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VARIETIES.

Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

This Society held its Anniversary meeting at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen street London, on the 20th June last.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair, supported by the Lord Mayor and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and some other Bishops; Mr. Justice Paterson, Lords Bexley and Barrington, Sir James Malcolm, and many other distinguished individuals.

The Archbishop said there was no occasion for him to state the cause of their assembling—that was known to them all; he therefore should call on Mr. Hamilton to read the report, which first gave an account of the progress of the establishment on the American Continent; particularly as to its successful efforts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the number of Missionaries sent by the Society had been considerably increased, and not less than 80 churches consecrated within five years, with an increase of attendance in the churches of not less than 10,000 persons many of whom were emigrants. In Newfoundland the limitation of their means had left much undone which might have been effected. The Bermudas, had received assistance from Nova Scotia. In the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at that period, there were only 10 clergymen, but now there are more than 70, and in the same period 90 churches had been erected principally by the people themselves; but the stimulus to effect these changes had been created by the exertions of this society. At Quebec, a body of catechists had been trained, under the superintendence of the head of the church, and steps had been taken for the promotion of Sunday Schools. It then stated the efforts made by the Bishop of Calcutta in forwarding the views of the society, and the success which had attend-

ed them, by the increase of the college and promotion of Missions to different parts of India. It alluded to the steps taken to carry into effect the Codrington trust. It then went into the state of the finances, by which it appeared the expenditure was exceeding the income, and that at least £10,000, will be required to fulfil the engagements already made. That in consequence of the call on its funds, they had been compelled to sell out £70,000, of their stocks, and unless there was an increase in the funds, a failure must take place. That it was in accordance with the doctrines of the church of England that these proceedings were carried on; and the report concluded by calling on them for increased exertions in its support.

The Lord Mayor said he had been requested by the Committee to move the first resolution.—"That the report be read, printed, and circulated amongst the members of the Society,"—and he rose with pleasure to fulfil the request which had been imposed upon him.

The Bishop of Winchester seconded the resolution, which he felt double pleasure in doing.

"Sir Howard Douglas moved the next resolution—that the funds of the Society were not equal to the expenditure, but rejoicing at the success of the Society in our Colonies in the West Indies and North America." He stated, at great length, the excellent effects he had personally witnessed by the introduction of religious instructions in the colony over which he had presided.

Mr. Justice Park moved the next resolution.—In the course of his observations he stated a second letter from his Majesty was about to be published towards assisting this society, and therefore he hoped every one would contribute to this laudable undertaking.

Mr. Justice Park then proceeded, and after speaking on other topics, spoke in high terms of the Bishop of Nova Scotia,

and of his exertions as well as those of the Bishops of Quebec and Calcutta, and concluded by moving that the meeting express the high sense it entertains of the services of the Bishops of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Calcutta.

The Bishop of Bangor seconded the resolution, and spoke for some time on the benefits arising from their great exertions. The Bishops of Nova Scotia and Quebec, returned thanks, and gave a detailed and interesting account of the proceedings in their bishoprics.

Sir Thomas Ackland moved that the meeting heard with great satisfaction that the time was arrived that they would be enabled to carry into effect the trust placed in their hands by General Codrington.

