

Miscellaneous.

EXPENSE OF HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.—The amount to be defrayed out of the public fund for the expenses of Her Majesty's marriage is £9,426; of which £4,708 were spent in altering the Chapel Royal of St. James's; £680 for illuminating the public offices; £2,115 for opening all the theatres. The last item in the account is £1,753, being the expenses incurred for the journey of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, to this country!

ROYAL MIRACLES.—When Judge Day returned from India, the minister represented to George III. that knighthood would be acceptable, to which he thought the Judge entitled. "Poh, poh," said his Majesty, "I cannot turn Day into Knight; that is impossible." At the next levee, about Christmas, his Majesty was again entreated to knight Mr. Day. The King enquired if he was married, and was answered in the affirmative. "Well, well," said he, "then let him be introduced, and I will work a couple of miracles; I will not only turn Day into Knight, but I will make Lady Day at Christmas."

NAPOLEON.—A London editor, after chronicling the determination of the French Government to bring the bones of Napoleon from Saint Helena, and bury them in the soil of France, makes the following comments:—

"It seems singular that so vast political combinations as those of which he was at the head, have left so little trace of their existence. His only direct descendant is dead; the thrones of the different members of his family—Spain, Naples, Westphalia, Holland—have all passed away; after the lapse of less than a quarter of a century, Europe has settled down under nearly the same dynasties, and within nearly the same territorial demarcations as those he overthrew, and fancied he had obliterated. On the soil to which his bones are now reverently borne, all of his name and blood are forbidden by law to set foot, and if they are interred with royal splendour hard by the tombs of the kings whose throne he usurped, it is because all Europe feels that with himself his dynasty perished—that he neither had, nor can have, a successor."

TEETOTALISM.—A Dublin paper states that Father Matthew has been invited, by the Bishop of Norwich, and other leading members of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, to visit London. Drury-lane Theatre has been fixed on as the scene of his operations, and the rev. gentleman intends to administer the pledge in Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, on his way to London. Upwards of 50,000 persons took the total abstinence pledge from Father Matthew, in Hasserah, on Tuesday last.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, MAY 14.—The annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held to-day, in the great room, Exeter Hall.—The meeting was one of the most crowded of the season, the hall being filled in every corner with ladies, and the platform with gentlemen. Sir George Grey, Bart., took the chair.—The number of the Society's missionary stations is at present 361; the number of missionaries 156; and the number of assistants, native and English, in foreign parts, 451.—During the past year 28 new missionaries have been sent out with their wives and families. The number of the Society's Churches is at present 101.—The number of communicants 9,966; and the number of scholars 41,752. The receipts for the year, have been £91,119 12s. 10d.; and the expenditure £82,197 0s. 4d. It was announced by Mr. Grathwait that the munificent sum of £10,000 had been made over and placed in trust for the Society by a resident in the manufacturing districts, who most nobly gave this splendid donation anonymously.—It was also stated by the same gentleman that two farms in Lancashire had been made over to the Society, and the annual proceeds, amounting to £200, secured to the funds. Two of the directors present gave £100 each, and the treasurer the like handsome sum. The boxes were handed round during the meeting, and a very large sum collected. One individual put £20 in the box.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL IN JERUSALEM.—A letter from Jerusalem says,—"the building of the Protestant chapel proceeds rapidly. For the present a house is hired. The English Church liturgy is translated into Hebrew, and printed, and the missionary Nikolayson performs divine service, with his assistant Pient. Of 400 Jews, 100 have embraced Christianity. An institution for converts has been established by the English Missionary Society, and a Hebrew prayer-book is to be published. The English consul endeavours to engage the Jews to cultivate the land of their fathers, under the favour of Mehemet Ali, and considerable quantities of land have been purchased for foreign emigrants. It is said, there is somewhere a Talmudic saying, that when there shall be 25,000 Jewish inhabitants in the Holy Land, the laws and regulations must be again enforced which prevailed when Palestine was a Jewish state. The rabbis in Turkey are endeavouring to complete the above number by colonists, which doubtless will not be difficult under the powerful protection of England. Some rich Jews in London and Italy intend to establish factories and manufactories in Jerusalem, and some other considerable towns, under the protection of England. The English government has appointed a vice-consul in Jerusalem for all Palestine."—*Hamburg Correspondent.*

THE DAMASCUS JEWS.—The Journal des Debats publishes a letter from M. Cremieun, stating, that on a demand of M. Darmon, a lawyer attached to the French legation at Constantinople, M. de Ponties had on the 27th of April last, sent orders to M. Cochelet, the French Consul General in Alexandria, to enjoin Count de Ratti Menton, Consul of France, in Damascus, to suspend all proceedings against the Jews of that city. The

