

the description ordered by your Committee, have been received, in good condition, to the amount of £66 14 5: the necessary charges for freight, insurance, &c. having been deducted from the original sum remitted. At the last annual meeting of your society, there were remaining in the Depository, 127 Bibles and 229 Testaments, very considerably more than half of which were Gaelic, French and German. For these, applications occur but seldom, and indeed objects to whom they could be advantageously or profitably distributed, are now, perhaps scarcely known within the circle of your society's influence. It may, therefore, be a matter of consideration how they are to be disposed of.

From the small number of English Bibles and Testaments on hand at that time, it was thought advisable to be cautious in their distribution, until our orders for an additional supply should be executed; knowing that accidents might occur by which our expectations might have been disappointed, and your society left without a book on hand to supply the wants of the truly necessitous. Your Committee felt this the more strongly, as the order was not forwarded until about the first of June; and serious doubts were entertained whether it would reach the Society in England in time for the returns to be made in the course of the season. The punctual and kind attention of that society, however, has removed our fears. This circumstance has given rise to remarks and insinuations which have come to the knowledge of your committee, prejudicial to the character of your society. They are only mentioned, however, to shew to your society their origin, and to those who gave publicity to them, the danger of drawing ungenerous inferences from conduct, when the motives and inducements to it are unknown, or perhaps too hastily or uncharitably considered.

Previous to the receipt of the last importation, there were issued from the Depository 143 Bibles and Testaments. This number, under all circumstances, is far from being small. We are in the centre as it were of four other societies, whose exertions and influence, we hope, may be co-extensive with our own, and from the most remote of which we are not more than forty miles distant. Two of these, the Prince Edward and Gananoque, are intimately connected with your society, and receive from us their supply of books, as they make requisitions, and we have the means to comply with them. There is another Auxiliary Society established at Kingston, and one at Bellville. Under these circumstances, therefore, in addition to the well known fact that, in this portion of the District, there are but few families who have not the means of supplying themselves with the holy and blessed word of God, and, indeed, who are not supplied, your Committee cannot but again repeat their opinion that the distribution has been as large, perhaps, as was desirable or necessary. Your Committee at the same time are far from being desirous that this statement should operate as an inducement to your society to diminish your exertions in its support; on the contrary, an addition to its funds and an increase of zeal and interest in the cause, are not only desirable, but will be necessary. The population of the country is rapidly increasing; emigration from the mother country is daily adding to it, and many who will be coming in amongst us, will be found desirous of that Holy Book which it is our province to supply. Perhaps such are now amongst us, and too great a diligence cannot be observed in seeking them out. Your Committee cannot refrain from mentioning the case of the poor Irishmen, many of whom have already emigrated to this country, and many more of whom may be expected. Your Committee are not unacquainted with the religious turpitude of some of the lower orders of these people. Bound in the shackles of an overbearing superstition, imposed upon them by the unhappy policy of their Priesthood, the radiant beams of the ever blessed Gospel have never shone upon them, its bright pages have never been opened to their view, and the most entertaining, the most instructive history in the world, is only known to them by the partial recital of its purport. It must then be a delightful task to seek out from time to time, such objects of your benevolence, and we may with confidence look for the happiest results.—Freed from the restraints imposed upon them in their own country, here, as accountable beings, they may read and decide for themselves. Here also we may find emigrants at times, of various descriptions, destitute of pecuniary means and unable perhaps, to support a large and dependent family—the donation of a Bible might prove a comfort, a blessing to them.

Your Committee have much pleasure also in noticing a desire to establish Sunday Schools throughout the country.—Such establishments cannot be too favourably countenanced, and it may be proper for this society to furnish such schools with books as their necessities may require. In addition, your committee might notice a thousand inducements for a steady perseverance in support of the society, but they cannot think it necessary—they must occur to every reflecting mind.

Soon after the organization of the Gananoque Auxiliary Bible Society, the sum of £17 was remitted to this, and Bibles and Testaments were returned to that society to the amount of £14 13 10; and your committee cannot omit on this

occasion to recommend this society to your further notice and protection.

