

immediately fastened his gate, and demanded his passport. Without hesitation, Wolf drew out a pass which he had taken a few days before, from a plundered merchant. The gate-keeper, however, still distrusting Wolf, compelled him to follow him to the town house. While waiting, on his sorry jade, at the door of the town house, to be shown into the presence of the magistrate, Wolf's singular appearance had collected a crowd around him. The rabble scrutinized in turn, the horse and his rider laughing and whispering all the while, until at last, Wolf, knowing that the horse he rode was a stolen one, began to suspect that it had been recognized, and that he himself had been brought to the town house merely for the purpose of being secured. So great became his terror, that he clapped spurs to his horse and galloped off amidst the shouts of the populace, who instantly set up a cry of "Stop him! thief! robber!" &c. Onward he rode, with the mob, like blood hounds, at his heels. The road he had taken led to no outlet, and at last, Wolf was obliged to turn round upon his pursuers. In the meantime, the alarm of this incident had the whole town into an uproar. "The first that lays a finger on me, dies!" shouted Wolf, presenting a pistol in the face of his enemies. The crowd, awed by his ferocious and determined air, shrunk back; but suddenly a soldier seized him from behind and struck the pistol out of his hand. A fierce struggle now ensued, but Wolf was speedily overcome, and dragged in triumph to the town house. Here his fate was sealed. His appearance excited the suspicion of the magistrate before whom he was examined, and to make the matter worse, Wolf, at first peremptorily refused to give any account of himself, and dared the magistrate to detain him. The consequence was that he was sent a prisoner to the castle till the following morning, when, on being again brought up, his person was recognized, and then he confessed who and what he was. A few weeks afterwards the wretched man expiated his crimes upon the scaffold.

THE OLD HEARTH RUG. 'Twas on a chill November night
When near a cheerful fire,
Upon the old hearth-rug I sat,
Close by my old Grandair;
I watch'd his toil-worn face, and lo!
A tear stole from his eye,
I kiss'd his aged cheek and said,
"Oh! wherefore did'st thou sigh?"

"My fond grandson," the good man lisp'd,
"Twas memory raised that tear,
For gazing on that old hearth rug
I thought of times most dear;
The day when first I saw it, boy,
A happy day was that,
It was my wedding day, and friends
Around my hearth-rug sat.

'Twas woven by the hand of one
Whom innocence array'd
In charms of beaming beauty bright,
Though but a village maid;
And yet the village pride was she,
Far as the blushing rose,
That seeks some woodland bower sweet,
And there in silence grows.

I loved her—net as worldlings do,
For title, wealth, or pride,
I loved her for her virtues, child,
And she became my bride;
Two happy years I spent with her,
Happy, happy, indeed,
When, lo! the dart was wing'd by death
That bade this bosom bleed.

She died—and in death's still embrace
A smile shone on her face,
Her spirit angels bore away
To a far resting place;
She left a son—thy father, lad—
And he is gone above,
Thy mother too, hath joined him since,
In yonder realms of love.

And we are all that now remain
Of that once hardy race;
The God of Heaven hath sheltered us,
And kept us by his grace,
Never forget thy Maker, boy,
And He will think of thee;
For long as thou dost worship him,
He will remember thee.

That hearth rug, boy, it still remains,
Though faded and grown old,
Its gandy colours glare no more,
And there a tale is told;
'Tis useful, though no longer decked
In trappings rich and gay,
Keep it, my boy—aye, keep it lad,
When I am far away.

And when each charm of youth hath left
Thy stout and manly form,
Let virtue's crown wave o'er thy brow,
"I will blossom through life's storm,
So act your part that you may look
With pleasure on the past,
And like that old hearth rug remain
Still useful to the last."

THE SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS.—When youth gasps for the object of desire, how gladly would he step over the long hours of expectation as easily as the tellers of a tale! How would let them—annihilate the two or three years to come, which are between them and fruition, in order to be at once at the bright goal towards which they strain their gaze—how many, how many! And yet they are all young for even middle age learns that half

the delight is in the pursuit; and age has found that often before we reach that goal the prize is gone.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th June, received by the Columbia Steamer.

From the London Times of June 1.

Scotland.

