

SCOTLAND.

We take what follows from a Greenock paper of the 10th of April, with which we have been politely favoured:

BRITISH SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

"On Friday a public meeting was held in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of forming a Society in connexion with the Church of Scotland, with the object of sending ministers, teachers, and catechists to the British settlers in North America. The seats were occupied before the time appointed to take the chair, and the Hall was afterwards crowded to excess; a cheering proof of the high estimation in which our expatriated countrymen are held, and of the laudable anxiety of the citizens of Glasgow that all due attention should be paid to their religious instruction, and that their spiritual wants should be adequately supplied. At 2 o'clock Lord Dalhousie entered the Hall, accompanied by Lord Succoth, Sir M. S. Stewart, Kirkman Finlay, Esq. and a number of ministers and laymen. Earl Dalhousie took the chair, amid the applause of the meeting. His Lordship stated that they must be all well aware of the objects of the meeting, and consequently, he need not detain them with a detail. It is the Episcopal Church which is established in the Colonies, and it is well provided for, while the Church of Scotland is neglected. There is a great number of Scotch settlers in North America, and they want particularly to have their own church, and their form of worship. It was to consider how this could be done that the meeting was called, and they would hear some of the gentlemen state what they had already done in the business."

"Dr. Scott of Greenock said a few words, the greater part of which could only be heard by those who were very near him. He said, in conclusion, that among 40,000 Scotch Settlers in North America, there were only 14 of the Church of Scotland ministers."

"Mr. Burns of Paisley said he had a great variety of documents in his possession, received from New-Brumwick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, all of which showed the pressing necessity of an institution like the one now under consideration."

"Mr. Kirkman Finlay then rose to move that a Society be formed for the purposes already stated. After what they had already heard, he would not occupy their time—as they must all be convinced of the necessity of such a Society."

"Mr. Finlay's motion was carried with acclamation. After which Mr. Burns read the names of the proposed office bearers and directors, and a draught of the rules of the Society; which were also carried with acclamation. Earl Dalhousie was chosen Patron, and Mr. Finlay, President of the Society, and Sir M. S. Stewart, Vice-President."

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Argus of the 23d March says—Gen. Don Carlos Alvar has arrived in this capital from his mission to the United States. So early a return seems to have been caused by an express order from this government sent to him after his departure; this has left a chasm considering that it is of national importance that these United Provinces should have a Minister in the United States; but we think that the government must have had urgent motives to send such orders, especially as the said General had been handsomely received, and enjoyed distinguished consideration; thus acquiring an aptitude which would have rendered it easy for him to promote with success the interests of his country."

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided. Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in union, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Jamaica papers to the 28th ult. have been received at Charleston. A memorial was circulating at Kingston for signatures, which is intended to be submitted to His Majesty's Government, for opening the ports of the British West India Islands generally to goods and vessels of all nations. [Will not the act now before Parliament do this?]

A slander case was tried at the District Court of Ouachita, Louisiana, on the 19th of April.—Dr. Hamlin, member of the legislature, versus Gen. Hughes. The trial lasted 12 hours, and a verdict was given of \$11,000 for the plaintiff.

Soon after the judgment of court for \$11,000 was recorded, Dr. Hamlin, the plaintiff, came into court and voluntarily recorded satisfaction for the whole amount, without having received any part thereof—observing that he did not sue because he wanted Gen. H.'s money, but to protect an injured reputation; that object having been obtained by the verdict of the jury, he would receive none of the money.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

Capt. SAUNDERS who has arrived in Salem from Calcutta, has brought files of Calcutta papers to the 4th February. The news is later than the India advices received in England. The aspect of the war in Birman had not changed.—The British army was advancing steadily but slowly towards the capital of the Empire, and had to surmount numerous natural as well as artificial obstructions to its progress.—But Burman, like all the other States and Empires in India which have been invaded by the British arms, appeared doomed to be added to the already enormous domain of the British Company in India. The loss of the Burmese during the campaign was estimated by those taken prisoners at 15,000, in addition to the whole of their artillery. The show of resistance to the British army was kept up in Birman; but such was the difference in the discipline of the contending armies, that numbers were of little avail to the Burmese

against the well organized and disciplined battalions of the invading force. The British troops in Birman were estimated at about 13,000 Europeans, and 3,000 natives. Their loss was small in the battles, but many valuable officers and men had died of sickness and fatigue.

