

SUPREME COURT—GEORGETOWN.

The sittings of the Supreme Court commenced at Georgetown on Tuesday the 18th inst., when the following Grand Jury was sworn in, viz.—Messrs. W. B. Aitken, John Smith, Charles Dingwell, Benjamin Coffin, John C. Macewen, Philip Beers, Benjamin Clow, David Creighton, John Mac-Philip Beers, James Mackay, Finlay Macneil, James Stewart, George Douglas, Benjamin Sensabaugh, George Stewart, James Macfarlane, Benjamin Sensabaugh, George Aitken, Alex. Reid, John Macdonald, jr., Donald Macdonald.

His Honor the Chief Justice made a very brief charge to the Grand Jury, in the course of which he remarked that the King's County had, for a long time past, maintained a peaceable character, except in the resistance made by a number of its inhabitants to the execution of legal process; but he hoped this state of things, as well as the influence of designing characters, was nearly at an end.

On the 19th inst. a Bill sent to the Grand Jury against 38 persons, as we understand, charging them with riot and assault, and forcible entry, near the East Point, was returned "not found," and those persons under recognizance—14 in number—were immediately afterwards discharged by Proclamation.

The Grand Jury presented Hugh Logan (the Jailor at Georgetown), for embezzlement of public property. The Attorney General stated that no further proceedings were first made relative to it.

A presentment was also made of the insecure state of the Jail Yard, from which our readers may remember two prisoners lately escaped. It has long been in a bad state. No Criminal cases were tried this term. The following Civil cases were tried:—

Doe dem. Angus Macdonald v. Donald McEachern.—This was an action of Ejectment, and a third trial of the cause. Verdict (as twice before) for the Defendant. John Sullivan & another v. William Cooper.—An action for damages, the Defendant having overflowed the marsh and land of the Plaintiffs, by raising his Mill Dam after it was first erected.

The above were Record cases. Three summary Jury causes were also tried, one being in assumpsit, and three for Slander. Several appeals were heard, and some dismissed for want of prosecution. Several Judgments by default in other cases were entered, and the Court finally adjourned on Friday the 21st inst. at 3 p. m.

It may be necessary to state, for the information of such of our readers as reside out of the Island, that the 38 persons above alluded to, who were charged with rioting, forcible entry, &c. were the individuals supposed to have been chiefly concerned in creating those disturbances in King's County last winter, which were represented at the time to be of too formidable a character for the civil power alone to attempt their suppression. A strong party of military was accordingly dispatched to the spot, and several individuals who had rendered themselves most conspicuous, were bound over to appear and take their trial at the Court which has just now closed its sittings at Georgetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN REGATTA.

Thursday was the day appointed for the Regatta, and as might have been expected, it excited no little interest on the spot, as it would be no exaggeration to say, that nearly the whole population of the town and neighbourhood were assembled on the occasion. Unfortunately, however, the weather was far from proving propitious, as there was scarcely a breath of wind, and it continued to rain, although not heavily, during the greater part of the first day.

FIRST DAY (THURSDAY).

The first race was by four-oared country boats. The first prize was taken by the Susan, Dennis Doonan; the second, by the Hillsborough, John Macdonald. Four boats started in this race. The second race was by two-oared boats. The first prize was taken by the Water Witch, Mr. Bradlee; the second by the Alice, Lieut. Standish. Four boats started in this race. The fourth race was by Gigs, pulled by Gentlemen Amateurs, Members of the Club. The first prize was taken by the Zephyr, Mr. W. Nelson; the second by the E. S. E., Mr. W. Magill. Three boats were entered for this race, but the Sarah, Lieut. Standish, was withdrawn.

SECOND DAY (FRIDAY).

Notwithstanding a strong gale of wind from the Westward, the determined manner in which the owners of the different boats were seen preparing for the struggle, showed plainly that "sink or swim," racing was the order of the day. About one o'clock, the boats entered to run in the First Class Club Sailing Race, drew lots for their places, and hauled up to the hawser from which they were to start. Their names were as follows:—Dart, L. W. Gall; Dolphin, Jas. Harrington; Tam O'Shanter, Robert Barker; Unicorn, John Scott; Little Mary, Lieut. Standish, Riggs.