THE ESTABLISHED AND THE SECESSION CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly.—At the meeting on Saturday week, the Committee on Overtures reported on various overtures for the repeal of the Veto Act and on other subjects, and days were fixed for their discussion that of the Veto Act being fixed for Tuesday and that of the protest of seceding members for Wednesday. On the proposal of Dr. Cook, it was agreed that the protest, previously to its being taken up, should be printed, and distributed among the members of Assembly. The report of the Committee on the Disputed Commissions was then read. All the commissions made by Presbyteries in which quoad sacra ministers had sited and taken part, after the decision of the Lords in the Stewarton case were rejected. The decision as to the double commissions for the Presbytery of Strathgogie was deferred till after the discussion of the Veto Act, it being agreed that, in the meanwhile, the members should not vote. The Clerk then produced his draft of the proposed answer to her Majesty's Letter. Dr. Lee stated, that it had been the feeling of the committee that it would not be suitable, in the answer to the Queen's Letter, to enter into minute details, but to reserve the separate subjects therein alluded to, to be adverted to in certain resolutions that might be afterwards proposed. The address was merely formal, the following being the most important sentence in it:—"We will give our most respectful, earnest, and serious attention to the momentous topics which your Majesty has recommended to our consideration, with a view to an early and satisfactory adjustment of the various and important matters connected with the welfare of this Church." Lord Belhaven gave notice of a motion to repeal the Veto Act, and that a select committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Crown in favor of Non-intrusion, and also praying for a legislative measure to give a parol status to quoad sacra ministers, and to endow their charges. Dr. Cook gave in an Overture for the reopening of the Strathgogie ministers. After some further discussion the Assembly adjourned to Monday.

At the meeting on Monday, there was some discussion on a motion submitted by Dr. Cook for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the various processes at law entered into in the name of the Church, the mover and other members denying the liability of the church to the expenses. After considerable discussion, several members contending that the proper mode of proceeding was by overture, Lord Belhaven was allowed to table two resolutions, one declaring that the Act of Assembly, 1834, on the subject of calls should be rescinded; the other, that the act of 1834-5, rendering ministers of chapels of ease members of church courts, should also be rescinded, but that it was of the utmost importance that the unendowed districts should be raised into parishes. Several overtures for the repeal of the Veto Act having been read, Dr. Cook submitted the following motion:—"That, as the Act on Calls, commonly denominated the Veto Act, is an encroachment on civil and patrimonial rights, with which, as the Church has often declared, it is not competent for its judicatories to intermeddle, as being matters incompetent to them, and not within their jurisdiction, it be an instruction of the General Assembly to all Presbyteries, that they proceed henceforth in the settlement of parishes, recurring to the practice which prevailed previously to the passing of that act, keeping specially in view the undoubted privilege of parishioners to state any relevant objection to the induction of Presbyters, upon which Presbyteries, after hearing parties, shall decide, it being in the power of those parties to appeal, if they see cause, to the superior Church courts." The Procurator wished that the repeal of the Veto Act, had been put on the ground of its interference with civil and patrimonial rights, and he submitted a motion to transmit an overture to Presbyteries providing for the repeal of the said act, and in the meantime enact the said overture into an interim law. After a very long discussion, in the course of which Dr. Cook's motion was supported by Lord Belhaven, Dr. Mearne, Dr. Ralph, and many other speakers, who strongly urged the necessity of unanimity, Dr. Cook replied, and the Assembly adjourned without coming to a decision.

At the evening sederunt, Dr. Mearne proposed a motion, reversing the sentences of suspension and deposition against the Strathgogie minister, as null and void from the beginning, and was seconded by the Earl of Seafield. Dr. Hill proposed an amendment, which did not materially differ from the original motion; and, after a long discussion, the latter was carried by a majority of 148 to 33.

On Tuesday, reasons of dissent against the decision in the Strathgogie case were handed from A. D. Tait, H. Ralph, W. Proudfoot, and Mr. Story, of Roseneath, J. Walker, W. Weir, R. Bell, J. Stephenson, H. Kirk, J. Stewart, J. Baird, and others. A report on the India

Mission was read by Dr. Brunton. It stated that there had been a slight falling off in the receipts. The motion of Lord Belhaven, relative to the quoad sacra ministers, was then brought forward, and agreed to after a long discussion.

