

men, and in a more advanced period—that it is but natural that he, having done his part, should fall back before the young and vigorous intellect which has sprung up, and is springing up around him. That he has performed his part in this Colony worthily—honorably—no one is more ready to admit than we are. For his long continued exertions in the cause of education and good government, he has earned for himself a name which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of New South Wales—and it fills us more with sorrow than with anger, to see him in any way endeavour to tarnish the lustre of his former deeds. And, although we have dealt severely with him in this instance, we can assure him that we have no wish to quarrel with him, or to drive him into the arms of our enemies, but would rejoice to hear him exclaim with Cicero, "Defendi rempublicam adolescens, non deseram senex"—when a young man, I struggled for the freedom of my adopted country, and I shall not now desert the banners under which I then fought, nor the principles which I then maintained.

## THE SQUATTERS.

Semper ego auditor tantum? Nunquamne reponam  
Vexatus totius rausci Theseide codri?

Juv. Sat. I.

Avaunt vile crew, the torment of my life,  
Ye in hot water keep me, and in strife.  
What mean ye, minions, by this din ye raise  
Offending me in set terms of dispraise.  
Your grumbling, paltry scribbling I disdain,  
Know I, George Gipps as vice-Queen stern will reign  
Despite the squibs with which ye fume and vapour—  
In that *disloyal* ATLAS—weekly paper.  
Ye dumper and salt junk devouring set,  
The most rumbunctious clique I ever met;  
Why can ye not imbibe your pots of tea,  
And smoke your pipes without attacking me.  
Me, Sir George Gipps—who only Stanley fears,  
Lieutenant Colonel in the Engineers.  
And though, when in vice-regal costume drest  
No badge distinguish'd glitters on my breast.  
Know, Squatters base, sure as I sign G. G.  
I've but to ask, and be made K. C. B.—  
To your bark huts, and mind your flocks of sheep  
Tatterdemallions. Ye shall wail and weep  
After July the first next. Hear me swear—  
So help me bob 'tis then I'll make ye stare.  
My Crown Commissioners shall scour the plain  
And make ye through the noses pay, a main.  
What boots it me—your dumps when once I've got,  
Whether both ye and jimbucks go to pot.  
I on another government, so sly,  
In all my doings here keep a close eye;  
I know that my Right Honorable friend—  
Will for my working hard make rich amend:  
Therefore will I, sure as my name is Gipps  
Fleece each man Jack of you, ye Squatter rips.  
But ye, who fain my countenance would win—  
Beware how the low ATLAS ye take in.  
Should a Commissioner, to orders true,  
But in a hut that blackguard ATLAS view,  
Ejection from his station is the dole—  
Of him who owns the hut. Upon my soul  
Around that wayward wight a mesh I'll spin,  
Who dares take the *disloyal* ATLAS in.  
A scrawl, that with such apt audacity,  
Presumes to rail at high vice-majesty.  
Oh trusty *Herald*. Full of loyalty,  
Propp'd by a sage of ex-divinity—  
'Tho to whose lot some foibles they may fall,  
Look on his form, and one forgets them all;  
Whose skill none other ever will surpass  
To scan Religion, Fancy Ball or Gas.  
Back'd by thy sapient second self obese,  
(I nigh had call'd the brothers Siamese)  
Oh! pull together in George Gipps's cause,  
Lavish on him unqualified applause,  
Uphold my dicta. Write that ATLAS down,  
Revere in me the shadow of the Crown,  
And then, by virtue of my high vocation,  
Will I increase the *Herald's* circulation.  
Listen and tremble, Squatter, varlets all:  
Think not I heed one jot the Council brawl—  
N—l—n, W—t—h, W—d—r, L—g and L—e,  
In vain would thwart my course with *Aye* and *No*.  
Mine be the bent to serve strict to the end  
My noble, my Right Honorable friend.  
Then let the Council bluster as they may,  
Through me Lord Stanley shall maintain his sway:  
So Squatters, miscreants, of the deepest die,  
Harmless your ATLAS shafts at me they fly.  
Audacious knaves, know ye not who I am?  
Why dare ye place me 'twixt a *Bull* and *Ram*?  
And why, ye set of ragamuffins all—  
Designate me, G. G. *Royal Bengal*?  
July the first, methinks it was the day,  
When Orange William James's troops did slay  
On the Boyne water. Squatters so will I,  
Commence my war the same day in July.  
Up Crown Commissioners. Power is my shield,  
We must be brief when Squatters brave the field.  
Sound the new tax trump. Blow me but I'll sack  
The mal-content, *disloyal* Squatter pack.  
Charge Riddell. charge. Gipps never will say die.  
*Bhuni* be the watchword. Stanley be the cry.

