

## Great Britain, &c.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

**COLONIAL DINNER.**—A Public Dinner in honor of the Loyal Inhabitants of the British Colonies, in North America, was given yesterday in Freemason's Hall.—Among the Company were Sir F. B. Head and several Gentlemen from the Colonies.

G. R. Robinson, Esq. late M. P. for Worcester, took the chair.

The usual loyal toasts were drunk with the accustomed honors.

The Chairman, in proposing the third toast, "The Army and Navy," took occasion to express his high admiration of the excellent conduct of the handful of troops who had so gallantly co-operated in putting down the unnatural rebellion in Canada. (Loud applause.) The names of Wetherall, of Maitland, and of Gore, would go down to posterity among the most distinguished of the patriot soldiers who had served well their country.

The toast was drunk with three times three, and was acknowledged in appropriate terms by Colonel Lindsey.

The next toast was Her Majesty's Ministers. The Chairman, after making some prefatory remarks, proposed "The health and future happiness of Sir F. B. Head," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Chairman then proposed "the health of Sir John Colborne, Governor of Lower Canada," on whom he passed a warm eulogium for his gallantry in putting down the late attempts at rebellion. The province and the mother country owed a deep debt of gratitude to this gallant and meritorious officer. The toast was most cordially drunk.

"The loyal inhabitants of British America," was the next toast drunk, and was acknowledged by Mr. A. Stuart.

The Chairman then proposed "The Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America." The hon. genl. observed, that in selecting a nobleman of such high talent and integrity as this noble lord, the government had, at least, manifestly shown that they attached great importance to the maintenance of the colonial connection with the mother country, and he hoped that this connection would induce the people of Canada to receive their new governor in the manner he was so well entitled to expect.

The noble earl's health was drunk with full honors.

"Colonel M'Cord and the volunteers of Lower Canada," next received the warm applause of the party for the noble manner in which they discharged their arduous duty.

"The health of Sir Allan M'Nab, and the Militia and volunteers of Upper Canada," was next drunk; followed by "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce;" "Sir G. Arthur and the province of Upper Canada;" "Sir C. Campbell and the province of Nova Scotia;" "Sir J. Harvey and the colony of New Brunswick;" and several other toasts. The company began to separate shortly before 11 o'clock.

A number of ladies were in the gallery.

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**—Egypt.—The following extract from the May Report of the "Society for Promoting Female Education in the East," besides confirming the fact stated in our last week's number relative to Miss Holliday, unfolds an interesting view of the incipient civilization of Egypt.

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLIDAY.

Cairo, March 22, 1838.

On Wednesday 7th, I was officially waited on by one of the Officers of State, Hekekyan Effendi, who had come directly from his highness, Mahomet Ali, and formally asked if I would take in charge the education of the Royal Females, consisting of a hundred in number, principally his daughters, nieces, and nearest relatives. Hekekyan said, "This is only the beginning of Female Education in Egypt, for the Pasha has much larger views, but he wishes first to try the experiment on his own family. Much depends upon the approbation of his eldest daughter, whether instruction shall spread through the country; only gain her favour and regard, and you will carry every point to your utmost wishes." I begged for a few days' consideration. I felt I was already engaged in an important work, which I ought not to neglect for any pecuniary advantage, princely as it may be. My friends, however, convinced me that this opening in Providence was but another means of missionary labour, and that I could fulfil both duties for a time till further help arrived. I therefore hoped to enter on my work as soon as I have completed the necessary preparations. I will then pursue every measure just so far as prudence and duty may seem to dictate, holding myself at liberty to turn back whenever I find it involve any thing contrary to christian principle. One of His Highness's objects is that I shall endeavour to form his eldest daughters into a committee to take into consideration the best means of extending female schools throughout Egypt, and his other acquired dominions; and it is further His Highness's wish that they should be superintended by English women. I have at present under instruction 114 children. I had, last year, 85, and then 95. The school is so rapidly enlarging that we have to occupy two rooms. I have them from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M. I have an English woman helping me for a few months. My little orphans exceed my expectations in their daily improvement.