Israelites of Alexandria had previously addressed a spiritad memorial to Mehemet Ali, in which they entreated him to direct that the torturing of their coreligionists in Damascus should cease, and that all the documents connected with the affair should be forwarded to him. The Viceroy, it appears, acceded to their request. The Consul of Austria, in his report, draws a most horrible picture of the tortures to which seven of the principal Jewish inhabitants of Damascus were subjected, to extort a confession of their alleged guilt.—Two of them expired after the most excruciating suffering. 'The barbarity of the torments inflicted on the five others,' says M. Merlate, 'is so frightful that a miracle of Providence can alone have saved them from death. They were flogged with rods; they were kept plunged for hours together in cold water, and * * * * * Alas! the cries and groans of the unhappy patients were heard afar. Their ears were torn off, their faces flayed, and their chins, beards and noses burnt with red hot irons. Soldiers, in compliance with orders, trod under foot their attenuated bodies. Another torture was inflicted on one of them, Mussa Salonichi. Small pincers were introduced into his flesh, under the nails of the feet and hands. * * * * *

In a subsequent report of the 23d of April, the Austrian Consul announces, that the tortures had been at last suspended, but that scarcely a day elapsed without some fresh insult being offered to the Jews by the ignorant Christians. The first three physicians of Damascus, who had been examined in the affair, were directed to proceed to a new verification of the supposed remains of Father Thomas, and it was thought that they would be ultimately placed in a box and transmitted to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, who would decide whether they are the bones of men or animals. This course had been proposed from the commencement, by M. Lograsso, who unhesitatingly pronounced them to be animal remains.

A letter from a banker at Vienna, announces that the Archbishop of the Austrian capital had from the pulpit declared that no faith ought to be given to calumnies propagated against the Jews, representing that they kneaded their paschal bread with the blood of Christians.

Courvoisier, the valet, and supposed murderer of Lord William Russell, has had his final examination, and is committed to Newgate to await his trial.

The recent publication of the last division of the report of the Charities' Commissioners, closes an inquiry which has occupied upwards of twenty years, and costs the country at least £200,000. It is supposed that the total annual income of endowed charities amounts to nearly £4,500,000.

FLOODS.—The Scotch papers speak of the occurrence of floods in several places. Though less destructive than those of 1829, they appear to have been productive of much mischief.—Happily there has been no loss of life from the inundations.

РЕСТН, May 4.—We have just received lamentable news, that the populous, industrious, and rich market town of Baja, in the County of Baes, on the Danube, with 16,000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. It is said that about 5,000 houses were burnt, with the places, several churches, and all the great corn magazines. The value of the corn that is consumed is above half a million.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 26.—*Emigration to Canada.*—Mr. Hastie presented a petition from the Emigration Society at Paisley, stating that many of the weavers of that town cannot, with a constant labour of fourteen hours per day, earn more than 4s. each per week. The petitioners prayed that means might be provided for sending many of those families out to Canada, and of giving them small parcels of land to cultivate for their support, and that they would give promissory notes for the repayment, at reasonable times, of the sums thus expended.

On June 2d, a very animated debate took place on the subject of emigration, on a proposition of Mr. O'Brien to make liberal advances for Canada waste lands for the reception of the poor starving at home.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

Fort Jesup, La., May 7th, 1840.

A most barbarous, not to say cowardly, act was recently committed by a party of Texans from or near Nacogdoches. About 25 men, well armed, attacked at midnight a camp of Choc-taws, somewhere in the neighbourhood of that place, killing six of the men, only two, I believe, escaping. They say the Texans killed them while asleep. The Texans, previous to this midnight murder, had killed two or three Choc-taws whom they had met in different places. A Dr. Norman, a Frenchman by birth, has recently been tried at Natchitoches for a cool and deliberate murder, which has produced great excitement in that place, as he was a man heretofore of respectable standing and considerable wealth. He was found guilty, and instead of being hanged, was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. A motion was made for a new trial and refused, and the prisoner, while the judges and sheriff were at dinner in the middle of the day, quietly opened his window, jumped out, and found a horse ready saddled, mounted him and was off.

(From the Peoria Register, May 28.)

FINALE OF THE OREGON EXPEDITION.—A letter has recently been received by Mr. Burhans, of Tazewell county, from Capt. Thomas J. Farnham, leader of the party of fourteen Peorians who set out a year ago for Oregon, written at Oker, one of the Sandwich Islands, in January last.

Our latest previous advices from Capt. F. left him at Brown's Hole, in the Rocky Mountains, with only one of his Peoria companions, waiting to fall in with some company bound to the

Columbia River.—Though in his letter he does not mention the fact, yet it is presumed he did fall in with such a company, and that he prosecuted his journey with them. He now states that in every respect the country has been over-rated—that excepting the valley of the Wilharrated—the seat of the Methodist mission—no met—the portion of the territory through which he passed presents any thing attractive, or offers any inducements to farmers or any class of immigrants. In a word, all the unfavourable representations that were made to him by returning travellers, whom he met on the journey, and to which he then lent an incredulous ear, were abundantly realized.