## THE BRAWL.

In England, we find that those Puseyite coxcombs, their Lordships of London and Oxford, are at war with the protestant inhabitants of certain parishes in their respective dioceses on account of Candles and Surplices—a matter of grease and rags. And here in the colonies, our Bishops so rarely attract the public attention unless it be to shock it, that we really fear this must be the iron age of Bishops. In the golden age of Timothy, Bishops, though poor and often illiterate, were blameless and no strikers, patient and no brawlers. In that silver age of which the typical Bishops may

be said to have been their Lordships of Beauvais and Norwich, they were strikers and not blameless—men iron-clad and armed to the teeth, whose hatred however was not spite, and whose honest manly hostility carried death with it but rarely torment. But in this iron age of brawling and no patience, we have teasing men, passably learned indeed, clothed in silk and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, while full of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, they have neither the courage of the silver age nor the piety of the golden one. Our friend Dr. Willson, who, if Bishops are to indulge malice had as pretty a quarrel as a man could wish to have with a brother Bishop, has now spoiled his cause by not letting well alone. Granting, as we are most ready to do, that Dr. Nixon has not behaved very like a gentleman in sending a complaint home to Lord Stanley without allowing his adversary the power of answering his charge, would not the consequences of thus stealing a march have recoiled on the Bishop of Tasmania? What necessity then was there for writing a foolish, pettish, abusive letter? We opine that the best way after all to treat these Episcopal worthies is, not to interfere with them, but to let them fight it out after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats.

## EUROPE.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S LETTER.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a very long letter to the clergy of his province, upon the subject of the existing controversies in the Church. The Primate intimates that he had expected they would have died away, but being disappointed, he now comes forward in the hope of allaying animosities. He points out that the performance of divine service in the generality of our parochial churches deviates from the express directions of the Rubric—some clergymen have followed the irregularities of their predecessors—others have thought it right to adhere as closely as possible to the letter of the Rubric. A diversity of practice has arisen, and uniformity would be desirable. The Archbishop regrets that measures which would have secured uniformity have not been received with unanimous acquiescence. He is sensible that objectors have much to allege in their justification. They plead long usage against written law and the implied consent of the superior clergy. Besides, the intention of the Church is not always clearly discoverable. Notwithstanding the force of arguments on either side, a difference of opinion will probably always exist. The points of difference are far less important than the maintenance of mutual confidence. Mutual forbearance is necessary to the peace, honour, and even safety of the Church.

"I am fully alive," says the Primate, "to the importance of uniformity in the celebration of divine service; but I think it would be purchased too dearly at the expense of lasting divisions—a consequence which, I trust, will be averted by a suspension of the existing disputes."

He treats that the controversy may not be prolonged—

"What I would most earnestly recommend, for the present, is the discontinuance of any proceedings, in either direction, on the controverted questions. In churches where alterations have been introduced with general acquiescence, let things remain as they are; in those which retain the less accurate usage, let no risk of division be incurred by any attempt at change, till some final arrangement can be made with the sanction of the proper authorities. In the case of churches where agitation prevails, and nothing has been definitively settled, it is not possible to lay down any general rule which may be applicable to all circumstances. But is it too much to hope that those who are zealous for the honour of God, and the good of his Church will show, by the temporary surrender of their private opinions, that they are equally zealous in the cause of peace and charity? On the particular questions which disquiet the public mind, I think it unadvisable to pronounce an opinion."