On the firing of the gun, they all got away in gallant style, when it soon became evident that the Little Mary (although her favourite boat), owing to a deficiency in the width of her canvas, was overmatched "before the wind." The Unicorn took the lead, which she maintained throughout, but owing to an error, which was made by the Tam O'Shanter, in rounding the last station, she was overtaken by the Unicorn, and the Little Mary.

The next race was run by the First Class Country (as which had been run for on the first day; but some doubts being entertained by the Umpires as to the winning boat, the Dart being fairly entitled to the prize, they awarded the prize to the Ranger, her's, and decided that all the other viz.—viz.—over again for the first prize. Seven boats started in this race. The last and most interesting race of all the beaten boats, Ladies' Purse, which was to be run by the announcement, and so great was the interest, that the owner of the Tam O'Shanter, R. Barker, declined to accept the prize which had

From English papers to July 4.

KING OF HANOVER.—On the 30th of June, Mr. Hummel, that the pension of the King of Hanover, amounting £21,000, be discontinued, on the ground, that it was given him while Duke of Cumberland, and should not be paid him while an independent Sovereign. The Duke of Cumberland became King of Hanover in 1837. Sir R. Peel intended that the pension had been granted for life—and that as no provision had been made for the contingency, whether through oversight or not, it would be a violation of public faith and derogatory to the honour of the Country, to deprive His Majesty of the annuity. The motion was negatived, 197 to 91.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The Belfast paper states, that all the women in the barracks were on the 19th June ordered to leave, and take up their quarters outside the walls. This is for the purpose of making room for the 14th depot, which is to be stationed here until further orders. The following movements are announced in the Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday:—The first division of the 61st left Dublin yesterday, and will arrive here on the 1st of July. A company will march into Tipperary on the 30th inst. The first division of the 46th move from this to Dublin on Tuesday; the company at Tipperary leave on the 30th. On Sunday last, the Royal Artillery Horse Brigade, with fire-arms and accoutrements, attended service at John's Church. The Roman Catholics of the 10th Hussars, and 36th, marched to the Dominican Chapel, full armed. The Protestants of the 36th heard service in the barracks (during the repairs going on at the Cathedral) from the Garrison Chaplain, the Rev. H. D. Willis. The Cyclops and Myrtle, steamers, with marines, arms, and ammunition, left Cove on Monday evening, for the River Shannon. The latter, under command of Lieutenant Allen, R. N., arrived at our quays this morning with percussion guns for the 36th, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, besides war implements, camp equipage, and a large number of muskets for pensioners, who are to be armed, and called out in case of necessity. The Cyclops remains at Tarbert, to discharge arms and ammunition, for the use of the several forts on the Shannon. The first division of the 5th Fusiliers arrive in Templemore this day. The Alban steamer, with marines, arrived yesterday at Kinsale. "His Grace" at the head of military affairs has not allowed to transpire what regiments are the first for the West Indies. This wise precaution will have the effect of preventing the exchange of officers, as well as desertion in the men.

IRAISH REAPERS.—It is an extraordinary proof of the zeal of the Irish peasantry in behalf of the Repeal movement, and of their anxiety to attend Mr. O'Connell's meetings, that scarcely any of them have come over to England this year to the hay-making. Our streets and roads usually swarm with them at this time of the year, but there are actually not any to be seen this summer. We suspect that these poor fellows will find, before the year is out, that agitation is not half so good a trade (for them at least) as hay-making.—Liverpool Times.