## RIOT NEAR CANTERBURY.

Miscellaneous Particulars.

The conflict occurred in a wood, about a mile from the high road, where Courtenay retired when Means was murdered, and after he had fired at a clergyman in the neighborhood, and two other gentlemen on the road, and had himself been fired upon by Mr. N. Knatchbull, brother to Sir Edward Knatchbull. Very few words had passed when the engagement commenced. Instead of yielding to the demand made on him to surrender, Courtenay instantly defied the military, and, as Lieutenant Bennett was a little in advance of the soldiers, ran at him. Lieutenant Bennett, observing this movement, also ran towards him, and Major Armstrong was in the act of saying, "Bennett, come back," when Courtenay discharged his pistol, the ball

of which entered the Lieutenant's right side, and passed out through the left, killing him instantaneously. At that moment a man named Thomas Malgrave, knocked Courtenay down, and upon his jumping up he was shot through the body, and died at the moment. It is said, when dying he uttered the words, "I have Jesus in my heart." Major Armstrong gave, on the instant, the order to fire, and being mounted he dashed in amongst the peasantry, received some slight contusions from them, and in cutting at them his sword became completely bent and useless. He was still between them when the soldiers poured in a volley amongst the rioters, by which seven were killed on the spot, and others severely wounded. Upon perceiving the dreadful effect of this discharge the peasantry immediately dispersed.

Lieutenant Bennett was the only son of an Irish gentleman of good fortune and family. He has died with the reputation of having been an excellent officer and a perfect gentleman. The shot, which killed him made but a slight puncture in entering his right side, but created a dreadful laceration in passing out on his left. His servant is said to have avenged his fate by shooting Courtenay instantly through the brain. Lieut. Prendergast also made a cat at him with his sword as he rushed to the rescue of his friend Mr. Bennett; but he was knocked down by some of Courtenay's bludgeons, and severely wounded in the head and arms.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the spot, says:—In the barn of the Red Lion, at Boughton, side by side with each other, were to be seen seven bodies; in the centre was that of Courtenay, and never yet have I looked upon a more able or muscular man. He must have been a man of the most extraordinary personal strength, and I am told he was used to astonish the vulgar people with his exhibitions in that way. As well as I could judge from the blood and broken forehead, he must have had a very fine countenance, and of which I should think mildness was the characteristic; but those who have seen him living say they could not recognize him now, as his large whiskers and beard, which, as well as the hair of his head, have been shaven off since yesterday, gave to his face quite a different appearance, to that which it now presents. From his personal prowess and audacity, he was certainly suited to be the leader of a mob; and, had any success attended his efforts, a most formidable one he must have become, from the fanaticism with which he was able to inspire his followers. Beside the corpses stretched on either side of him, he appeared as a giant among men of moderate size. From the barn I proceeded to the Red Lion Inn, and there, in a bed-room, beheld the body of Lieutenant Bennett. He was a small, handsome featured, dark haired young man, apparently little more than twenty five years of age. To keep up the notion that he was really a gentleman of property, Courtenay made presents to various individuals; for instance, I met an individual to-day, to whom, because he had been prosecuted by the revenue, the deceased gave two horses worth £40. He afterwards thought to dupe the person to whom he was so generous, by purchasing from him his stables; but the man, who was cunning enough to take his horses, was by far too knowing to enter into any dealing with him. In the wood where he was, a sort of tent was discovered, in which were matches, balls, bludgeons, &c.

It appears that the delusion among the peasantry is so great that they actually expected Courtenay to rise again, as he prophesied. He called himself the Saviour of the world, pointed to punctures in his hands as the marks of the nails of the cross, and to a cicatrice in his side, out of which the blood and water flowed. A woman was seen washing his face, and endeavouring to pour water through his lips, as he lay dead on the ground. She said that she had followed him for more than half a mile with a pail of water; because he had told her, that if he fell, and she put water between his lips, he should rise again in a month. One of the prisoners told Major Armstrong, that they would have attacked two thousand soldiers, having been persuaded by Courtenay that they could not be shot. The peasantry regard the men who fell as martyrs, and Courtenay himself as a divinity.