Some are more difficult than is commonly imagined. How much should be conceded to usage in controlling written law, is open to much doubt. In order to guard against misapprehension, the Archbishop strictly confines himself to the Rubrical questions.—

"All change in the performance of the service, affecting the doctrine of the Church, by alteration, addition, or omission, I regard with unqualified disapprobation. I may further remark that the danger to the Church would be great, if clergymen, not having due respect either to episcopal authority or established usage, should interpret the Rubric for themselves, should introduce or curtail ceremonies at pleasure, or make divine service in any way the means of expressing their own theological opinions or party views."

He considers the cause suggested "as offering the only immediate means of averting calamities, and preparing a way for a final arrangement at a convenient season," and concludes with a solemn prayer for lasting peace.

A somewhat long and unsatisfactory correspondence has taken place between the Rev. Mr. Buck, the innovating rector of Bideford, and a few of his parishioners, on the apparently interminable points of the Exeter controversy. Division is beginning already to do its work there as elsewhere, and the signs of irritation which always accompany those discussions are sure to exhibit themselves in time and to widen the breach. Can nothing be done to stay the raging tide of dissension? Are the laity to be delivered up helpless, bound hand and foot, to the caprices of any clergyman who will not attend to their wishes, nor satisfy their objections? How comes it, we ask again, that these wonderful discoveries about the Rubric were not made before? And if, now that the superior wisdom has penetrated throughout the mist of ignorance that enveloped our forefathers and theirs, and arrived at the acme of ceremonial discrimination, if their efforts to establish such views are met with the combined and unwearied opposition of the laity, surely, in matters which they confess to be but indifferent in themselves, it behoves them to pause before they persist in pressing them upon their repugnant parishioners. This seems the mere common sense position of the case. Peace is hazarded both within and without the church. The congregations that used to be devout and silent become restless and disorderly—and, as in the instance of Mr. Courtenay, so probably with Mr. Buck, the whole town will be in a ferment and collect its population for scenes of Sunday riot. It is impossible to find common ground with these absurdly pertinacious and imprudent clergymen. What has been so long the actual usage of the church to the time is warrant enough, one might suppose, for its being continued. At any rate they are setting up their own private interpretations against the commonly received sense of the rubrics, and received too by the entire clerical body hitherto. Their exception, however, is to overthrow the rule, and to plunge the whole church into confusion and dis-

array! We suppose that a similar tale is to be repeated in every parish where the officiating minister inflicts the same annoyances and causes the same troubles. The clergyman will go on, unmindful of the requests or remonstrances of his flock, till he drives the parish to measures of open enmity, like those that have been already noticed. The same vexatious denial of redress, the same mortifying repulse to their wishes, will have to be recorded afresh, and then come public meetings and resolutions expressive of their final determination. And why is this? Why is it that the Bishop of Exeter does not take the necessary step of abrogating these innovations at once throughout his diocese, wherever they are practised and protested against?

Nothing less will satisfy the minds of the people and restore peace; but if this remedy is delayed much longer, we warn the Bishop that the church will be shaken to her centre—and all for what?—*Times*, Jan. 22.