THE CRAWFORD PEEAGE.—REMARKABLE TRIAL.—At the commission, in Dublin, on Tuesday, Robert Lindsay Crawford was indicted for having returned from transportation. The original record of conviction of Lindsay Crawford, in Londonderry, in 1827, for horse-stealing, was proved. The keeper of the Essex hulk swore he had the prisoner in his custody, in May, 1827, and put him on board the Morley, for New South Wales. He had no doubt of his identity. The Governor of Londonderry Gaol proved that, in 1827, he had a person named Robert Lindsay Crawford in his custody, as a felon, in that prison. At that time, Crawford's age was entered as 25, and the prisoner's appearance answered the description in his book. It was admitted that the father of the prisoner had been transported; but he had been subsequently pardoned and brought back, and died in Scotland, after he had commenced the prosecution of his claim to the Crawford Peerage. It was also admitted that the prisoner had been in New South Wales, where, it was alleged by his counsel, he had gone voluntarily, and that he had returned to advance his claim to the peerage on learning the death of his father. The whole case was one of identity. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH.—A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, the Rev. T. Guthrie, and others, has been sent up to London from Edinburgh, for the purpose of expounding to the English public the principles, position, and prospects of the Free Church. During the past week three public meetings were held in various parts of the metropolis, where the deputation met with the most enthusiastic reception. They are every where received with open arms by the leading dissenting ministers, who are delighted in placing their chapels at their service; and many of the most distinguished clergymen of the Church of England are also giving them a cordial welcome. A great public meeting in favour of the Free Church of Scotland is to be held at Exeter-hall on Wednesday next, at which the Marquis of Breadalbane is to preside. The number of clergymen who have now left the Establishment of Scotland and joined the Free Church is close on 500, and from the accession to their ranks which they are daily receiving, the seceders are straining every nerve to raise the sum requisite to build 600 new churches in Scotland. So popular is the cause in that country that, if the seceders had funds to build 1,000 churches, they would all be filled to overflowing. They have already raised in Scotland alone about 240,000*l.*, and they calculate on getting 300,000*l.* in the metropolis. With 300,000*l.*, they believe they would be able to build 500 plain but comfortable places of worship.—Observer.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—From the letter of our excellent United States correspondent it will be seen, that a motion has been made in the American Presbyterian General Assembly by Dr. Beecher of Baltimore, that a general collection be made at the period of the Bicentenary, on behalf of the Church of Scotland, to aid her in her present struggles, and the proceeds of the collection to be transmitted to Dr. Chalmers. This shows a spirit of brotherly kindness, which is very refreshing. We regret, however, to perceive, that it is expected the decision of last year's General Assembly, which prohibited the marriage of a deceased brother's widow, is likely to be reversed. This would augur ill for the purity and peace of our Presbyterian brethren beyond the Atlantic. It is singular to observe, that at this moment, almost every Protestant Church is agitated by internal conflicts on important points of Christian faith or practice. If this anticipation should be realised, there must certainly be a disruption there too.—Scottish Guardian.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW YORK, July 14. LATEST FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The Philad. U. S. Gazette of yesterday says—"The brig Maria, Captain Stetson, arrived yesterday at this port from Port au Prince, which place she left on the 1st inst. We learn by letters received by her, that the Island was perfectly quiet, and the public affairs harmoniously conducted by the Provisionary Government. No election of President has yet taken place; the convention of delegates for that purpose was to assemble at Port au Prince this month. Some progress was being made in rebuilding the city, which was nearly consumed by the disastrous fire of last year. The market was well supplied with American provisions. Flour very abundant; about 3000 bbls. on hand, no demand. Considerable of it must perish before it can be consumed.

PEACE BETWEEN MEXICO AND TEXAS.

We give the following good news as we find it in the New Orleans "Pilot," of the 2d inst. LATEST FROM TEXAS.—By the Sarah Darness, Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday from Galveston, we received our files of Texas papers to the 24th ult. The most important portion of the news is the following proclamation from Gen. Houston, declaring the Establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas:—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an official communication has been received from the Department of State, from Her Britannic Majesty's Charge

Affaires near this Government, founded upon a despatch he had received from Her Majesty's Charge d' Affaires in Mexico, announcing to this government the fact, that the President of Mexico would forthwith order a cessation of hostilities on his part, and the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas, and requested that the President of Texas would send similar orders to the different officers commanding the Texan forces.

And whereas the President of Texas has felt justified, from the dispositions evinced by this act of the President of Mexico, and the nature of those dispositions, in adopting the proposed measure, and ordering the cessation of hostilities on the part of Texas: Therefore, be it known, that I, Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that an Armistice is established between Texas and Mexico, to continue during the pendency of negotiations between the two countries for peace, and until due notice of an intention to resume hostilities (should such an intention hereafter be entertained by either party) shall have been formally announced through Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d' Affaires at the respective Governments, and the revocation of this proclamation; and all officers commanding the forces of Texas, or acting by authority of this Government, are hereby ordered and commanded to observe the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be affixed. Done at Washington, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the Republic the eighth. SAM HOUSTON.

