as long as he lives, the sum of £500, to be added to the race fund of Ascot, thus following the example of his son, who contributes £300 every year to Newmarket, to be run for under the name of the Czarewitch Stakes.

IRELAND.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 24th June, Mr. J. H. Talbot, late M. P. for New Ross, presided. Various "deputations" from different parts of the kingdom, loaded with contributions, were presented. Among these figured Manchester with £325, Waterford with £107, London with £75 16s. 1d.; and Scotland sent £134. The "rent" of the week amounted altogether to £3,178. One of the orators estimated the time of the meeting as worth £15 per minute.

Sunday the 28th July has been fixed by the Roman Catholic Prelates in Dublin "as a day of general humiliation and prayer among the Catholic population of Ireland," on account of O'Connell's imprisonment.

The following magistrates have been superseded, on grounds connected with the Repeal movement: Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M. P., county of Kerry, Thomas S. Coppinger, Esq., county of Cork, and Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., county of Cork.

There seems to be some misgiving in the provinces as to the propriety of allocating the repeal funds in the manner in which they have been hitherto appropriated. The *Zimbrick Reporter* (a furious Repealer) suggests the advantage of applying at least a portion of the funds to the payment of professional persons to attend to the registries, and, indeed, broadly hints at the absence of "determination" to achieve repeal.

The Address from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, in behalf of Mr. O'Connell, was presented to Her Majesty on Wednesday, June 19th, at Buckingham Palace, by a deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor and a number of members of the Council and corporate officers. Her Majesty received the address, seated on the Throne, Prince Albert standing by her side, and the Duke of Wellington on her right. Sir Robert Peel and other members of Government were also present. The Queen returned a gracious answer to the address, expressing her thanks for the loyal sentiments which it contained, and, in reference to the object of the deputation, assuring them that any just ground of complaint would be duly investigated by the ordinary courts of public justice. His Lordship then advanced, and kneeling before the Queen, presented the address to Her Majesty. The second of the address had then the honour of being presented to Her Majesty. The Senior Alderman had also the honour to kiss hands. The Lord Mayor and the deputation then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

In the House of Commons on the 19th of June, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by a numerous deputation of the Corporation, in their robes of office, appeared at the bar of the House, exercising their privilege of personally presenting the Corporation Petition on behalf of Mr. O'Connell and his colleagues. It was read at length at the table, and its allegations were loudly cheered from the Opposition benches. They afterwards sat down under the gallery, and in an hour withdrew.

FRANCE.

The *Message* publishes a telegraphic despatch from Toulon, from the Governor-General of Algeria to the Minister of War, dated June 23, conveying the substance of advices from the frontier of Morocco, (Lalla Magriva,) dated June 16. It appears that on the preceding day, and during a conference between the commander of the army of the Emperor of Morocco and the French General, the cavalry of the former, to the number of 5,000, fired upon the French troops, and wounded an officer and two soldiers; the fire not having been returned from the French lines. This led, of course, to the abrupt termination of the conference, when Generals Lamoriciere and Bidaud were attacked by the troops of the Emperor. Thereupon the Governor-General assumed the offensive, and, on the 16th ult., attacked the Moors, and left between 300 and 400 of them dead on the field, besides capturing several horses, and from 300 to 400 stand of arms. The French had only six men killed and some twenty wounded.

The government papers announce the departure of the Prince de Joinville from Toulon, at the head of a squadron composed of three-sail of the line, Suffren, Jemappes, and Triton, the Belle Poule frigate of 60, Asmodeus man-of-war steamer, the steam corvette Pluton, and the steamers Phare and Rubis.—Twelve hundred troops, including a company of engineers and three companies of marine artillery, have been embarked. The destination of the fleet is Oran, as the first duty of the Prince is to put himself in communication with the commander-in-chief, now in the vicinity of Oran, and act under the marshal's orders.

TURKEY.