On Wednesday the Assembly met at half-past eleven. Being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, the Royal Commissioner went to the church in state. The throne-bench was crowded with nobility and officers. A further reason of dissent against the decision in the Strathgogie case was given in by Mr. Johnson, of Old Monkland. A note was read from Jas. Crawford, Esq., requesting the withdrawal of his name from the roll, as he had joined in the protest of the Free Presbyterian Church. An address of condolence to Her Majesty, on the death of the Duke of Sussex, was read and adopted. An address of congratulation to Her Majesty, on the birth of a princess, was also adopted. A committee was appointed to prepare a pastoral letter, "couched in tender and affectionate terms", to the people of Scotland. A motion was made by Lord Belhaven which recommends confidence in Parliament, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the same, and to report on it as early a day possible. Dr. Bryce suggested that, after the words, "what steps," the words, "if any," be added. After some discussion on this point, Lord Belhaven's motion was agreed to. The Assembly next addressed itself to the consideration of the protest given in by the members of the Presbyterian Church. A lengthy debate arose on the subject, which was opened by Dr. Cook, in a long speech, who concluded by proposing a resolution, to the effect that all ministers and elders who had signed the protest had ceased to be members of the Church, and that proper steps should be taken for declaring their churches vacant, and for appointing other properly qualified persons to discharge their pastoral duties. Mr. Proudfoot seconded the motion, and was assailed by many sounds of disapprobation from the gallery, in consequence of the strong language in which he indulged against the seceders. Mr. Story, of Roseneath, urged delay till the closing day of the Assembly, and moved accordingly. He was seconded by Mr. Stewart, of Belladrum. In the course of the discussion, the formal deed of demission, subscribed to by the seceding ministers, was received and read. The motion of Dr. Cook was altered so as to recognize, formally, the deed of demission. The motion was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to answer the protest, the resolution for which declared, that the Assembly had found the protest "unjustifiable, and abounding in statements which they believed to be unfounded." Authority was granted to the Presbytery of Edinburgh to meet to provide supplies for the vacant pulpits within their bounds. A case of reference and a case of appeal to the Assembly having been disposed of, the Assembly adjourned.

The sittings of the Assembly, on Thursday and Friday, did not produce much matter of general interest. The business transacted was routine and very miscellaneous. The draft of an address to her Majesty, in terms of Lord Belhaven's motion of Tuesday respecting endowments to quoad sacra ministers, was read and agreed to on Friday, his Grace the Commissioner stating that he would have much pleasure in presenting the address to her Majesty.

THE FREE ASSEMBLY.

At a meeting on Saturday week, the attendance was large, as usual. Before the chair was taken, Mr. Campbell, of Moczic, entered the hall, accompanied by the Marchioness of Breadalbane and Lady Hannah Thorpe, (sister of the Marquis of Tweeddale,) and were received with enthusiastic cheers. Statistical reports, showing the progress made towards the consolidation of the new church, were given in by Mr. Dunlop and Doctors Cavendish and Chalmers. The former stated that it was intended to expedite the license of probationers, and the latter that there were now 687 associations existing in support of the "Free Church." Doctor Chalmers stated, that including the money already received, and that which they were justly entitled to expect, the fund already at their disposal for building and the sustentation of ministers might be said to amount, in the gross, to the magnificent sum of £223,028 6s. 11d.; £150,341 5s. 1d. for the building fund, and 72,687 1s. 10d., 1s. 10d. annual receipts for the sustentation of ministers. And this, be it remembered, was the result of only a few weeks operations.—(Cheers.) The Speaker complained of having been previously misrepresented as saying that he would hold no communication with those who held the voluntary principle, "I said no such thing, he observed, I did not ask them to renounce their principles. All that I ask of them is, that they will not expect me to renounce mine. I said distinctly that we differed, but that we might agree to differ. We may hold communication with all who think there ought to be no connexion between the Church and State, though we can hold no communion with those who think there should be a connexion even though the State send down an influence on our theology different from that pure theology that comes direct from the fountain head of divinity." It was announced, amid such applause, that the Rev. Mr. Bruce, of Edinburgh, and Barclay, of Old Kilpatrick, had sent in their adherence to the protest. It was arranged that on and after Monday the meetings should be in Dr. Candlish's new church, in Lothian-road, and in the large hall at Canonmills in the evening.