By the President: ANTON JONES, Secretary of State.

It will be seen that the British Minister at Mexico has been the mediator in this affair. Much is said about the ulterior views of the British government in its interference in the affairs of Texas. Her design to effect the abolition of negro slavery there, is said to be one of the leading motives that prompts her to take so active an interest in that quarter.—Be that as it may, until facts are more fully developed we are willing to give the officers of the British Government—His Excellency the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Doyle, and Capt. Elliot, the British Charge d' Affaires at Texas—credit for good intentions.

A BRUTAL WAR.—A letter from Montevideo, dated May 10, to the N. Y. Commercial, says:—

"The wretched, brutal war still continues. Yesterday an officer and nine men from the city were surprised just outside the walls, and all their heads severed from their bodies and left on the ground. Thousands in Monte Video would be served in this way if the invading army should succeed in overpowering its defenders; but it is not probable they will succeed, as three thousand Frenchmen have armed in its defence. The city has been thus far saved by the interposition of the British Commodore, who has received for so doing the commendation of Mr. Mandeville, the British Minister at Buenos Ayres. But the Commodore will receive the applause of his Government, and Mr. Mandeville its commendation. In the attack of Rat Island by Admiral Brown, he lost twenty-five men killed and wounded."

EMIGRATION FROM NORWAY.—Two Norwegian barques arrived at New York yesterday from different ports in Norway, with 255 passengers, nearly all of whom are agriculturists. It is their intention to proceed to the interior; and as they have brought a considerable quantity of specie with them, cannot fail to become a valuable acquisition to the neighbourhood near which they may locate. The emigration from the north of Europe will be much larger this year than usual—about 12,000 are expected from the different ports in Norway, Antwerp and Hamburg, in vessels consigned to one house in New York. It is stated that about 30,000 Lutheran subjects of Prussia, from the borders of the Baltic, are shortly to come over and settle in the United States. It is a religious movement. There are men of large fortunes among them; old German noblemen, whose pedigrees date back to the 13th century.—They will make excellent Western Farmers, and are about to settle in Wisconsin.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, N. B., was opened with suitable exercises on Thursday the 29th June, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The inaugural Address occupied about forty minutes in the delivery. After the religious and literary exercises of the day, about fifty of the friends of the Institution partook of an excellent dinner with the students, in the dining hall of the Academy. The term has commenced with encouraging prospects, there being an increase of twenty pupils. We add to those of our contemporary the St. John, N. B. Courier, from whose account the above is abridged, our best wishes for the success of this ably managed Institution.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX RACES.—These amusements were commenced on Tuesday, and continued on Wednesday and Thursday, by the Turf Club, and on Friday by their humble imitators in this species of equestrianism. Several horses from New Brunswick, and the flower of her chivalry, arrived here as usual, for the purpose of competition. Unlike as at former seasons, however, they reaped no laurels, a circumstance we rather regret, as it may prevent them in future from crossing the Bay; and up to this time, both gentleman and jockey, who have visited the Halifax Turf from that quarter, have been no small addition to the interest of the amusement.

First Day.—The Cup was won by Mr. Webster's bay mare Miss Independence. The 2nd race, Trial Sweepstakes, was taken by Mr. H. Wallace's b. h. Retriever. The 3rd race, Tandem Club Sweepstakes, was won by Mr. Smith's b. m. Sybil. The 4th race—Club Plate of \$140, was won by Hon. J. B. Uniacke's b. h. Emerald.

Second Day.—The Queen's Plate was won by Hon. J. B. Uniacke's b. h. Emerald. The 2d Race—Sweepstakes—was won by Mr. Hall's b. h. Bluenose. The 3d Race—Town Plate—was taken by Hon. J. B. Uniacke's b. h. Emerald. Two Saddle races took place between the heats.

Third Day.—The Hurdle Race—was taken by Mr. Glyn's Who'd-a-thought-it. The 2nd Race—Ladies' Purse—was won by Hon. J. B. Uniacke's b. m. Emily.