The Sultan returned to Constantinople on the 11th June, and was received with great enthusiasm. Everything appears to be really settled in Albania. With the exception of Mepih Bey, and a few others, all the chiefs of the late insurrection have been taken and brought to Constantinople.

The Turkish fleet, under the command of the Capitan Pacha, was at Mytelene, and to set out for Syria immediately.

INDIA.

The principal intelligence brought by the Indian mail of the 20th May relates to the state of the Punjab, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 7th May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, a chief of considerable influence. In September last, when Ajeet Singh had murdered the then King Sher Singh and the Prime Minister Dhyau Singh, he was himself slain in a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father, Dhyau, by ordering all the family of Ajeet to be butchered. One boy of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle, named Ittur or Utter Singh, escaped into the Sikh states, protected by the British. After seven months residence, he went back on the 30th of April, and joined the party under Cashmere Singh and Peshora Singh, both sons (though of minor rank) of old Rungjeet Singh. They proceeded to attack Heera Singh, and a bloody conflict took place, in which Heera Singh is said to have been wounded. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partisans of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore threatened to invade the territories of the latter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the proceedings of Ittur Singh.

The threatened movement of the notorious Akbar Khan on Peshawar had not taken place. The position of his father, Dhoost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory; his age, his infirmities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cabool would, it was thought, induce him to resign his sovereignty into the hands of Akbar.

The news from Scinde extends to the 16th of May, Sir Charles Napier was busy in making preparations for the meeting with the Beloochee chiefs, which was to take place on the 24th May, when it is said that upwards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an unarmed attendant. Thirty thousand men assembled to deliberate would present an odd appearance.

The disturbed state of the Punjab is calculated to hasten the movements of the British Indian armies in that direction. The attempts lately made to corrupt the fidelity of the British sepoy, and the large sums sent to Ferozepore and its vicinity (£17,000) have excited a strong wish for punishing the unprincipled chiefs of Lahore. The large force of 80,000 men was therefore ordered, and it was thought Lord Ellenborough and Sir C. Napier would undertake the conquest of the Punjab, the former as a diplomatist and a politician, and the latter as a general.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the Patriot, July 3.)

The alacrity with which the Executive published the despatch relative to the charges preferred by the Chief Justice against the Governor, and the Colonial Minister's decision thereon, prompted us to ask why his Excellency's Apologists did not manifest a corresponding readiness to publish the Judge's accusations, that the Press and the Public of Newfoundland might also have an opportunity of judging the truth or fallacy of the matters in which the Governor was implicated. We did not call upon them to do this, as the *Indicator* insinuates, as "their duty"—but if the charges were so groundless as they allege—so utterly "base and baseless" as Mr. Robinson asserted them to be—why should they shrink from exhibiting them, and thus and forever righteously consign Mr. Bourne to the condemnation of the public, and exalt to the skies the character of the Governor, and exonerate his government from every shade or shadow of the most distant approach to "corruption?"

Oh, no! they would rather preserve a dignified silence in reference to the accusations, but they would emblazon the harsh discharge of the Judge upon every sign-post in the colony! Why this taciturnity upon a subject so interesting? Because there are notorious circumstances connected with the case, which, if those charges were promulgated here, might, it is suspected, give a very different aspect to the entire affair than that presented to Lord Stanley, and those who are now half-doubting, might be strengthened in the conviction that the inferences of Mr. Bourne were not exactly the bottle of moonshine certain characters are desirous to make it be believed they are! But enough for the present on the subject—the best of the Public and the Press have arrived at the right conclusion, without the aid of any other light than that afforded by their own experience and knowledge; and if we were to write volumes, we could furnish no better illustration or proof of this than the fact that, since our last publication, two most flattering Addresses, numerously and highly-respectably signed, have been presented to Mr. Bourne—one of the Inhabitants of the metropolis of the colony, and the other from the important towns of Harbour Grace and Carbonear, in Conception Bay—conveying, sincerely and affectionately, the sentiments of the Colony in general, in reference to Mr. Bourne's public conduct.