New Honours to LAFAYETTE.—On his entrance into Cincinnati, Ohio, he was introduced by an escort of Ladies on horseback.

COLONIAL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Quebec, May 19, 1825.
"No Vessels from Halifax, have yet made their appearance here. About 170 have arrived from other parts of the world, and Timber, in consequence, particularly Oak and Staves, are at extraordinary high prices in the market."

HALIFAX, June 8, 1825.
We were favored by Capt. Stairs with Demerara Papers to the 7th ult. but their contents are unimportant.

Demerara, May 2.
Extract of a letter from La Guayra, dated the 4th ult.
"Capt. Cochrane arrived here three days ago in the Sch. *Charming Molly*, from Barbados; he is accompanied by his wife, who is a native of Kamschatka, and is a much more interesting looking female than one could have expected to have seen from that quarter of the world."

MISCELLANY.

Large Elms.—The Hampshire Gazette printed in Northampton, in some remarks upon the notice which has been taken of the Boston and New York Elms, says, "in this town there is an elm, which was set out about 90 years ago, by direction of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, in front of his house, the trunk of which measures 21 feet in circumference at four feet above ground on the lower side, and 18 inches above on the upper side.—Five feet higher, a little below where the trunk divides into branches, it measures 19 feet 6 inches. There are two elms larger than this in the meadows—one on the lot of Col. John Breck, which is said to be 28 feet in circumference at 7 feet from the ground; the other on Deac. Enos Wright's lot, which measures 22 feet at two feet from the ground. Twenty years ago there were two elms in Springfield, which were transplanted by Col. Pynchon about the year 1660, one of which was 22 1-2 feet in circumference 5 1-2 feet above the level of the ground; the other 25 feet eight inches. One was felled in 1807, and we know not whether the other is now standing."

A smart boy, about 16 years of age, who has been twice under tuition in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New-York, was convicted last week in that city of stealing a watch. At the trial he was examined by the Principal of the Asylum and an Assistant, and conversed with great fluency by signs; but it was afterwards discovered that he had never been deaf or dumb!!

FROM A FRENCH PAPER,

CAEN, FRANCE, March 6.

A trial, which creates as much sensation in Normandy as that of Papvoine's produced in Paris, will take place in a few days. The circumstances attending the commission of the different crimes of which a person of the name of Lemaire de Clermont is accused, are of so horribly atrocious a nature, that they appear to belong to the regions of romance, rather than to have been perpetrated in one of the most enlightened and populous departments of France. It is in the recollection of all the inhabitants of Normandy what terror existed through the whole province a short time after the murder of Mademoiselle Thouroude. The assassin having destroyed his victim, came to the house where she had resided, and took possession of it; here he lived for a fortnight, heedless of the observations and suspicions of the neighbours, who accused him of having committed the deed; the supineness of the police in investigating the affair appeared incredible: the inhabitants loudly proclaimed their indignation at this unparalleled neglect, when a second murder of the most atrocious kind withdrew the attention from the death of Mademoiselle Thouroude.

A dealer in blankets, who was in the custom of travelling through the country and known to be rich suddenly disappeared. A hat, cloak, and boots, which had belonged to him were found covered with blood. The police immediately went to the house that had belonged to Mademoiselle Thouroude.—Lemaire was absent; every part was searched, and in the cellar was discovered the putrid body of the unfortunate trader, and another body in such a state of putrefaction that it could not be recognised. It appeared impossible that one person could have committed these murders. The alarm became so great that travellers dared not proceed on their journey, and the country people were afraid to go out alone. The whole population believed that an organized band of murderers had established themselves in the department.

In the meantime, Lemaire, who had been informed by his associates that the police were in search of him, repaired to Rennes, and took the name of Poullain de Beauregard. His agreeable and prepossessing manners introduced him to the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman of Rennes, who, pleased with his conversation, in which he displayed considerable learning, and knowledge of the world, invited him to spend a few days at his house. The incautious gentleman was doomed to suffer terribly from his imprudent hospitality; he had retired to rest, when the monster entered his bedroom, stabbed his benefactor to the heart, and robbed the house of every portable value. These are the crimes for which Lemaire is to take his trial in a few days. Six persons, two men and four women, who are strongly implicated as his accomplices in the different murders, (which are supposed to be more numerous than those already mentioned,) are to be tried at the same time.