## IRELAND.

The following appears to be an extraordinary affair:—Much disorder was caused in the chapel at Fires, Castletown, county of Cork, on Sunday, December 15, by a man named Cornelius Harrington, of Fires, interrupting the Rev. Mr. Healy, parish priest, while addressing his congregation, in the course of which Mr. Healy made allusion to the riotous and disorderly conduct of Harrington's son Jeremiah, on the previous Sunday, at Fires, at which Harrington took offence, and used several exciting expressions to Mr. Healy; the consequence of which was that Mr. Healy cursed him at the time from the altar. On Sunday, the 22nd, the Rev. Mr. Healy took occasion to make some observations on what occurred in the chapel on the preceding Sunday, when a person named Mark O'Sullivan, of Ardaclogher, nephew to Harrington, interrupted him, by asking the people if he should speak; then several voices answering that he should do so, he told Mr. Healy that he was a priest of the devil, and used other exciting expressions; the consequence of which was that Mr. Healy also cursed him, which caused O'Sullivan to rush towards him. He was scarcely restrained from assaulting him; and as the only alternative, for order's sake, Mr. Healy dismissed the congregation, and on the following day made an information. O'Sullivan was bound to answer for his conduct at the Petty Sessions. On the following Sunday the same Mark O'Sullivan took up his position by the altar of the chapel, for the purpose of hearing prayers; but his presence there being offensive to Mr. Healy, when commencing the celebration of divine service, he desired that O'Sullivan should leave the place, and go to some other part of the chapel, which O'Sullivan refused to do, and was caught hold of by Mr. Healy and the Rev. Mr. Roche, curate. A scuffle ensued, and it was only by the unanimous call of the congregation for Mr. Healy and Mr. Roche to desist, and give them prayers, that they relinquished their hold. The entire of the circumstances were reported to the Right. Rev. Dr. Egan, Bishop of the diocese, by Mr. Healy and the Rev. James Fitzgerald, of Castletown, and the Bishop's answer directed the latter clergyman, being vicar, to excommunicate the parties. He accordingly proceeded to Fires for that purpose on the 5th of January, and on his approaching the chapel, the congregation formed themselves into a body to prevent him from getting up to the chapel. On his attempting to force a passage, sticks were raised, and a shout given that he should not pass, and Mark O'Sullivan cried out to the people to be firm, and added, "No priest!"—"No dues!" and the people who were in the chapel at the time were called out, and some of the doors were locked. In the meantime Mr. Fitzgerald was severely crushed and pushed about, and forced to a great distance from the chapel, and had ultimately to return altogether and celebrate divine service in the yard adjoining Mr. Healy's house, distant half a mile from the chapel. Summonses have been ordered for several who appeared to be leaders in the disturbance, and it is feared that if the ceremony of excommunication be enforced, the opposition will be continued.

The schism that has taken place in the Roman Catholic Church, and which appears to be making daily progress, is one of the remarkable events of the present day; and it has arisen chiefly from the wise and pacific exhortations of the head of the Catholic Church, conveyed through the medium of the Bishops, to Irish subjects to be dutiful and obedient subjects, and to cease that mischievous agitation by which the country has been too long distracted. Mr. O'Connell, thus exhorted, flies in the face of the ecclesiastical authorities of his own Church, and it is likely that he will draw after him a large proportion of his ignorant and deluded partisans; and thus a permanent schism appears to be begun in the Catholic Church by a rebellion against the authority of its head. Some of the more violent journals, in which the repeal cause has been advocated, denounce the clergy for submitting to ecclesiastical authority, and Mr. O'Connell has commenced a decided opposition to the Papal decrees. The more respectable portion of the clergy, however, with the dignitaries of the Church, have signed a letter in which they approve of the conduct of Dr. Murray, both in regard to the Charitable Bequests Bill and to the decrees that have issued from Rome against the repeal agitation. This division will certainly be favourable to the public peace. It will tend to disarm agitation of its power; and this will prove a most important benefit, not only to Ireland, but to the whole empire. The rumour that Government had entered into a negotiation with the Pope, on the subject of a concordat; has been officially contradicted by the Lord-Lieutenant, who, in answer to a note from the Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray, assures the reverend Prelate that there never existed, on the part of the Government, the slightest intention of entering into any negotiation with the Papal See on the subject.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(From the Sun.)

The dire hostility displayed against England by almost every writer in the Paris journals, forms a singular anomaly in the history of the newspaper press. With the exception of the *Journal des Debats* and the *Globe*, not one admits that the Government of this country and the people can perform one good action, or conduct any negotiation or speculation in trade in an honourable and straightforward way. There is always some chicanery, some deceit, some perfidy or brutality (we use their own phrase) lurking in secret, and all the malignity is directed only against France. Like lunatics, they believe their best friends to be their bitterest enemies. The *Presse*, the *National*, the *Courrier Français*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Commerce*, the *Quotidienne*, indeed every paper, whether professing Carlist, Radical, Republican, commercial, religious, or infidel opinions, never loses an opportunity of joining in the cry against the nearest neighbour of France and her only ally. Like a spoiled child, Young France is peevish, forward, and ungrateful to her best benefactor. In every respect England has performed for the last fourteen years, not to go farther back, the duties of a good neighbour. When the French people by acclamation rebelled against inroads on their constitution, defeated the