MEETING OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA SCOTIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—SEPARATION AND FORMATION OF TWO DISTINCT BODIES.

(From the Pictou Chronicle.)

This Synod met in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, on Wednesday last, according to announcement, after a sermon from the Rev. John Scott of Halifax, former Moderator. Were present the Revs. John Gunn, Matthew Wilson, Murdoch Stewart, Alex. Farquharson, John Scott, Alex. Romans, George Struthers, William Duff, Ralph Robb, John McRae, Dugald McKechnan, Alex. McGillivray, and John Stewart, Ministers; and Messrs. George Grey and James Henderson, ruling elders. The Rev. Hugh Ross was chosen Moderator, and took the chair accordingly. On Thursday the Synod entered upon the consideration of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Walsh, convener of the Colonial committee of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, laid before the Synod at its last meeting, and also an overture from the Presbytery of Halifax, aent the designation of the Church. Upon this a lengthy discussion ensued, and upon a division, the overture was adopted, eleven to four, and the following deliverance issued:—

"Whereas the designation which has been given to this Church, viz: 'The Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland,' is vague and indefinite, and by some may be thought to express a relationship which has never existed between this Synod and an ecclesiastical body in Scotland—a relationship, which, if admitted by this Synod, could not fail in present circumstances, to disturb the peace and unity of this Church, and destroy all hope of a union, on many accounts so desirable, with another Presbyterian body in this Province.

"And whereas the Presbyteries of this Synod have never enjoyed the privilege of being represented in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and consequently in accordance with the principles of Presbyterian Church Government, this Synod has not acknowledged, and in these circumstances cannot acknowledge the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as a superior Church Jurisdiction, having the power of reviewing the decisions of this Synod or of passing enactments that shall be binding on it. And whereas the Synod continues steadfastly to adhere to the whole doctrine, worship, discipline and government embodied in the Westminster Confession of Faith, as received and explained by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the year sixteen hundred and forty-seven, and the larger and shorter Catechisms, and the other standards drawn up by the Westminster Assembly; the Synod therefore resolves to declare its designation to be 'The Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia,' adhering to the Westminster standards, and appoints a committee to draw up a formula of questions to be put to candidates for license or ordination to the holy ministry, and to other office-bearers at their ordination or admission to office in this Church."

From this decision the Rev. John Scott, Dugald McKechnan, John McRae and Alex. McGillivray dissented, and craved that their dissent be entered upon the minutes of Synod. Our readers will perceive that the result of this decision is to dissolve all the connection which the Synod ever had with the Church of Scotland, and has established itself into an independent Synod very much on the same footing as the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

At the evening sederunt the Synod entered upon the consideration of another overture from the Presbytery of Halifax, aent a supply of preachers and ministers. This also led to a lengthy discussion, but it was finally adopted, eleven to three, Mr. Scott declining to vote; and the following, among other resolutions, were passed in accordance with it:—

"That the Synod shall take into its serious consideration, and use its efforts to secure the means of training young men for the work of the ministry within this Province, and under their own inspection; and feel convinced that until such means be adopted, they must, as a Church, labor under great disadvantages.

"That until this Church be furnished with an adequate supply of ministers, trained under her own inspection, she must look to other churches for labourers to enable her to cultivate that portion of the Lord's vineyard, which has been committed to her care.

"That this Church cannot receive into her communion, or allow any minister or preacher to labor under the sanction of her authority, but such as are sound in the faith, and maintain an unqualified adherence to her standards.

"That the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, are regarded by this Synod with ardent affection and entire confidence. This Synod desires to express her gratitude to God for His grace bestowed on them in honouring the one to maintain a glorious struggle for the crown rights of the Redeemer, in supporting her, so that she hath borne and had patience, and not fainted under her trials; and for enabling her both steadfastly to adhere not only in profession but also in practice to the Westminster standards, and also for the proof given by them of a noble spirit of Missionary enterprise. This Synod resolves to make application to both these Churches, to send forth labourers to this portion of the Lord's vineyard; and that ministers or preachers coming to this Province, duly attested by either of these Churches, shall be at once admitted into full communion with this Synod."