The Hon. J. B. Uniacke is said to have netted a considerable sum by the result of the Races, independent of the prizes won by his horses. His noble b. h. Emerald has taken the prize in three races, carrying off the Club Plate, the Queen's Plate, and the Town Plate; and to conclude his run of good fortune, his b. m. Emily, though unsuccessful in the first day's race, took the Ladies' Purse on the third day.

A lamentable accident happened to a little girl, on the afternoon of the first day, who attempted to run across the course at the very moment when the horses were coming on at full speed. She was knocked down, trodden under their hoofs, and severely injured. The little sufferer was immediately taken home, and we heard of the injuries received.

A serious affray between the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade and the populace around the booths took place the same afternoon. The Repeal cry was raised, and the engagement entered warmly into with stones and sticks. The Rifles in several instances used their weapons. It is with regret we record this demonstration of political temper upon the part of a portion of our population, and consider it entitled to the severest reprobation, whichever party was in fault. It was the more unseemly, that His Excellency was a spectator of the scene, and actually, along with several other gentlemen, eagerly strove to appease the tumult. The row was at length quelled, but not before some severe wounds were inflicted on both sides. Several of the soldiers are confined to hospital, and some of the civilians are dangerously hurt. It is almost needless, we hope, to say, that no respectable person took part in this affray, except for the purpose of prevention, and to preserve the peace. The soldiers were confined to their barracks on Wednesday, but were all let out on Thursday; and we can safely state that a quiet or more orderly set of men than compose the Rifle Brigade, or men less inclined to embroil themselves with the populace, will not provoke a riot.

By the President of the Republic of Texas, A PROCLAMATION.

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been awarded to him in the first race, in order that he might have the honour of contending for this. On starting, the Castle Rasa and the Sea Bird took the lead, but on rounding the first station boat, the Little Mary shot ahead and to windward of all, the Castle Rasa second, hard pushed by the Dart and the Sea Bird. Owing to the accidental loss of her shrouds, before leaving the Wharf, the Tam O'Shanter's mast went by the board, shortly after rounding the first station Boat; about the same time, the Dolphin carried away her main boom, and bore up; the Sea Bird also lost her job. After rounding the second boat, the Race appeared to be between the Little Mary, the Sea Bird and the Castle Rasa—the Dart and the Harp being a considerable distance behind; the rest, in sporting phrase, "no where." The Little Mary rounded the last boat about two hundred yards before the Sea Bird, which was closely followed by the Castle Rasa. About a quarter of a mile from the wharf, the Sea Bird forged ahead of the Little Mary, and won the race by a boat's length.

The Sea Bird having been declared by the umpires to be the winner of the race, her owner, Mr. Charles McQuarrie, of Sable, attended by two of the Managing Committee of the Regatta Club, went, on Saturday morning, to Government House, where it had been intimated that the Ladies' Purse was to be presented, and it was there handed to the successful party by Miss Goodman. On Mr. Quarrie's being congratulated by this lady upon the victory which he had achieved, he expressed himself highly gratified, and said that he would prize the purse itself more than its contents, for the sake of the ladies who had so kindly contributed towards it. The purse was made of purple silk velvet, most beautifully embroidered, and lined with white satin, and its contents amounted to nearly Ten Pounds.—Com.

His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Patron of the Prince Edward Island Regatta Club, purposes giving a Purse, containing £20, or a piece of Plate of that value, to be sailed for at the Regatta in 1844. Particulars will be made known at a future period.

ELECTION AT MIRAMICHI.—By the St. George, steamer, which left Miramichi on Monday the 24th inst., we learn that one person had died from the bruises he received during the riot on the first day of the election. The Gleener states that after the first day, the election was conducted in a peaceable manner. When the St. George left Chatham, at which place the polling was then going on, the numbers were Street, 601, Williston, 484. The election was expected to be continued until Thursday.

A notice has been issued from the Post Office, that the Western Inland Mails for New London, Princeton, St. Eleanor's, Cascumpeque, &c. will be made up every Thursday morning, at Ten o'clock, until further notice; and that a mail will be made up every Monday morning, at the same hour, to go by the Southern route, to Tryon, Bedeque, &c.