In July last we received from the Parent Society 480 copies of St. John's Gospel in the Mohawk language, accompanied by a request that this society would distribute them to such of the Indians, in our vicinity, as could read. In compliance with this request, fifty copies were entrusted to the Rev. Official Stuart, Missionary to those Indians, to distribute as he might judge proper and necessary. He has stated that although some slight objections were made to the correctness of the translation, owing perhaps to defects in the education of those who made them, the donation was gratefully received, and the most favourable results are anticipated from the distribution. A greater number cannot be issued at this time to any advantage, and it is therefore for your society to consider how the remaining numbers may be disposed of, in a way best to meet the generous wishes of those by whom they have been entrusted to us. Information on this subject may be obtained, perhaps, on application to societies in the upper part of the Province.

The funds of your society are low, but the books now on hand, it is presumed, will supply every want until collections of the annual subscriptions are effected, and applied to a further purchase. It may be proper to take into consideration whether it would not be profitable to extend the power of your committee in making donations of Bibles and Testaments, and how objects of their gratuity may be more readily discovered.

Your Committee are not aware of any thing further as particularly necessary to mention, although they cannot forbear noticing at this time, the unanimity which seems to pervade every class of Christians in this happy Province, towards the support of the grand object of Bible Societies. There was a time when disunion was not unknown, but that time your committee fondly indulge a belief has passed away, and the causes of that disunion, if it may be properly called one no longer exist. The societies now known in this Province act under one general, universal principle; under that principle which first gave rise to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and which has guided it through all the flood of opposition, through all the darkness of prejudice and superstition, and placed it at last, pre-eminent, the admiration of the world! The change in some of our societies in this Province may be traced to the exertions and influence of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland. Soon after his arrival in the country, his observations led him to draw inferences unfavourable to the connection of the Bible and Common Prayer Book in one general society. He discerned that a proportion of those whom he had been appointed to govern thought the Prayer Book an unnecessary appendage to Bible Societies, and that others again, thought it an objectionable one. They were consequently disunited, and the funds are distinct. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in a communication to us, allude to this circumstance, and remark that "a letter from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the President of their society, induced them to rejoice in the prospect that under such a Governor, the interest of the Bible Society will be promoted, and that Christians of different denominations will harmoniously unite in promoting the knowledge of scriptural truth by the distribution of the Divine Word."

With such support, and under the countenance and protection of Him to whom we must always look for the consummation of our wishes, your society cannot fail to prosper and be eminently useful, if but common zeal and industry be exerted on their own part.—That these requisites may not be wanting, but that they may increase with a long continued duration of your society, is the earnest hope of your Committee.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary's report is approved of, and that it be received.

Resolved, That the respective accounts of the Treasurer and Depository be received and passed.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to pay to James Ranken, Esq. the sum of £5 : 2 : 5, for monies advanced by him in various ways, for the use of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enquire in what way the remaining Gaelic, French and German Bibles and Testaments, may be most advantageously disposed of, and that the Depository, Treasurer and Secretary be authorised to dispose of them accordingly, and report the manner of their disposal to this Society at its next annual meeting.

Resolved, That on application by the Committee of any Sunday School, within the District, the Depository, Treasurer, Secretary and two members of the Committee of this Society be authorised to make them such advances of Bibles and Testaments, as the circumstances of the case may warrant or require.

Resolved, That in order to effect the more general distribution of the books of the Society, certain members of the committee in particular parts of the township of Ernest Town and the adjoining townships, be appointed to act as Depositories, and that the following gentlemen be requested to accept of those situations:

MATTHEW CLARKE, Esq. Ernest Town; Mr. RUPES SHORLEY, do. do. Mr. PARKER SMITH, Jun. do. do.

JOHN CARSCALLAN, Esq. Camden; Mr. DARIUS DUNHAM, Frederickburg; Rev. Mr. McDOWALL, do. do. ANDREW KUMMERLY, Esq. Richmond; ALEXR. FISHER, Esq. Adolphustown.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to write to the respective Missionaries among the Mohawk Indians, for the purpose of gaining such information as may lead to the more effectual distribution of the Mohawk version of the Gospel of St. John, remaining in the hands of the Depository.

Resolved, That the former part of the third article of this Constitution be amended, and that henceforth, the subscription of seven shillings and six pence annually, will constitute a member of this society.

Resolved, that the office of one of the Secretaries be henceforth discontinued.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, when

WM. JOHNSTON, Esq. was chosen Pres. Mr. D. DUNHAM, Vice-President, S. HAWLEY, Esq. do. ISAAC FRASER, Esq. do. B. FAIRFIELD, Esq. do. & Depository. D. HAGERMAN, Esq. Treasurer. Rev. J. SROUGHTON, Secretary.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Benj. Fairfield, Esq. for his able support in the Chair, and the discharge of his duty as Depository;—to Robert Williams, Esq. for his attention to his office as Treasurer, from the commencement of the Institution; and to Daniel Hagerman and James Ranken, Esqrs. for the punctual discharge of their duties as Secretaries.