Messrs. McKechnan, McRae and McGillivray stated that in consequence of this judgment, they now separated themselves from the Synod, and that they could not be any longer members of it; and Mr. McRae advancing to the table seized the books and papers of the Synod, and abruptly took his departure with them. The Synod agreed to meet as a committee on the following morning, to confer with these brethren on the subject of their secession.

At the opening of the Synod on Friday morning a report was given in from the Committee, stating their deep regret that after a lengthy conference they had come to no satisfactory conclusion, so as to prevent them from separating from the Synod. The Committee also reported, that they had had a conference with the Rev. Mr. McRae regarding the Synod records, of which he had taken possession, and refused to give up to the Synod. At the same time he intimated his willingness to grant to this Synod or its individual members free access to these documents when necessary, and that if in the course of a year, he found that no consequences injurious to himself would be likely to result from his giving them up, he would do so. Although the Committee could not concede the right of Mr. McRae to these documents, yet in order to prevent litigation, recommended the adoption of this course.

Mr. Duff then stated his regret that this event had taken place, but he had seen from the first that it was inevitable; that principles of vital importance were at stake, and that a barrier had been raised, which they could not get over, and he felt it to be their duty to go forward. He had been blamed for speaking with unnecessary warmth and feeling. If he had given offence he was sorry for it, but upon reflection he did not know of any expression he had used, which he could smooth down, or of anything he had said he would now recall. Mr. Robb followed, expressing in similar terms his regret at what had taken place, more particularly as it must cause a separation from some with whom he had long been connected by the closest ties—one with whom he had been endeared by friendship for twenty years. Mr. Stewart wished to address the audience, but was called to order, and desisted. Mr. McRae then wished to speak, and asked the Synod to adjourn, that he might have an opportunity of addressing the audience, but was called to order by Mr. Robb, who stated that as he (Mr. McRae) was no longer a member of the Court, he had no right to interfere with its proceedings. Mr. Robb went on to say, that he and his brethren were placed in a delicate situation, not knowing whether they were to have the use of the Church, or to be allowed to hold their meetings in it. James Skinner, Esq., then rose, and said that he could speak on the part of the proprietors, that they went with the minority, and would be for hearing Mr. McRae, and that they would be unwilling that the Synod should hold their meetings there. Mr. Robb stated that if such was the minds of the proprietors they would immediately adjourn to some other place of meeting. Peter Crerar, Esq. then rose, and said, that as another proprietor he coincided with Mr. Skinner, and that as Mr. McRae, whom they had been accustomed to hear for 20 years, was refused a hearing, that they could not consent that they should remain in the Church. Mr. Donald Ferguson stated that he had held a seat as long as Mr. Crerar, and that it was not the wish of all the proprietors that the Synod should be ejected. Mr. Robb then stated that when there was one proprietor opposed to their meeting in that place they would adjourn, but wished time to make up his minutes. Mr. Crerar agreed to this, and by the time this was done, Mr. Ferguson came in and stated, that the Court House was ready for their accommodation. After engaging in prayer they accordingly proceeded thither in a body, and were duly constituted, and went on with their business.

It was resolved, that the Rev. Dugald McKechnan, John McRae, and Alexander McGillivray, in virtue of their own act, are no longer members of the Church, and their names were ordered to be expunged from the Roll. In consequence of the present position of the Presbyteries of P. E. Island and Pictou, and their being unable to form themselves into Ecclesiastical Courts, the Synod resolved that the remainder of these, with Mr. Romans, form the Presbytery of Pictou.

At the evening sederunt a Committee was appointed on Home Missions, consisting of the Revs. John Stewart and Hugh Ross, with Mr. James Henderson ruling Elder. And the Rev. Messrs. Robb and Romans, and Andrew McKinlay, Esq., for Foreign Missions. Ministers were enjoined to make collections for both these objects before next meeting of Synod, appointed to take place at Halifax, on the second Wednesday of July, 1845.