troops of the despot in the streets of Paris, and expelled the degenerate Bourbons, the joy displayed in this country could not have been surpassed had "perfidious Albion" herself been rescued from slavery. The Government, even a Tory Government willingly and at once gave its adhesion to the new dynasty, and Whigs and Tories have ever since maintained the same principles and manifested an anxious desire to be on good terms with France. What other country has done the same? What independent sovereign but Queen Victoria has visited Louis Philippe; and sanctioned, by his presence, the principles for which all these journals contended? Even at the present day, when his power is consolidated, and France submits willingly to his sway, the great continental states still stand aloof. Austria, Russia, and Prussia have no communication with the new dynasty; they regard France and her ruler with a jealous eye, and would rejoice to see a rival placed on the throne. England is her only ally, and without England she would be as completely isolated as the little obscure, invisible, and unapproachable domain over which Dr. Francia so long reigned.

Even in our foreign policy we consult the wishes of the French nation. When Algeria was first occupied, the French Government gave the most positive and unequivocal assurance that the occupation would be only temporary. It has since been declared perpetual; yet, though this important acquisition threatens British possessions in the Mediterranean, no objection has been raised to the change; and these ungrateful journals, so far from being satisfied by this act of condescension, are eternally denouncing England because her Consul at Algiers has not done what he is not required to do by the law of nations—take out his *exequatur*. As if Spain were an appendage of France, we have stood by calmly while Espartero was expelled, the Constitution destroyed, and the agents of Louis Philippe installed as the despotic rulers of the country. Even on the most tender point England has yielded to France; she has sacrificed her missionaries in the islands of the Pacific, and given up settlements which had become sacred in the eyes of posterity, by the primitive labours of these teachers of Christianity; and, to sum up our benefits, we have found a new market for French produce—given France three hundred millions of fresh customers—done what all the other nations of the world together could not have done—thrown open China, and created a new world. To come nearer home, it is necessary to ask what aid England has rendered to France, in the construction of railroads? One half of them owe their origin to English capital; English engineers lay down the lines, English labourers make the tunnels and cuttings; and not a little of the success attending the lines which have been opened is owing to English machinery. In fact, our kindness to France is beyond all calculation, our disinterested benefits so numerous and so great, that these French writers give up all hopes of ever paying the debt, and their gratitude is turned into hatred—"Nam beneficia eo usque laeta sunt, dum videntur exsolvi posse: ubi multum antevenerere, pro gratia odium redditur."

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

SIR—The colonial dependencies of England—so vast in extent, so rapidly increasing in importance, and in every way so closely connected with the best interests of the parent state, now and in future—are beginning to arrest the attention of wise and good men, and to claim a fair portion of consideration from that mighty engine of moral power—the Press. And why? Because there is a strong impression gaining ground, that to foster our colonies in a liberal, sensible, and parental spirit, is to increase the sum of human happiness, to advance the cause of religion and civilisation, over the globe, to extend a legitimate commerce with our own people removed to happier climes, and, by a reflex operation in the ordinary sequence of cause and effect to still further magnify and consolidate the imperial power and greatness. But are our colonies fostered in a parental spirit, or governed upon principles of sound policy? Is the management of the Colonial Office, or the conduct of the Colonial Minister and his subordinates, sensible, liberal, or judicious? The almost general dissatisfaction felt and expressed against many of the acts of this office would seem to answer in the negative,—as if there were some great fault in the MEN or in the system through which its duties are performed. Indeed it seems very plain that our widely-extended colonial empire DEMANDS a better, a more comprehensive, machinery of government than that now at work—a machinery regulated and directed by practical knowledge—official duties undertaken by men well versed in the business to be done—the presence of accredited agents from each particular colony at the seat of the imperial Government, to afford information to the Minister of the day—and, above all, that that Minister should know his work.