Dancing Pigs.—We give the following extraordinary account from *The Bath Journal*; not asking for it, on the part of our readers, any portion of credit beyond what they are themselves disposed to award it.—"The following circumstances I believe few will credit, but I nevertheless holdly state it as fact, and refer those who doubt it to the place where this wonderful singularity of nature

now exists, and where they will find persons possessed of rational faculties ready to corroborate this statement. A sow of Mr. Abraham Wintel, of Stourhead farm, near the seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, reared eleven pigs about a month since; all which, ever since their birth, have, unless while asleep, been dancing; they possess all the regularities; they all couple off so as to form a regular dance, while the odd one appears to be beating time. The people of the village attribute it to the circumstance of a band of musicians, who, at the latter period of the Christmas holidays, performed at the door of the dwelling-house where this sow was confined in its sty; and that she was so frightened at, or so enamoured with the music, as to produce this singular propensity in her young."

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, June 14.

ARRIV.	MAILS.	DUE.
1.....ENGLISH for April.....0		
1.....HALIFAX, by the Land route.....0		
1.....DITTO via Digby.....0		

Bank of New Brunswick.

DIRECTOR for the Week.....R. W. Crookshank, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY.....THURSDAY,
Usual Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
On Wednesdays—from 11 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged with the Cashier on TUESDAY.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

To be Sold by Messrs. CROOKSHANK & JOHNSTON, at their Auction Room, on the 15th June next, at 12 o'clock in the day.

FOUR Hundred New SHARES in the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK, created by an Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the last Session, intitled, "An Act to Increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick." JOHN ROBINSON, President, Bank of New-Brumwick, }
St. John, April 6, 1825. }

Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK.

John R. Partelow,
Thomas Barlow.

Bank Hours.—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
Amount deposited Yesterday,.....£ 30 13 0

By arrivals this morning, London dates to the 6th ult. have been received in town, but too late to admit of our making extracts from them. We hear from those who brought them that they contain nothing new of importance.

By the latest accounts the large ship *Columbus* was lying in the Roads at Margate.

Yesterday were interred the remains of an Artilleryman named McFarlane, who came to his end under the following melancholy circumstances. About 3 weeks ago when partially under the influence of intoxication, he used insulting language to another Artilleryman of the name of Reid, who after threatening to resent his abuse by knocking him down, actually put the threat into execution by means of a shovel, which laid open his skull in a most shocking manner. After having been removed to the Hospital he recovered the use of his speech and senses, of which he had been deprived by the violence of the blows he had received, and was declared out of danger. But a few days ago a brain fever came on which speedily terminated his existence. The Surgeon having pronounced the illness which ended in his death to have been caused by the blows given him by Reid, the latter has been committed and must stand trial under the charge of *Willful Murder*.

The following was the Verdict of the Jury on the case above stated (held on the 12 inst.) *Died in consequence of a stroke on the head with a fire shovel given by David Reid*.

We are sorry to state that an inquiry is at present going on at the City-hall, before the Recorder and other Magistrates relative to a charge of RAPE preferred against two individuals, alleged to have been committed last evening, on the person of a Young Woman of the name of McINTOSH, lately from Horton, N. S. aged 23. The offenders were detected in the perpetration of the crime on the way leading to Indian Town, and were committed, the one last evening, the other this morning. Several distinct testimonies have been given against the criminals, and in favour of the young woman's character.

On Tuesday last the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the City and County of Saint John, was opened; and from the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury, we were in hopes that very few Bills of Indictment would be laid before them. We are sorry to say that this has not been the case, and perhaps there has scarcely ever been so many complaints of Assault and Battery, at any one Court, as have been laid before the present Grand Jury. Many of them we conceive to be of a frivolous character, but there are others more serious in their nature and consequences.—*Courier*.

The Hon. WARD CHIEFMAN, who has recently been appointed third Arbitrator under the Act for regulating the Trade of the Canadas, left town on Saturday last in the Steam Boat Eagle for the United States, from whence he will proceed to Canada, to enter on the duties of his office.—ib.