THE LAST MURDER IN FLORIDA.—By a letter dated Gary's Ferry, May 25th, we have the following account of a melancholy scene that occurred on the Picolata road on the 23d. One wagon was coming out from St. Augustine and another going in; both wagons were attacked at about the same time, although about two miles apart, by parties of Indians numbering about 15 each. They killed two men in one wagon, and three in the other; three were missing and three made their escape—two of the missing have since come in, one being wounded, the other ruptured a blood vessel in running; his name is D. C. Vose. The Indians plundered the wagons of every thing; the one going in contained the wardrobe and articles belonging to Forbes's Theatrical Company. One of the actors, a Mr. Lyne, and a musician, were of the number killed.

One of the actors jumped out of the wagon and took to his heels; two of the Indians followed in pursuit, fired at and missed him; they then threw away their rifles and ran with their tomahawks, and whenever they came up near him he drew a pistol he had and they would retreat. He thus kept them at bay for 3 miles, which enabled him to reach Fort Searle in safety—the Indians close on him. There were only 6 men there. About 30 Indians came up, dressed in the actors' dresses, and danced all around the place, challenging the soldiers to fight, but they were too weak to sally out.

The Indians remained on the ground nearly four hours; they packed 2 mules and 1 horse with their plunder and put off. An express went to town, the citizens turned out in hot pursuit, but did not reach the place until an hour after the Indians left; they followed the trail to Six-mile-creek, a little below Picolata, where they found the Indians had crossed. The letter continues, "Thus we go—the Indians as usual getting off. We are up in arms about it here. No further news from Fort King—I heard to-day, but cannot vouch for it, that Fort Crane, near Newmansville, was taken by the Indians and all but one man killed. N. B.—Major Churchill had passed about an hour, coming to Picolata, and Major Vanness a short time only—neither saw any Indians.—The ladies of the theatrical corps went in the day previous."

BENJAMIN RATHBURN.—Many of our readers may not perhaps distinctly recollect the trial, for Forgery, and conviction of this man, who rose by his activity and enterprise from an humble origin till he became the great speculator and leading character of Buffalo; who at the time that his forgeries were discovered, in 1836, had in his employment two thousand labourers and ninety-seven agents, clerks, cashiers, &c. &c. His disbursements at that period amounted to ten thousand dollars daily, and he was engaged in buildings of all kinds, mercantile transactions, common carrying; in short, to use a common expression—he was at all in the ring. In carrying on this extensive business he found himself sometimes pressed, and to relieve himself had recourse to forged acceptances and endorsements, upon which his high credit at the Banks enabled him to obtain the accommodation he required, and as he managed to redeem his spurious paper before it was due, he continued this system of raising funds, possibly without any fraudulent intention, until his forged paper in the hands of the different Banks accumulated to an enormous extent, the amount of which has never been fully ascertained. But it is known that the names of thirty five persons and firms were habitually used by him in effecting these transactions, in the course of which he involved in his guilt a younger brother and two nephews. After several delays and postponements this man was at length brought to trial, and notwithstanding great efforts were made to save him; was found guilty upon the first of several indictments which had been preferred against him, which rendered it unnecessary to proceed with the others, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life, in the Penitentiary.

Notwithstanding the enormity of his offence, his former bearing in the days of his prosperity, and his character as a son, a husband, a brother and a friend, wrought strongly in his favour, and a petition for a remission of the remainder of his sentence, signed by several thousand citizens, and many of those who had suffered by his forgeries, has been presented to Governor Seward of the State of New York. To this Petition the Governor has with much firmness given a decided negative, after entering into a close examination of the prisoner's case, and in his reply to the petitioners, which has been published in the New York papers, he enters at length into the considerations which had weighed with him in refusing to lean to the side of clemency.

ALARMING PROGRESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—The following speculations, from a New York paper, upon the evils to be anticipated from the increasing Steam communications with Europe, are not very consistent with the "Go-ahead" sentiment of the nation. New York, as a city of commercial ambition, is jealous of Boston, as Boston, perhaps, is of New York. Hence the acerbity of the New York critic upon the opening prospects of the proud capital of Old Massa-

chusetts, in respect to more frequent intercourse, commercial, social and political, with the Old World, and with Old England in particular. According to the *New Yorker*, the arrival of the *Unicorn*, at Boston, is the forerunner of woe to the United States, whose morals are to be corrupted, principles of political freedom debased, and seamen to be thrown out of employment, as a natural consequence of the event. The catalogue of disasters, is not, however, all told in this enumeration; for the loafers, (a growth of beings indigenous to the soil,) are scared into the belief that that "Roman dignity," for which the American is distinguished in all circles, is about to depart from the land!