So much loss of national renown—so much damage to the political and personal character of statesmen—so much general and individual misery, involving bloodshed, loss of property, and in more than one instance a retrograde movement of whole previously thriving communities, may be traced to the acts or neglects of the Colonial Office as administered by its present officials—all this, and more, being true—there can be no doubt that ere long a sweeping reform in these important matters will be demanded by the aroused indignation of a whole people, who will have an undoubted right to ask—Wherefore is it that interests so vast, destinies so clearly shadowed forth, gain and good so near our grasp, should be sacrificed, or even retarded, by petulance, pique, prejudice, and pomposity, in the chief of an Office and the proceedings, of his underlings? Instances of gross mismanagement in colonial affairs, arising out of ignorance, might be charged upon every past administration; but it has been reserved for this to exceed all others in a wilful blindness to truth, justice, and light, and apparently a dogged determination to pursue a course (unless checked by the voice of the people heard in the House of Commons) which must inevitably bring down the name and prestige of the country, destroy faith in public men, and seriously injure, if not ultimately ruin, many colonies otherwise sure to prosper.

The treatment experienced at the hands of this portion of the Executive by the New Zealand and South Australian Companies, so well known to the colonial public will not soon be forgotten; and, when the consequences to the interests of the settlers and landowners involved in these transactions are taken into account, it must be deplored that no easier channel for redress exists than an appeal to Parliament: but there is no other way than that of bringing the force of public opinion to bear upon the Office, and thus wring from it the adoption of such measures as may patch up matters for the present, and allow them to struggle on until a brighter day arrives, when the colonies shall participate in the advantages of a policy directed by wiser heads, truer hearts, and hands more skilful than those now holding the reins of power.

If, by the will of the people, the whole Administration be not soon changed for a better, let it not be the fault of the powerful companies, associations, merchants, bankers, &c., &c., representing the interests of various colonies, that the present system should continue to exist, as respects them; but by one grand united effort—one expression of opinion in the House of Commons—let it be

known through the length and breath of the land that this mismanagement exists to an extent but little imagined, in a department of Government to which is confided interests of vital importance to the nation.

This subject, Sir, has been forcibly pressed upon the attention of the public by yourself, and in various shapes, almost daily it meets the public eye—sometimes as leaders in newspapers of the most influential and respectable sort—in reviews—in pamphlets; in all expressions of sorrow and regret, not unmixed with anger, prevail with regard to it; and a general feeling seems to gain strength that the day of reckoning is not far off. With your permission I will return to the subject; and

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
KAPPA.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES, JANUARY, 1845.

(From the Colonial Gazette, Jan. 11.)

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Lord Stanley.

Under Secretaries..... { George Wm. Hope Esq.  
James Stephen, Esq.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President..... Earl of Ripon.  
Secretaries..... { Hon. W. B. Baring.  
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Commissioners..... { T. F. Elliot, Esq.  
J. G. Shaw, Lefevre, Esq.  
C. Alexander Wood, Esq.

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS OF COLONIES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA:—

Canada—Right Hon. Sir C. Metcalfe, Governor-General of British North America.

Nova Scotia—Viscount Falkland, Lieutenant-Governor.

New Brunswick—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M<sup>c</sup>G. Colebrooke, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island—Captain H. Vere Huntley, R.N., Lieut.-Governor.

Newfoundland—Major-General Sir John Harvey, Governor.

BERMUDA:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reid, Governor.

WEST INDIES:—

Jamaica and Dependencies—Right Hon. Earl of Elgin, Captain-General and Governor.

British Guiana—Colonel H. Light, Governor.

Trinidad—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. G. Macleod, Governor.

Windward Islands:—

Barbadoes—Sir C. E. Grey, Bart., Governor.

Tobago—Major-General H. C. Darling, Lieutenant-Governor.

Grenada—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut. Governor.

St. Vincent—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Doherty, Lieutenant-Governor.

St. Lucia—Colonel Torrens, Lieutenant-Governor.

Leeward Islands:—

Antigua—Sir C. A. Fitzroy, Governor.

St. Kitt's—C. Cunningham, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.

Bahama Islands—G. B. Matthew, Esq., Governor.

Honduras—Colonel Fancourt, Superintendent.

FALKLAND ISLANDS:—Lieutenant R. C. Moody, R.N., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WESTERN AFRICA:—

Sierra Leone—Lieutenant-Colonel M<sup>c</sup>Donald, Captain-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

Gambia—Commander, C. Fitzgerald, R.N., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Cape Coast Castle—George Maclean Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.

Gold Coast—Com. H. Worsley Hill, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—Sir P. Maitland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Eastern Division—Colonel John Hare, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.