OFFENCE.—On the 4th inst. a most violent assault was committed on the person of Mr. John McNaughton, by John S. Miller, Dyer, &c. which according to the best information we have been able to collect, was entirely unprovoked. Such outrageous and violent conduct should not be suffered to pass unnoticed. Mr. McNaughton, as far as we have ever heard, is a peaceable and quiet man and in the present instance gave no cause for the reception of such cruel treatment.—ib.

The Committee of the Asylum Sabbath School, of which Mr. John S. Miller, is a member, have noticed the libellous attack made upon his Character by the Editors of the *Courier* in their last paper, and have considered it their duty (at Mr. Miller's request) to investigate the Charge as made against him in the *Courier*, and have therefore at a Special Meeting for that purpose convened, collected the Testimony of the two only persons who were present when the affray took place between Mr. Miller and Mr. McNaughton, whose credibility it is presumed will be considered by those who know them as unimpeachable.

The facts which they have stated to the Committee, are as follows, viz. That Mr. Naughton came into Miller's Shop and asked if Miller was there, and called him a damned villain and rascal, and without any reply from Miller repeated his oaths and curses, and struck the Table upon which Miller's Books and Inkstand were placed with such violence as to throw them to the floor, Miller then asked him what he wanted, Mr. Naughton said "money," after a few words between them respecting a Screw, Miller requested Mr. Naughton to go out of the Shop, Mr. Naughton said he would be damned if he did, nor was Miller the man to put him out, Miller again desired him to go away, Mr. Naughton said he would not go but would put Miller out brandishing his arms about Miller's head and face, Miller then held up his arm across his own face to defend himself, Mr. Naughton, upon saying he would put Miller out of his own Shop, laid hold of him and tore the Collar from his shirt, when Miller took him by the breast and pushed him out of the door both falling out together into the yard, Mr. Naughton being undermost.

Such is the Testimony regarding the affray above alluded to; and the Committee not doubting the facts as stated from

their knowledge of the Character of the Estimators which they declare they are ready to attest. I think they are ready to attest Mr. Miller from any of his Services in the *Asylum Sabbath School*, and they consider the attack made by the Editors of the *Courier* most unwarrantable and injurious to the reputation of Mr. Miller, who has but lately become a Citizen of St. John, and who brought with him high testimonials of his reputation and usefulness in the Province of Nova Scotia where he formerly resided, and as the information on which the Editors of the *Courier* have grounded their assault upon Mr. Miller's Character can only be Public report which ought never to be relied upon when Character is at stake, it is hoped their good sense will induce them to consider the matter and mitigate their premature censure upon Mr. Miller's Character, by an open confession of their faults, or be obliged to answer to their Country before a Court of Justice, for the unprovoked thrust of their javelin into the "Second Best Valuable (Character)" which a Citizen of St. John can possess.—Communicated by the Superintendent of the Asylum Sabbath School.

* Health being considered the first.

Sailed on Saturday last, the fine new Schooner *Thomas Wyer*, John Appleby, Master, on a Fishing Voyage to the Labrador. The *Thomas Wyer* is the second vessel chartered and fitted out by the Saint John Fishing Company.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, agreeably to public intimation, the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place in Mr. Cody's Long-room. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the assemblage of both sexes was numerous and respectable. The Rev. Dr. Burns, as President of the Society took the Chair, and commenced the business of the Meeting by communicating a verbal apology from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Patron of the Institution, whose presence on the occasion had been requested, but who was unavoidably prevented from attending, in consequence of having been called to visit the neighbouring Province at this time. His good wishes, which he had desired might be expressed to the Meeting, were peculiarly grateful to all present. After the Report had been read, the usual routine of business was gone through, and several gentlemen delivered their sentiments to the Meeting. From the Report which exhibits a very flattering view of the state of the Society's finances, and which will soon be published for circulation, we make the following extracts.