A CONFLICT WITH THREE BEARS.—A few days ago, Peter Macphee, residing at Big Pond, Lot 45, being informed by one of his boys that he had just seen three bears, a large one and two small ones, in the woods near his premises, Macphee immediately started in pursuit of them, armed with a pitchfork, being the only weapon within his reach, and in a short time came up with the shaggy family. On seeing him approach, the two young ones, with a view no doubt to escape from the threatened danger, made for a large tree, as the usual practice is with these animals when closely pursued, while the old one, in order to cover their retreat, made a rush upon Macphee, who boldly confronted his formidable antagonist with the pitchfork, upon which Bruin, in his turn, deemed it prudent to retreat. Macphee having succeeded in treating the young bears, contrived, after a good deal of manoeuvring on both sides, to keep the old one from coming to close quarters, until some of the neighbours reached the scene of action, who being provided with guns, speedily dispatched the whole of them.

MEETING OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Synod of Nova Scotia (including Prince Edward Island) in connection with the Church of Scotland, met at Pictou on the 12th inst. and continued in Session until the evening of the 14th. An outline of their proceedings will be given in a future number. The following letter to the Moderator of the Synod from Dr. Welsh, Convener of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland on Colonial Missions, has been published by order of the Synod. EDINBURGH, 14th June, 1843.

Rev. and Dear Sir, I have been requested by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland on Colonial Missions, in conformity with the deiverence of the Assembly on the 29th May, to open a communication with you in regard to the present position of our Church, and to inform you as to our views and purposes respecting our Countrymen in the British Colonies, and in Foreign Lands.

You are already fully acquainted with the views of the different parties of the Church of Scotland, as it existed previous to the month of May last, and in particular with the principles which were maintained by those who have recently seceded from the Establishment, not merely from the ordinary channels of public information, but also from the documents which from time to time were transmitted to you. It having appeared to us that there was an invasion of our rights and privileges by the Civil Courts, an appeal was made to Her Majesty's Executive Government, and thereafter to the Legislature of the Country. The result of this appeal was unfavourable to the claims of the Church, and it was found by the individuals holding our views, that a Free Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in accordance with the fundamental principles of that Church as heretofore understood, could not be constituted without a violation of the terms of the Union between the Church and the State, as declared by the highest authority. In these circumstances, after much deliberation and earnest prayer, the Commissioners to the Assembly, maintaining the principles for which the Church had been for sometime past called upon to contend, resolved to enter their solemn protest that a Free could not be held, and to withdraw from the meeting. The circumstances connected with this solemn proceeding, and the reasons by which we were actuated, are set forth fully in the accompanying paper, entitled "The Affectionate Representation, &c." to which I must refer you for further information.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you, that amidst many trials and privations to which we have been already subjected, and to which we have the prospect of being still further exposed, it has pleased the Great Head of the Church to visit and support us with many and great encouragements. Our meetings were distinguished by "a spirit of grace and supplication," and great unanimity. The will of the people of Scotland also, in the cause of the Free Church, has been manifested to an almost unprecedented degree, and a great door and effectual has been opened up for preaching the gospel. Nor are the benefits likely to be confined to our own country. The spirit of liberality which has been awakened encourages us to hope that, under the divine blessing, the Church will be enabled to carry on her Missionary operations with greater energy and to a greater extent than heretofore.

I can truly assure you that the condition of our countrymen, whether in the Colonies or in Foreign Kingdoms, has attracted the most anxious consideration of the Church. You may well believe, from the practical proof we have given of the importance we attach to our principles, that we are most anxious that they should be generally recognized; and in an especial manner we conceive it to be of the utmost importance to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, that the Scottish Presbyterians who are scattered over every quarter of the world should proclaim their attachment to them. And at one time we had contemplated a lengthened address to our Ministers and people generally, in other lands, explaining fully the doctrines in regard to the kingly character of Christ which we maintain, and urging to an adherence to them. Upon further consideration, however, a different course has suggested itself to us; and, having all confidence in the wisdom and christian principle of the Court over which you preside, we think it better to place the subject in your own hands, leaving it for the Synod of Nova Scotia to consider what, in all the circumstances, the course is, which it is their duty to pursue, as a Church and as individuals, and in what manner they should bring the question under the view of their people.