TROOPS OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.
Planat informs us, that in 1827 twelve regiments were organized, tolerably well clothed in a plain uniform, and armed after the manner of the European soldiers; and as it is intended that every regiment shall consist of five battalions of eight hundred men, the military establishment, in infantry alone, will amount to about fifty thousand. There are, besides, several corps of cavalry, artillery, and even marines; which last are stationed at Alexandria, to serve on board the ships of war whenever it may be necessary to meet an enemy at sea. The colonels of the regiments are extremely well paid, having allowances which amount to not less than £1500 a-year. Their dress, too, is very rich, consisting of red cloth, covered with gold lace, and a cluster of diamonds, in the form of a half moon, on each breast. Over this they wear, on state occasions; a scarlet pelisse, which fastens over the body with two large clasps of gold set with emeralds. Their upper dress is closed with a sash; and the Turkish full trousers have given way to a more convenient habiliment, which is tied under the knee, and fitted to the legs like gaiters. The pay of the non-commissioned officers is likewise ample; and that of the men eighteen pence a month, with full rations of good provisions, and their clothing. They are now content, and even attached to the service; while a considerable spirit of emulation prevails among them, excited in a great measure by the impartial manner in which promotion from the ranks is bestowed, according to the merit of the candidates. It is worthy of notice, too, that the men are no longer liable to arbitrary punishment. Every one committing a fault must be tried before he can be bastonaded, and generally some other penalty is inflicted, such as confinement, degradation, or hard labour. The officers, again, when they forget their duty or their character, are placed under arrest; and even the viceroy himself does not pretend to decide as to their guilt, but leaves the result to the award of justice, regulated by martial law. The superiority of troops prepared for the field according to the European method, was most distinctly manifested in the several campaigns which they served against the Wahabees,—a circumstance which afforded to the viceroy a degree of delight almost beyond expression. This first step in the improvement of an art, valuable above all others to a governor placed in the circumstances which he occupied; was due almost entirely to Colonel Seve formerly aid-de-camp, to Marshal Ney. This able officer encountered much opposition from the barbarians whom he was appointed to superintend; but, with the fact which belongs to a man who has inspected society in all its forms, he subdued the ferocity of the savage by assuming a tone more commanding than that of mere animal courage. The Mamlouks were occasionally so discontented as to threaten his life; but he never lost his firmness; and by offering to meet single-handed those who conspired against his authority, he gained the respect which is always lavished by untutored minds upon fearless hardihood, and at length became a favourite among all classes of the military. Planat tells us that on one occasion, when a volley was fired, a ball whizzed past the ear of Seve. Without the slightest emotion, he commanded the party to reload their pieces. "You are very bad marksmen," he exclaimed;—"Make ready, fire!" They fired, but no ball was heard: the self-possession of the Frenchman disarmed their resentment; and at length were ready to acknowledge that, in point of acquirement and professional experience, he was decidedly a better man than themselves. He afterwards fell while serving in Greece.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No 3, View of Ancient and Modern Egypt.*

AWFUL DEATH.—On Sunday morning last a poor woman named M'Clean, wife of Wm. M'Clean, of this township, was found on the side of the Rice Lake road, about a mile from this village, near to Mr. Dory's Farm, quite dead and almost entirely undressed. Benjamin Ewing Esq. the Coroner, arriving soon after, an inquest was held upon the body, when the following particulars were related by the husband of the deceased. They had left Cobourg on Friday evening together to return home, but having unfortunately indulged rather too freely during the day, they were both in a state of intoxication. On arriving at the place where the body was found, M'Clean says the deceased complained of being tired, and lay down by the side of the road—he went on, but was shortly afterwards himself overpowered by sleep and also lay down. On awaking early in the morning and missing his wife, he supposed she had gone home and accordingly thought it best to follow, but not finding her there he became alarmed and immediately proceeded with some of the

neighbours in search of her; when she was found as stated above, with her clothes folded up and laid upon the fence, as though the poor creature had fancied herself going to bed. Verdict, death from intemperance.—*Cobourg Star.*

ATROCIOUS CASE OF CRUELTY.—The crew of Liverpool, Thomas Hewitt master, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Liverpool, was released from quarantine on Sunday last, which she had been placed under in consequence of the death of three of her crew, and other circumstances of illness in the other part thereof. The master was immediately taken into custody by the water-bailiff, and brought before B. E. Robertson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Pembroke, for examination. The remaining part of the crew of this vessel, consisting of four, some of whom bore severe marks of flagellation by the "cat-o'-nine-tails," were brought forward and examined. Their evidence went to show that Robert Hewitt, late one of the crew of the said vessel had received three dozen lashes on his back in one day, the next day three dozen more, the Friday after five dozen, besides other beatings and kickings, inflicted by the said master, and he died on the 9th of Feb., and was then thrown overboard; that Samuel Littlefield another of the crew, received four dozen, afterwards two dozen, and died on the 11th of February delirious, and was thrown overboard; William Lord, another of the crew, had been confined in irons for five weeks, had received six or seven dozen lashes, chained with an iron chain (a part of the main-top-sail-sheet) round the neck, and fastened down with a padlock. He died with the chains on, and five hours afterwards was thrown overboard.

On the foregoing evidence, the said Thomas Hewitt was committed on the same day to the goal of Haverfordwest, for "cruelly beating and causing the death of three poor men, a part of his crew." As the Assize is open, by the arrival of Mr. Baron Bolland at that place yesterday, his fate may soon be known, as the witnesses are retained; but whether to be tried there, or at the High Court of Admiralty, remains for the decision of the Learned Judge. We do not recollect any piece of cruelty equal to the above, except that of Captain Stewart (a year or two ago) who murdered so many of his crew, against whom a verdict of insanity was brought in. How a number of men (seven) could suffer themselves to be so ill-treated without resistance is equally astonishing.—*The Cambrian.*