The Unicorn and Steam Navigation.—The enthusiasm displayed at Boston on the arrival there of the first steam ship from England, and the prospect of the establishment of a similar line to Charleston and New Orleans—suggest some serious reflections. It is very probable that great improvements may have a very different operation from what we at first expect.

Steam navigation from England, France, &c. must turn out of employ vast numbers of ship masters and seamen. This reduction of the employment of seamen and merchant ships, will go on in a ratio compounded of the diminished time of passages, and the rate of expense for freight and passengers.

It will increase the power of Europe to glut our markets with their goods, to fill our cities with their pickpockets and our country with their paupers and vagabonds. It is but fair to say also, that it will facilitate the immigration of a better and more valuable class of people. But the citizens of a republic must be brought up and educated in the school of free government, either properly to understand its nature, or wisely to exercise its privileges. And we declare, without any hesitation, that a new impulse given to the multiplication of foreigners on our shores, is far more likely, in the end, to subject this country to the ecclesiastical and political systems of Europe, than to strengthen and sustain our own institutions—a tendency which will be materially aided by other causes.

So easy a communication will carry our sons and daughters of wealth abroad, in shoals. Thus early exposed to the seductions and allurements of courts and aristocratic society—to say nothing of the vices of Europe, will they return simple republicans? will they not lose their relish for that plainness and simplicity of manners, and that Roman dignity and patriotism, without which, a republican government cannot be maintained?

Had this successful experiment of ocean steam navigation been postponed a half century we should have been, still, near enough to Europe—we are now within a stone's throw.—*Sunday Morning News.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—According to a statement made in the General Assembly, sitting at Philadelphia, there are attached to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, from 160,000 to 180,000 communicants.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The newest materials at this moment for dresses are the mousseline prairie, organdys in small patterns, gaze barige, and baliste barege ecossaise. Lilac is a colour much in favour, and predominates both in dresses, bonnets and scarfs.

Tight sleeves may be considered among the changes this season, though they encounter some opposition, and are only suitable to thick materials; they are sometimes a l'Amadis, with two seams, or en blais with a single seam, taking the form of the arm, having some plaits at the arm hole; others are quite plain with jockeys. Corsets will continue fitting to the shape, with three coutures, a row of buttons placed en V on two of the seams, the skirts open en redingote, buttoning down the front, or ornamented with gimp trimmings in Greor Arabic patterns, noads, &c.; these are for dresses of stout materials. For poils de chevre, fancy checks, &c. the trimmings will be generally of liais, occasionally with flounces, but always in threes, fives and sevens. Peignoirs for neglige are trimmed with two or three bills. Nankeen dresses are making in Paris embroidered a la Polonoise with silk or braid. Spencers and canazous are very fashionable. Lace and embroidery will be very generally used. Scarfs, shawls, bournous of clear muslin are lined with lilac, pink, or paille silk, and trimmed with lace. The most elegant bournous are of white cachemere, embroidered in colors, with fringe to match.

Small mantes a Louis XV. are made of black lace lined in every shade of colour, but particularly violet, trimmed with a flat bouillon. Scarfs of white fillet are also worn lined and trimmed with fringe; they are also fashionable of foulard damgre, deep blue, myrle marron of taffets in all colours, with a plaid or chine border.

There is great variety observable in bonnets; we have pailles de riz, leghorns and silks, vapotes of crape, intermixed with bands of straw, capotes of crape lisse bouillonnes, capotes of shaded crape with black veils. Crape is very much used, apple green, ornamented with lilacs, apricot colour with violets, pearl grey with bleu Louis; lace is admissible in every form and style. Paille lilac and green are the favourite colors.

Paille de riz bonnets are of a more open form than others, and have wreaths of flowers without foliage; some bonnets are composed entirely of lace, lined with lilac or pink gauze, and ornamented with wild flowers; capotes a coulisses of crape are very numerous, and some bonnets have appeared in Paris of clear organdy, embroidered in coloured silks or worsted, in small wreaths, taking the form of the front, the ribbons to match on noods of organdy. Dark ribbons are fashionable for straw bonnets—many have plaid velvet ribbon, in brochee ribbons—lilac and green are those preferred.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

The papers received by the Mail yesterday, contain no later European intelligence: and are almost wholly destitute of news of any kind.

MONTREAL, JUNE 22.

The Toronto Commercial Herald of the 18th says that it is "currently reported, with what degree of truth we cannot say, that the *Christian Guardian* is to be discontinued, and a religious monthly Magazine, totally divested of politics, is to be substituted in its stead."

A meeting was held at St. Raphael's, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of adopting measures for the removal of the remains of the late Bishop Macdonell from Scotland to Glengarry, Upper Canada.