On Monday the meeting was held at twelve o'clock in Dr. Candlish's new church, Lothian-road. The names of the following ministers were read as having given in their adherence:—Dr. Robert Lorimer Haddington; Revs. G. Parker, H. McKenzie, J. Stephen, and J. Allen, of Aberdeen; McLaughlan, of Calder, Carment

of Rosskeen, Davidson, of North Ferry, and Kennedy, of Dornoch. Mr. Campbell, of Moczic, announced that the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane had just ordered the sum of 1000l. to be placed at the service of the Free Presbyterian Church.—[Loud cheering, which lasted for a considerable time.] Dr. Candlish presented a verbal report, recommending that, in the celebration of the bicentenary commemoration of the Westminster Assembly, in July next, co-operation with such churches only as are Calvinist in doctrine and Presbyterian in government, holding an equality of ministers, and rejecting all civil control in the affairs of the church. A motion to appoint a commissioner or committee to confer with other churches on the subject was agreed to. Mr. Dunlop announced, that the total receipts for the five schemes of the church, namely, the India Mission, Education, the Home Mission, the Colonial Mission, and the Conversion of the Jews, was 25,940l. and increase of 650l. compared with last year, including legacies and collections, the total sum was 35,000l. At the evening sederunt, a resolution declaring that the Assembly ought to pass a resolution, declaring for itself and all who should adhere, their separation from the establishment, and surrender of their rights, privileges, &c., as ministers and elders of the establishment, was agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw it up. The number of adhering ministers and elders was stated to be 435.

On Tuesday the Assembly met in the Cannonmills-hall, at one o'clock. Mr. Dunlop laid on the table an act of separation from the Established Church, to be signed by the protesting ministers and elders, and all who adhere to them, demitting the status, rights, and privileges held by them as ministers and elders of the Established Church. Several members expressed the highest approval of the document; and, the Assembly having engaged in prayer, the rest of the day was employed in affixing signatures. The evening sederunt was occupied in hearing addresses from the ministers and elders of the English and Irish Presbyterian Churches, and in signing the act of separation.

The Assembly met on Wednesday, at one o'clock. A committee was appointed to report in what manner the ecclesiastical frame-work of the church should be built up. It was expressly stated, that the new rules were to be based on the books of discipline and standards of the Church of Scotland. The assembly proceeded to the consideration of reports on the Jewish mission, the mission to Palestine, and several other missions.

At the evening sederunt, the Rev. Mr. M' Cric and several other ministers, addressed the Assembly, as a deputation from the synod of original seceders.

The meeting of Thursday evening was signalized by an event which was peculiarly gratifying to all present, the adhesion of the Marquis of Breadalbane to the Free Church, announced in a letter from himself. Arrangements are to be made for establishing a theological college, and in course of time, other two will be required. Dr. Walsh stated that £200,000 would be necessary. Communications from Prussia and Holland were read, and were so far of importance as they show the interest which the disruption has excited over the continent of Europe.

Ireland.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

DUBLIN, May 30.—An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association, was held to-day in the Corn Exchange, Mr. P. Hayes, in the Chair. Some money from the county of Wicklow having been handed in—

Mr. O'Connell took occasion to advert to some observations of the Earl of Wicklow in the House of Lords, respecting the opinions of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops on the subject of repeal. He said that his Lordship was earning for himself the character of a very potent conjurer, for he undertook to state the opinions of the dead as well as the living. His Lordship said, that he knew at least two of the Roman Catholic Bishops who were opposed to Repeal, namely, Dr. Curtis and Dr. Murray. Now the fact was, that Dr. Curtis had been dead for 10 years [laughter], and when alive was a staunch repealer. [Hear, hear]

Mr. O'Connell next handed in 1l. from Count Nugent, Justice of Peace of Killesnna, who belonged, he stated, to one of the most illustrious families in this country, and one equally distinguished on the continent for the gallantry displayed by many members of it in the armies of Europe. The present representative of the family possessed as much gallantry as any of his ancestors, and, should his country need it, would not hesitate to exert it in her behalf.

The Rev. Archdeacon Laphen, parish priest, handed in 70l. from Fethard, including the subscription of a number of Roman Catholic clergymen and others in that locality. Wellington and Peel might forge a chain which would encircle the country, but the peaceful strength of the people would burst it, in spite of all opposition, and, marching onward towards the completion of their constitutional objects, never stop until they had restored their Parliament to College green. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell proceeded. He never, in the progress of the great questions in which he had been engaged, felt so much anxiety as he did at the present time. In the struggle for Catholic emancipation he had always declared that he was an agitator, with ulterior views, and that he would never be content until he saw the Parliament in College green again. In that agitation for Catholic emancipation he had had to contend with petty jealousies and struggles for leadership, and he had many a battle with the paltry Catholics by whom he was surrounded, which caused many an uneasy day and restless