MAURITIUS:—Major-General Sir W. M. Gomm, Governor.

CEYLON:—Lieutenant-General Sir C. Campbell, Governor.

HONGKONG:—J. F. Davis, Esq., Governor and Superintendent of Trade.

AUSTRALIA:—

New South Wales—Major-General Sir Geo. Gipps, Governor.

Van Dieman's Land—Sir J. E. E. Wilmott, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor.

South Australia—Geo. Grey, Esq., Governor.

Western Australia—John Hutt, Esq., Governor.

NEW ZEALAND—Captain R. Fitzroy, Governor.

GOVERNORS OF DEPENDENCIES AND STATIONS.

GIBRALTAR:—Lieutenant-General Sir R. Wilson.

MALTA:—Lieutenant-General the Hon. P. Stuart, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

IONIAN ISLANDS:—Right Hon. Lord Seaton, Lord High Commissioner.

HELIGOLAND:—Captain J. Hindmarsh, R.N., Lieut.-Governor.

St. Helena:—Lieut.-Col. H. Trelawney, Governor.

GOVERNORS OF EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TERRITORIES.

INDIA:—Bengal—Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, Governor-General of India.

Madras—The Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor.

Bombay—Sir George Arthur, Bart., Governor.

Aden—Captain Haines.

LORD STANLEY is traced throughout in an article in the last number of the *Westminster Review*, but particularly with reference to his relations to Irish and New Zealand affairs, which it is expected will become the leading subjects of discussion during the ensuing session. By many it is believed that the noble lord will never meet the Parliament as Colonial Minister; but, be that as it may, great and successful pains have been taken in this article to trace him in his speeches—always violent, never lucid, inconsistent to a degree which is quite marvellous; asserting opinions one session and contrary ones the ensuing, without ever adverting to what he had previously urged in the most solemn manner, with the loudest voice, and with the most marked emphasis; abusive in language to a degree which can hardly be believed, and to those who had been his intimate friends. Of his statesmanship, however, history will have but little to record, except that all the countries with the affairs of which he has been allowed to meddle—Ireland, Canada, the West Indies, and New Zealand—have successively had reason to rue the day that gave this uncommonly clever man power over the rights and happiness of his fellow creatures. The alpha and omega of his character is his specious eloquence. Let him touch real business, he either ruins it or abandons it to the copartnership of Mr. Stephen and Mr. Danderson Coates, whose management will be pretty well shown up during the ensuing session of Parliament.—*Colonial Gazette, January 4.*

It will perhaps startle some of our readers to learn that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has been much occupied lately in the development of an ingenious plan for the fortification of London. His Grace is said to be persuaded that on the death of Louis Philippe there is too much reason to apprehend that there will be war with a neighbouring kingdom, whose belligerent tendencies have been lately expressed in no measured terms, and he wishes London to have the same security as Paris—viz., the security against being taken by a *coup de main*. We have this on unexceptionable authority.—*Historical Register.*

Sir Stratford Canning has, it is said, demanded, in the most peremptory terms, pecuniary indemnities for English merchants who have claims on the Porte; and the abolition of taxes laid upon the means of trade, in violation of existing treaties. The Porte will probably give way: but at the date of the last accounts its resistance was rather firm.

Preparations are being made in Paris for laying the first stone of the tomb of Napoleon; a ceremony which is expected to be shortly performed by the King.

NATIONAL TESTIMONY TO MR. ROWLAND HILL.—The following correspondence has been published on the subject of the Testimonial to Mr. Hill, as the author of Penny Postage: "Sir,—The City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage have great satisfaction in forwarding to you a copy of resolutions passed by them, in March last, accompanied by a cheque for £10,000, part of the amount raised in carrying out the object therein referred to. The Committee reserve till a future opportunity the pleasure of making a more public presentation of the fruits of their labours, as in many parts of the kingdom the efforts of their friends are yet incomplete, and as they hope to add considerably to the amount already subscribed by continuing their exertions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, George Larpent, Chairman.—3, Moorgate-street, London, January 21, 1845." Mr. Hill replied as follows:—"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage in March last, together with a cheque for £10,000. As the Committee intimate their intention at some future period of making a public presentation of the fruits of their labours, I would respectfully request permission to defer till such time all attempt to express my obligations to themselves (my fellow-labourers in the cause of Post-office improvement), and the feelings of pride and gratitude with which I accept so splendid a proof of the sympathy and approbation of my countrymen—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, Rowland Hill.—London, January 21, 1845."