## TALLEYRAND.

To attempt anything like a narrative of the life of this individual would be to give nothing less than a secret history of the times in which he lived. The following brief notice, however, though necessarily vague, has been carefully collated from the best authorities and is free from that flippant speculation which has abounded in the articles of the Parisian press. Chas. Maurice de Talleyrand Périgord was born at Paris, in 1754. He was descended from one of the oldest and most illustrious houses of France, but being only a younger brother he was destined for the Church, and at an early age sent to the seminary of St. Sulpice, where his ecclesiastical education was formed. His talent for public business, however, soon became developed, and when only twenty six years of age, he was named agent-general for the clergy. In 1788 he was consecrated Bishop of Autun, and the year after was elected deputy of the clergy of his diocese to the states-general. It was now that he first actively commenced his extraordinary political career, and supported by Mirabeau, who perceived the extent of his abilities, and signalled him as one of the most powerful and versatile of the men of genius who then abounded in Europe, he proposed several most important measures to the states, among others the suppression of tithes and the appropriation of the property of the Clergy to the wants of the public treasury. In 1790 he was named President, and in the same year officiated at the altar in Champ de Mars on the day of the national federation. He subsequently consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI. His resignation of the bishopric of Autun, and his election as a member of the directory of the department of Paris, followed soon after. He was left by Mirabeau as one of his executors, and in 1792 was sent into England on a secret mission, together with M. Chauvelin, the ambassador. It will be remembered that the English administration under

Mr. Pitt, after favourably receiving the French envoys, subsequently ordered them to leave the country within twenty four hours. M. de Talleyrand returned to Paris, the day after the famous 10th of August, and was indebted to Danton for a narrow escape from assassination. He then left France for the United States, and remained there, engaged, it is said, in commercial speculations, till 1796, when he was recalled by a decree of the convention. In 1797, after the 18th Fructidor, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and supported the attacks made against him by all parties. Two years afterwards the 18th Brumaire occurred. Napoleon became first consul, and M. de Talleyrand continued as foreign minister. In 1803 a brief from Pius VII. released the ex-bishop of Autun from his ecclesiastical ties, and he shortly after married Madame Grandet of Hamburg. The rivalry of Fouché and M. de Talleyrand then followed, and to the ultimate advantage of the latter, who, on Napoleon becoming emperor in 1806, was elevated to the rank of Prince of Benevento, and grand chamberlain of the empire. The next year he was succeeded as minister by M. de Champagny, Duke de Cadore, and was named vice grand elector; but from this period his alienation from Napoleon may be dated; he disapproved of the emperor's aggressions in Spain; and in 1814 was appointed president of the provisional government of France, until the arrival of the Count d'Artois. He then obtained the French commissionership at the congress of Vienna, and on the final return of Louis XVIII. in 1815, he resumed the portfolio of foreign affairs, but resigned before the end of the year, because he disapproved of the tendencies of the government. From this period he remained near the person of the sovereign in virtue of his title as chamberlain, and ultimately became the leader of the opposition in the chamber of peers. The revolution of 1830 found him, though advanced, to a venerable age, not too old for the service of his country, and he proceeded to London as ambassador, where he remained till 1835. After this time, the prince remained in France, taking no ostensible part in public affairs; but, as it is believed, frequently maintaining his diplomatic supremacy, by advising and directing his sovereign on almost every important occasion.

Prince Talleyrand has appointed his niece, the Duchesse de Dino, his universal legate, and made several bequests to the Duke of Valencay, his grand grand nephew. Appended to his will is an *exposé* of the political principles which directed his conduct under the different governments which existed in France since 1789. Both this declaration and the will are dated 1836. M. de Talleyrand expressly forbids his heirs to publish his memoirs, which are supposed to be deposited in England, until thirty years after the date of his death. He expressed a desire to be interred at Valencay, and concludes his will by declaring that he died in the Catholic apostolical and Roman religion.