We have not time for much remark at present. The movement is too important to be passed over with a slight notice, but we must only express the high pleasure we have felt in what has been done by the Majority. Their conduct has been worthy of all praise. During the whole proceedings, although firm in their principles, they behaved with a moderation and forbearance highly creditable to them. When ejected from St. Andrew's Church in the most insulting and ungentlemanly manner, their mildness enhanced the value of all they had done, and gained for them the esteem of all who witnessed it. Their procession to the Court House resembled, in a small scale, the great disruption last year in Edinburgh, and excited a deep interest on their behalf in the minds of all beholders. They occupy now nearly the same platform as the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia—the greatest barrier to union has now been removed, and from the intercourse which took place on this occasion, we have no doubt that before eighteen months that desirable end will be attained.

FROM CANADA.—The steamer Unicorn arrived here yesterday morning from Quebec. By the Montreal *Gazette* we have important intelligence of the disruption of the Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. We are not favoured with particulars, but this much we can learn, that after several days discussion upon a motion by Dr. Cook to maintain the connection, and another by Mr. Bayne to dissolve it, the former was carried, 56 to 40. Further proceedings are not related, but a meeting was called of the supporters of Mr. Bayne's motion, to adopt the requisite steps for separating from the Church.

Our FRIENDS and PATRONS, in Town and Country are respectfully informed, that their Accounts are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded to them immediately. We need scarcely add, that a speedy settlement is now indispensable.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

LONDON dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst., were received here in the forenoon of Wednesday last. They were brought to Halifax by the Steamship HIBERNIA, which arrived there at 5 p. m. on Monday, in 11 days from Liverpool. For a summary of the news we refer to the following extracts from the letter of our London correspondent:—

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, July 3.

Dear Sir;

The news of the past evening is very unimportant. The most common topic of conversation here is the singular position of the Ministry, with respect both to their professed supporters and opponents. The support given is a very hollow and uncertain one, and the humiliation to which many of the Conservative members were subjected, in being compelled to reverse their votes on the sugar question, is deeply and bitterly felt.—Sir Robert Peel has certainly the bad fortune to be loved and trusted by no party. His manners, reserved and rigidly official, could not be expected to conciliate strong personal regard; but the cold mystery with which he envelops himself and his policy, even to those whom he expects to act with and support him, is so repulsive, that nothing but the alternative of letting in the Whigs could secure to him a continuance of their constrained adherence. There is no solidness in the elements of the Conservative party, as at present constituted, and how long it will hold together for the purposes of efficient Government is now become a very serious and a very general question. In Parliament of late there has not been much of moment. The new Sugar Duties Bill, after some further opposition, has passed the third reading in the Lords.

Mr. Villiers's annual motion for a repeal of the Corn Laws was defeated on the 26th, by the large majority of 338 to 124—and the Bank Charter and Post Office Bills have been freely discussed.

The "great organ," the *Times*, becomes daily more decided in its hostility to the present Government, or rather to its head, Sir Robert Peel. It is pretty obvious that the Premier's acquiescence in Mr. Water's exclusion from his seat for Nottingham has occasioned a good deal of the displeasure which that powerful journal has expressed towards Sir Robert.—But whatever may be the causes, the *Times*, which has hitherto proved a pretty good thermometer of public opinion, has set itself against the Government.

There is one current subject, on which much has recently been said both in and out of Parliament, and I really believe more thought; I allude to the affairs at the Post Office, and the opening of the private correspondence of some foreign gentlemen.—In the first place, this proceeding is severely condemned as an act of mean pandering to the political jealousy of a foreign state, whose institutions differ from our own, and which does not recognize those principles of free discussion and free communication which are the boast of our constitution and country.—What Briton, whatever his condition, but will start indignant at the idea of a broken seal, or an opened letter?—But the same principle on which the Home Secretary opens the letter of a foreigner may justify his opening that of an Englishman, when he chooses to think that political considerations require and justify it.—Under such a system no man is safe, and the honorable and unshaking confidence which has been so long reposed in the Post Office system of the country has received a violent shock.—The law prohibits individuals from forwarding letters by any other channel than the mail, and therefore the sanctity and inviolability of private communications should at least be preserved.