CROWN JEWELS.—It is well known that proceedings have been instituted in the Court of Chancery by the King of Hanover against the executors of his late Majesty William IV, for the recovery of certain jewels of great value, which are supposed to be in the possession of her present Majesty, as part of the property of the British Crown. Several members of the Royal family have been examined on oath before the officers of the court, and evidence has been collected abroad, under a commission issued out of Chancery for that purpose, on the part of the Royal plaintiff. On Monday last, and throughout this week, the whole matter has been argued by counsel before the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Justice Tindal, for the purpose (as we understand) of reporting their judgment thereon to the Queen in Council. Sir Frederick Thesiger and Sir T. Wilde appeared for the executors, and Sir Charles Wetherall for the King of Hanover; but, besides the respective solicitors, and a shorthand-writer, there were (we believe) no other persons present at the hearing, except the necessary officers. The nature of the King of Hanover's claim has not been mentioned in the public prints; but we understand that it comprises two classes of jewels—first, those which belonged to the Electorate of Hanover, and are claimed as heir-looms inseparable from that ancient inheritance of the Guelphic family; secondly, certain jewels bequeathed to the House of Hanover, as heir-looms, by the will of his late mother Queen Charlotte. Among the latter are Queen Anne's necklace and a star made for her husband Prince George of Denmark; also, a valuable set of jewels bought by George III, in 1761, of his uncle the old Duke of Cumberland, which were worn by Queen Charlotte on her marriage, and are said to have been given to her as a present by the king. On the other hand, it is maintained that these last-mentioned jewels were paid for out of the Exchequer with moneys appropriated by act of Parliament for the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown, to the amount of £54,000, and that consequently they cannot be alienated from the Crown of Great Britain. There seem to be two principal questions to be decided between the parties; the one, as to the alienable or inalienable nature of the property in dispute, or, in other words, whether the jewels in question can be so attached to the one crown or the other as to go with the inheritance; and the other, whether they can be identified at this time, having no doubt been set again and again, and altered into various shapes, to suit the taste and purpose of the successive kings and queens that have worn them. The dispute is one of great national importance; and we have no doubt that equal justice will be done by the able and impartial judges who are now investigating and deciding the matter.

REMARKS ON THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—One thousand three hundred and eleven births, and one thousand one hundred and nine deaths were registered last week, January 11, 1845, in the metropolis. The deaths from the various kinds of diseases (excluding violent deaths) were two hundred and fifty-five less than in the preceding week; the returning mild weather has, therefore, been attended by a rapid decline of sickness and mortality.

EXETER.—Both Messrs. Blunt and Courtenay, the respective ministers of Helston (Exeter), continue their opposition to the wishes of the laity, and the late precept of the Bishop. The churches are reported to be nearly deserted, and the Dissenting chapels are filled with the seceders.

POPULATION IN CANADA.—In the last thirteen years the population of Lower Canada has increased 33 per cent. In 1831 it was 511,919, this year 678,590. It is supposed that the increase would have been much larger but for the cholera in 1832 and '34, and the revolutionary troubles in 1837 and '38, which caused emigration thence and from Europe to flow more rapidly into the United States.

CANADA.—The parliament had adjourned on the 20th Dec. for seventeen days. Mr. Baldwin had suffered a defeat upon the question whether the subject has the right of petition for a redress of grievances without the intervention of Ministers. The question was put to the vote, and resulted in the reception of the petitions which gave rise to the debate, by 51 to 22.—The Royal assent had been signified to the Dependence of Parliament Bill, her Majesty intimating her regret that such a measure was deemed advisable by the local legislature.—The Royal assent was withheld from the Secret Societies Suppression Bill, on the ground of its being unconstitutional; and a hope is expressed that secret associations would be voluntarily terminated, under the influence of the Executive.—The Governor-General had appointed Mr. W. B. Robinson to be a member of the Executive Council and Inspector-General of Public Accounts.