ST. JOHN'S, (N. F.) Aug. 30.
The barque Nelson, of Wintry, Thomas Burnett, Master, arrived at this port (as noticed in our last) on Sunday week 70 days from Killala, in Ireland, with passengers in want of provisions and water. In consequence of a report having been circulated that a number of persons were lying dead on board at the time of her coming to anchor, a Medical Officer was sent with directions to report on the health of the crew and passengers, and to ascertain if there were any contagious disease on board. From the report of the gentleman to the Magistrates, it appeared that sixteen of the passengers had died during the voyage, and many others were sick. On the following day a complaint was made by one Patrick Kelly before the Police Magistrate, of ill-treatment; and that he, and other persons, had been received on board and secreted in the fore-castle by Captain Burnett while the Custom's Officer at Ballina mustered the passengers, which led to an inquiry into the number of persons in the vessel, and upon investigation it appeared that the muster-roll only contained a list of men, women and children, amounting to the passenger Act to 188 souls, and that 370 souls had actually been received on board, who, according to the same Act, made about an excess of 110 persons above what the vessel could legally carry.

It also appeared that no regard had been paid to the quantity of provisions put on board, and the passengers had suffered extreme distress for the want of the necessities of life and sufficient accommodation. The depositions of several of the passengers were accordingly handed to H. M. Attorney General, and on Thursday last two bills of indictment were found against the Master.—The first charging him with clearing out the vessel with an insufficiency of water and provision, and the second, with receiving on board more than three passengers for every four tons of the burthen of the Nelson, contrary to the 21 Chapter of the statute passed 9th year Geo. 4. To these indictments Captain Burnett pleaded *guilty*, and the Court having heard the statement of several persons in extenuation of his conduct, and the Attorney General in reply, ordered him to pay a fine of £250 for the first, and a fine of £100 for the second offence, and to be imprisoned until those sums should be paid.

Very many of the passengers are now supported at the expense of the District; the Governor, having, in consequence of their distressed state directed the Magistrates to furnish them with provision for their immediate wants.—*Royal Gazette.*

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—About six weeks ago the riding horse of Mr. Teague, of the Swan Inn, Dowlais, was taken very early in the morning out of the stable, and found the same day at Pant-coedellor, with its throat cut. H. Biddle, a servant who had been there some years, and bore an irreproachable character, was missing the same day, and his clothes were found in the hay loft, covered with blood. No tidings of this man could be heard till Wednesday, the 2d inst. when he was found in the Great Pond at Dowlais, in such a state that he was only held together by his clothes. No probable conjecture can be made as to the cause of this most unaccountable transaction.

Some persons entertain a terror of spiders, and consider them poison. A story is told, and is not unlikely to be true, that a lady who had swallowed one came in great haste to the well-known, much-esteemed, but rather eccentric practitioner, lately deceased, Mr. Abernethy, to consult what was to be done. Oh dear! you have swallowed a spider, have you? said he; "then take this fly and put it into your mouth, and let it flutter about there; and, if the spider be alive, as soon as he hears it, he will immediately come

up, and attack the fly—then do you spit them both out together."

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having demands against the County of YORK or any of its Parishes, for services or supplies of any description whatsoever, since the period of the January Sessions in 1831, are requested to deliver them to the Subscriber, previous to the 24th day of December next; and all collectors and other persons who may have received monies on account of the said County or Parishes, are also requested to render an account of the same previous to the above mentioned date. A particular attention to this notice is requested, in order that all accounts may be audited and laid before the General Sessions in January, 1832.
JAMES TAYLOR, Auditor.
Fredericton, October 5th, 1831.

LETTERS
Post Office Fredericton, Sept. 10, 1831.

A. Col. John Allen, Robert Armstrong, Mrs. John Akerson.

B. Gershom Bunnell 3, Andrew Brown, Cassever Brown, James Brown, Zecarah Brown, Abraham Brown, James Burns, James Birus, Pat. Burns, John Beidal, Antonio Belfiore, Andrew Bamed, Martin Brennan, William Bell, Samuel Blackburne, John Brennan, Jane Bean, Mrs. Boyd.

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S. John Sinnott 3, Edward Seymour 3, Elijah Sison, James Saxon 2, Thomas Smith, Nelson Stewart, Patrick Smith, Mrs. Smith, John L. Smith, Robert Sanborne, James Shortall, Wm. Sheals, Charles Shields, George Shaw.

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U. John Upton.

W. Silvester Wood, Robert Woods, Rev. A. Wood, Amos Watson, Mrs. Mary Williams, Andrew Wichand.

Y. John Young 2.

W. B. PHAIX.

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