The resignation of Lord De Grey of his post of Viceroy of Ireland, has created some little stir. The plea for the resignation of the noble Earl is ill health, and it is stated that he proceeds to the Continent for change. Lord Heytesbury, G. C. B.—who is appointed to the Lord-Lieutenancy, is an elderly man, and has been ambassador at most of the European Courts.—He was appointed Governor-General of India on the accession of the Tories to office in 1834, but on the return of the Whigs in the subsequent year, the appointment was cancelled.

The remains of the late Thomas Campbell were interred in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, this morning.—The King of Saxony is going to Scotland in a few days, and will take up his residence in Dalkeith Palace.—The Caledonia made a quick passage home, and the papers and letters by her were delivered on Saturday.—The corrupt borough of Sudbury has at last been disfranchised for continued and wholesale bribery at elections.—The Canada Company held its half-yearly meeting on the 27th ult., when a dividend for the half-year ending 10th inst., of 6 per cent, was declared. In the collection of money due from settlers, the amount had been double that of the preceding year. The sales of land (36,055 acres), had been less than in the corresponding period of last year. Mr. Franks, the Governor, stated that not only an extensive emigration this year was expected from the mother country, but from the United States and Germany many excellent settlers were looked for. Menus were taken to facilitate immigration from Germany to the Western parts of Canada.—A large vessel has arrived at Liverpool with ice from Boston, intended for an hotel there. The speculation is likely to be profitable to T. A. Delano, and we should like to see some more arrivals of the same sort this sultry weather, as we have had nothing in the shape of ice ourselves to hoard up.—O'Connell continues quiet in his confinement, and we hear little how about repeal except in the shape of Rent, which comes in in good round sums to the coffers, to the tune of some 42,000 or £3,000 weekly.—There is to be a grand naval review shortly in honor of the visit of the King of the French.—The weather has lately become more favourable, and we have had genial showers.—Cheap Literature is now the order of the day here; besides the old standard publications the Penny and Saturday Magazines, Chambers and the Fireside Journals, Charles Knight has issued a weekly volume of Literature for 6d.; Leigh Hunt starts a 13d journal; Murray has his Home and Colonial Library; and Chapman and Hall issue cheap weekly reprints of the best French *feuilletons*.

THE MORMON PROPHECY SLAIN.

By a Boston paper received by the Acadia, we learn that on the 26th June, Joe Smith and his brother Hiram were shot near Nauvoo. It appears that the brothers were confined in Jail on a charge of treason. The Jail was strongly guarded by soldiers. A Mormon attempted to rush into the Jail where Joe and his brother were confined. Some confusion ensued. Joe and his brother, who were provided with pistols, commenced firing on the guard within, and tried to escape, when a hundred balls cured his body. His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. Mormon messengers immediately left for Nauvoo with the intelligence of the death of their prophet. The citizens in that vicinity were arming themselves. Three independent companies are in marching order. Major Flood had ordered his regiment of militia, and a steambot was in readiness to convey them to the scene of action. Messengers have just left for Missouri, to call on that state for assistance.

CHARLOTTETOWN REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting the Association held on Monday evening, nearly Forty Pounds were subscribed and offered before the meeting broke up.

DIOCESAN SOCIETY.—The amount of the collection at St. Paul's Church, on Sunday last, after the Sermon at the benefit of this Society, by the Rev. H. Read, was 113 18s.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Byers will preach to-morrow in the forenoon and afternoon. The respective services will commence at Eleven a. m., and Three, p. m.