The funeral of Prince Talleyrand took place yesterday week. Although the ceremony was intended to be private, the high rank of the deceased, and still more the large space he has occupied in the public eye as a distinguished actor in the leading events which have taken place in Europe for a period of half a century, necessarily gave the ceremonial nearly all the characteristics of a grand public funeral. The coffin lay in state for an hour before its removal to the church, (the Church of the Assumption,) the chamber being hung with royal mourning, and lighted with wax tapers in the usual manner. The private friends of the deceased, and deputations from the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, from the Institute, and other public bodies of which the deceased prince was a member, with nearly all the ambassadors and other personages of the corps diplomatique, &c., &c., assembled soon after ten o'clock. At an earlier hour all the thoroughfares for the public vehicles in the neighbourhood of the hotel had been stopped by lining the streets with military, and stationing cavalry at the various points of intersection, a measure not more requisite to give pomp to the imposing ceremony, than to guard against accidents from the extreme pressure of the crowds which had congregated, in every quarter that promised a glimpse of the procession, in immense numbers. On reaching the church, which is but a short distance from the palace of the deceased, low mass was performed, and the body was then lowered into the vaults, where it will remain for some weeks, and then be removed to Valencay.

PORTUGAL.—The Miguelite insurgents, under Remedinho, in Algarve and Alentejo, are still unsubdued, and in a condition to give uneasiness to the Government. The last project of this party was to proclaim Donna Isabella Maria, the Queen's aunt, regent of the kingdom, in the name of Don Miguel. The Princess is thought to have been indifferent to this political movement, and without hesitation, obeyed the Queen's orders to return to Lisbon, as soon as the project was discovered. Lord Howard de Walden has returned to this country, bringing with him, it is understood, the new treaty with Portugal on the subject of the slave trade, and to which he experienced great difficulty and delay in prevailing upon the Government to assent. The Portuguese minister is understood to have at last conceded the right of search to British ships in all latitudes, which has been so long withheld.

Mr. Wild of Charing-cross has just published a large map of the World, ingeniously constructed and coloured, to show the languages and dialects, into which the British and Foreign Bible Society has translated the Scriptures or aided their distribution, the position of the places, where societies have been formed, the population of those countries, for which versions have been prepared, and the relative portions of Christianity, Mahomedanism and Paganism. To all interested in the progress of the Gospel, and conversant with the labours of modern missionaries, as well as with the dissemination of the Scriptures, this cannot but prove a most useful and interesting companion in the prosecution of their studies. All such meritorious efforts to spread sound knowledge on religious

matters deserve the warm encouragements of christians.

**STEAM EXTRAORDINARY.**—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Walter Hancock, the steam-carriage engineer, accompanied by two friends, rode from Stratford and through the principal streets of the city in a steam-gig! Every one seemed surprised at the ease with which he threaded his way through the crowd of vehicles in Cheapside, Leadenhall street, and other crowded thoroughfares. The gig stopped opposite the Bank for a few minutes, when the machinery was inspected by Mr. Oldam, the engineer of the Bank. The machine, obedient to the guidance of its master, moved on in fine style, and returned without accident to Stratford.

**A COOLER FOR DUELLING.**—In the Dublin Queen's Bench, on Friday, in the case of Major John Cronin v. W. Coote, Esquire, Judge Burton pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that the defendant be confined in the goal of the County of Cork for the space of six calendar months; that he pay to the Queen a fine of £200, and further, that he be imprisoned until the fine be paid; and that he find security, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, to keep the peace towards all the Queen's subjects, but particularly towards the prosecutor.