FROM the commencement of your Society's operations it had been found that the demand for Bibles and Testaments at your Depository was very limited indeed, notwithstanding the lowness of the price at which they were announced for sale, and that thus the great object of the Society's formation was to a very considerable extent defeated. Accordingly this circumstance was duly considered at a Meeting of your Committee on the 16th Dec. last, and it appeared to be the decided opinion of all present that every obstacle should be removed out of the way of the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures—that although the accumulation of funds by sales at the prices formerly fixed might be desirable as a source of increase to the revenues of the Society, and thus extending its means of usefulness, yet that many of those for whose benefit the Society was specially designed, were thus prevented from coming to the possession of the Sacred Volume—that although certain advantages are held out to those who subscribe to the funds of the Institution, yet that few comparatively contribute to its support for the sake of the personal and individual gain thereby accruing to themselves—and that therefore such a reduction should take place in the price of the Scriptures issued from the Depository as would leave those without excuse who have hitherto remained destitute of the sacred volume, on the plea that it was sold at too high a rate. It was accordingly resolved that Bibles and Testaments should in future be sold at one half in currency of the sterling cost; and since the announcement of this Resolution, while the sale has been much more rapid than formerly, your Committee have had no cause of regret except that in some instances those really in independent and affluent circumstances, have taken advantage of a regulation intended solely for the benefit of the poorer classes; an evil which may be remedied by a new enactment regarding the larger and more expensive copies before the arrival of the next supply. Sales have in all cases been preferred, when practicable, to gratuitous distribution, as tending at once to save the funds of the Society and thus enable its guardians to extend the benefits of the Institution over a larger surface, to stamp upon the sacred volume a higher value in the feelings of those by whom it is thus obtained, and to cherish that spirit of independence with which the preservation of virtuous habits is so intimately connected.

The demand for the Sacred Scriptures for the use of Schools has continued to increase—Your Committee hope that a blessing may rest upon the copies thus appropriated; and that many of their youthful readers may share the blessing of him of whom the Sacred Record testifies that from a child he had known the Holy Scriptures, which were able to make him wise unto Salvation through faith in Christ Jesus.—For the purpose of placing the Scriptures more immediately within the view of those living in the more distant and scattered Settlements of the Province, and thus forcing them as it were upon their attention the Committee formed a resolution at a late Meeting to fix small Depositories in those Settlements under the charge of the most respectable characters resident there, who might be found willing to act as the Society's Agents.—The great demand, however, which has been made upon the central Depository in this City since last supply was received, has prevented this Resolution from being carried into effect, but it is earnestly recommended to the attention of your next Committee when another remittance to the Parent Institution shall entitle this Society to claim a fresh supply of the Holy Scriptures.

Your Society, like the Parent Institution of which it forms a part, derives some of its resources from the Branch Societies which have dedicated their labours and their contributions to its advancement. If then, acknowledgment be due from this Society to those with whom it is immediately joined in one delightful community of good—if for its prosperity and success it is to a considerable degree indebted to their zeal and exertions, an expression of gratitude ought surely to be presented to the Branch Societies of St. Stephens and Waterborough. Whether we look to the unpromising spheres of their industry—to the results arising from their devoted toil—and to the copies of the Scriptures which they have distributed in their visits of mercy, they have strong claims on our respectful acknowledgment. The liberal contribution of Forty-four Pounds has been received from the former of these Societies, as the result of its last years exertions, and from the latter the sum of Twenty-one Pounds, five shillings and ten-pence, being the amount of contributions for the same period, together with the following encouraging statement contained in a letter from the Secretary. "I have the happiness of stating that He who has the hearts of all men in his hand and can turn them as he pleases has so influenced the Members of the Branch Bible Society of Waterborough, as to continue their wonted unanimity in their exertions, and to exhibit their usual liberality in contributing to the support of its funds, as will be seen by the Treasurer's account. Our Third Anniversary which was held on the 22d of March, 1825, was more generally attended than on any former occasion, and it was a matter truly consolatory to all the friends of the Society present, to see our venerable President who had ever been a warm friend to the Institution, and an active promoter of its interest, and who had lately not only lost his companion in life but had been himself brought to the verge of the grave, so far restored as to be enabled to fill the chair. It was resolved unanimously that this Meeting tender their grateful and hearty thanks to God for the more than contemplated prosperity He has bestowed on the slender efforts of the Society, and humbly depending on his aid in future, pledge themselves to continue their united exertions in so good a cause."

The following statement exhibits the income of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society for the past year.

Paid to the Treasurer at last Annual Meeting.....	£ 8 9 4
Amount of Legacy by the late Jas. Roy, Esq. of Miramichi remitted by his Executors.....	50 0 0
Amount received from the St. Stephen Branch.....	44 0 0
Collection at Baptist Chapel in this City.....	