**ABERDEEN.—Harbour Improvements.**—Mr. Walker's plan and report have been unanimously approved of by our harbour trustees, and steps have already been taken to proceed with the preliminary departments. The expense is estimated at £85,000, but the prosperous state of our harbour funds and the growing increase of our maritime commerce fully warrant the expenditure. When the improvements are completed, Aberdeen will have the proud distinction of affording perhaps the safest and most convenient accommodation to shipping which can be found in Scotland.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

**THE MONTGOLFIER BALLOON.**—On Thursday a balloon constructed on the Montgolfier principle, was announced to ascend from the Surrey Zoological Gardens. An assemblage of ten thousand persons, of all classes, congregated. They were, however, doomed to be disappointed, for on the inflation having been finished, it was found that the ponderous affair had not become sufficiently buoyant, even to raise the car. The announcement, that "the ascent could not be made," was received with loud marks of disapprobation, which were quickly succeeded by a general tumult.—Stones of all sizes were thrown at the balloon, until, by the effect of the holes in the lawn, of which it was composed, the rarified air with which it had been charged had entirely escaped. An attack was made upon the circular glass house, where the larger wild beasts are confined, and very considerable damage was done. Indeed such an alarming appearance did matters present at one time, that it was deemed requisite to call in the assistance of the police.

**THE ARMY.**—It is said that an augmentation to our present force in Canada, is required; but a very important question and one, we believe, rather difficult of solution, is, where is such an augmentation to be obtained? Certainly not at home, as the military in the United Kingdom, from their paucity of numbers, are at this moment unable to perform the requisite duties—a fact, unless we are mistaken, already well known to the authorities.—*Morning Herald*.

Several gentlemen have been induced, from the accommodation and economy afforded by a company's steam-vessel, to go to London from Leith, via Rotterdam. Passage fare from Leith to London, by way of Hull and Rotterdam, amounts in all only to the sum of 31s.!! whereas to go direct costs about two guineas.

Christie and Mason sold the other day, in the dispersion of the pictures and drawings of the late Mr. Vine, the original sketch of the Chelsea Pensioners, by Sir David Wilkie, for £199 10s. The artist disposed of this sketch in the first instance for £50.

Preparations having been making to blow up the brig William, sunk off Gravesend. Two attempts were prevented by accidents to the apparatus. One man, who went down in a diving-bell, lost his life, from the breaking or entanglement of a cord attached to the bell. The arduous experiment was accomplished on Monday afternoon, with splendid success, under the directions of Col. Pasley. Upwards of 7,000 spectators witnessed the explosion. Not the least accident occurred.

An easy method of assisting the Missionary Cause has been lately resorted to. Every one has heard of the Missionary Ship in which the Rev. John Williams has recently sailed for his destination in the South Seas. Towards the purchase of this vessel, not less than £200 were contributed by the members of two congregations near London, from *furling-a-day* missionary boxes.

**COACHES LEAVING LONDON DAILY.**—From the list of licensed coaches, published by authority, it appears that 1,476 coaches from London daily exclusive of "short stages."

The London and Birmingham Railway will, when completed, have absorbed a capital of six millions.

The total military force in Ireland at the present time is 16,018 men. It is less than it has been at any time during the last ten years.

## Colonial.

From the Montreal Correspondent.

Saturday afternoon, June 30.

"The Eagle arrived last night at six o'clock, the *Canada* this afternoon at three, and the *Charlevoix* a few minutes after."

In the News Room Register there is an extract of a letter of the 28th ult. from Prescott, stating that eight of the Short Hills Rebels, including McLeod, had been tried by a Military Court Martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 27th.

Monday afternoon, July 2.

Nine of the Montreal Cavalry have been

stationed along the frontier to look out for deserters.

"The 7th Hussars turned out this morning with their horses to drill—the horses have not been in condition for drill before."

"Among the *on dits* it is said the 7th Hussars are to be stationed in Upper Canada, and are to proceed along with the Earl of Durham."

"The Royals are said to have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Upper Canada."

"The 1st Dragoon Guards, it is said, are to come here to replace the Royals."

"The 15th Hussars and the 9th Lancers, are said to be on their way to Canada, as also, 10,000 Light Infantry."

Accounts from Upper Canada contain authentic information of the movements of the pirates and rebels in different parts of the Western and London Districts. The loyal inhabitants are up in arms, and no doubts are entertained of the whole of these parties being accounted for.

The following is the latest intelligence we have received. It is copied from an extra of the *Kingston Chronicle* of the 2d July:—

"We hasten to lay before our readers the following important intelligence received by the Steamboat *Commodore Barrie* from Toronto, in which arrived Col. Farquharson, bearer of Despatches from His Excellency Sir George Arthur, to Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, Commandant at this station, informing him that the Pirates have effected a landing at two points, viz. at Bear Creek, near the entrance of the Thames, and at Sarnia on the River St. Clair. The joint force is said to be one thousand men."

The Merchants at Sandwich, &c. have ordered their goods at this place not to be forwarded to them until further orders.

A number of prisoners in the London District have been rescued from prison by the Rebels, and yesterday morning the steamboat *Colony* left Toronto for Hamilton with the 34th Regiment on their way to that quarter.—*Quebec, July 7*.

The Senate has come to the unanimous conclusion to postpone the bill to provide for surveying the north eastern Boundary Line of the United States, introduced on the 20th June, and to await the future action of the two Governments on the question.

Public and private accounts from Upper Canada are of a most contradictory description especially as regards the number of the Brigands and Pirates; we believe the safest course in reading these accounts is to suppose that they have been got up upon the plan Miranda adopted, in his South American expedition, in making out returns, designed to fall into the hands of the enemy. That is, the actual number has been augmented by the addition of a cypher, by this device 18 riflemen would be multiplied to one hundred and eighty, and 180 would appear as one thousand eight hundred. The best method is therefore to strike off the right hand figure, then the actual force of the invaders will be more nearly ascertained.

It is reported, and we hope truly, that the American authorities have succeeded in capturing and destroying a piratical craft on Lake Sinclair.—*Quebec Mercury*, 10th July.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the Queen's Coronation, a general illumination took place, which considering the culpable shortness of the notice by the Mayor, was very brilliant. With due notice, the affair would have been perfectly splendid, because all were emulous to testify their zeal, and display their taste on so happy an occasion. The Fire, and Hook and Ladder Companies, walked in procession with their engines, and numerous rich banners, and made a most gratifying appearance. At the Saloon, at the corner of Church-street, there was a rich display of Fire Works, which afforded much enjoyment to the numerous beholders. The crowds of men, women and children, all in holiday attire, parading the glowing streets from 9 o'clock till 12 presented a most exhilarating *coup d'œil*, which in conjunction with the glorious event which had set all these masses in motion, could not fail to produce in the breast of every true lover of his country, the most gratifying reflections on the permanency of British power, and the efficacy of British protection for life and property.

It is highly creditable to the City, that not a single act of insubordination took place; rather an extraordinary circumstance in a city containing more than 10,000 inhabitants, who for many months past have been kept in extraordinary excitement.—*Toronto Patriot*, 20th June.

A division of the 43d regiment, consisting of 350 men, arrived here on Sunday last, and marched the following morning for Dickinson's landing. The fine band of the regiment played many soul stirring airs to the entire amusement of the people of Cornwall. They embarked on board the Kingston and Dolphin, at the landing for Kingston.

The Thermometer ranged at 92 degrees in the shade here yesterday.

**POSTSCRIPT.—Thursday morning, 6 o'clock.**—The capture of Morreau and Fletcher is confirmed, that of Gibson is doubtful. General McLeod is a prisoner. Morreau is a Pennsylvanian; another "sympathizer" named Miller is in limbo.

P. S.—One o'clock, P. M.—The Great Britain is just in from Niagara, but brings no further news. A Gentleman from Amherstburg is passenger in her, he says that all is quiet there. The Britain had sixty passengers, some of whom dined at Buffalo yesterday, and at Kingston to-day, and will take tea to-morrow in Montreal;—from Buffalo to Montreal in a day and a half. This speaks volumes in favour of the Great Britain and the new line.

Later accounts say the rebel force is not so large as is represented, and they are already dispersing.—*U. C. Herald*.

## FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Christ Church, Fredericton, on Monday the 23d instant, a number of newly erected PEWS in the Western Gallery of said Church. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. MARK NEEDHAM, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 10th July, 1838.