The Meeting also voted its thanks to Mr. Dunham, for the zeal manifested by that gentleman, for the prosperity of this Society, ever since its first institution.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, February 1.

The intention of the Prince Regent to pay off his debts, induced him to cause insurance upon his life at the different offices. There is reason to believe, in consequence of this precaution, all his debts will be entirely paid.

The bill to deprive the Princess of Wales, in case of the death of George III, of her title of Queen, not having been proposed in Parliament, she is now in fact Queen of the United Kingdom. Her income as Princess of Wales, was £30,000 per annum; a Queen, she has no fixed revenue. It is possible, however, she may not be crowned; her coronation will depend upon the will of the King.—The coronation of the wife of Henry VII. which did not take place until two years after their marriage, has furnished in this respect, a precedent which may be followed.

It is said that the present King will inherit all the private property of his late father, including the splendid library at Buckingham House.

LONDON, February 8

We regret to find by the Irish papers received this morning, that the disturbances in the county of Galway still continue. We trust, however, the energy of the Vice Regal Government, aided by the zeal and vigor of the local Magistrates, will be sufficient to prevent this unquiet spirit from bursting forth into any serious acts of disaffection. The following extract of a letter, dated Westport, county of Mayo, January 21, is written however, in the language of strong apprehension:

"I am sorry to tell you that the state of the country is very bad. The county of Mayo itself, is as yet, quiet; but we are surrounded on every side by disaffection and disloyalty. It is said English agents are in the neighbourhood, and that it is they who have excited all the disturbance. I don't know if this be true; but I am afraid bad times are coming."

Ireland, in part, was in a state of revolt. In the county of Galway, 500 riband men had been procuring arms in the neighbourhood of Clonfert. On information of this circumstance being communicated to the Bishop, he defended the church by armed men, entered it, and rung the bells until day-light. 300 regular troops had been to the assistance of the Bishop, who were patrolling the roads in the vicinity.

The city of Cork had been in part inundated from the melting of the snow on the mountains, which have swelled the streams, until they overrun their banks. Hammon's marsh, Clark's marsh, Hanover street, Nile street, Cross street, &c. were inundated, and the poor inhabitants suffered much from loss of furniture, &c. &c.

The inundations in the Netherlands had caused the most dreadful disasters. Accounts from many of the Northern Provinces mention the loss of many lives. The village of Perlingen had wholly disappeared, except two houses. In the Beluwe, seventy-two villages were under water, and houses and all their inhabitants had been swept off.—Alblasserward exhibited a terrific scene. The dyke near Lanyerak gave way, and torrents of water rushed in to the plains. Nothing was heard but cries of distress—115 men were saved by being taken from hay-lofts, where the water had reached above their knees. Many cattle had perished.

The Royal family had exerted themselves personally in behalf of their people. The King accompanied by the Prince of Orange and Frederick, were travelling from place to place to relieve the distresses of the poor; the King had given 100,000 florins for this purpose.

General Gilley, who took the Duke of Angouleme prisoner, and who had been condemned to death, had arrived at Paris from America, and applied for a revival of the sentence against him.

The London Globe of January 29, says—"We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to allow mechanics, artificers, &c. to emigrate from Great Britain to any country and in any ship."

The general conversation in the fashionable circles in England, was an approaching matrimonial alliance between a great personage, nearly allied to one of the most illustrious Houses in Europe, and the daughter of an ancient Scotch Duke.

On the 29th of January, considerable sensation was created in Westminster Hall by the arrival of a post chaise and four with a courier. The court immediately broke up, and the Chancellor's carriage was ordered immediately, and on its coming up he drove off instantly.

Died in January, at Grant's Braes, near Haddington, the venerable mother of the Scottish Bard, Robert Burns, in her 88th year.

From Liverpool, 19th Feb. 1820. "There is a very limited demand for Ashes, the prices of which are declining, without a prospect of amendment. Montreal Pots now sell at 38s. N. York 39 a 40s. Boston 41s; Pearls 40 a 42s; per cwt.

Flour in bond 32 a 34s. per barrel, and not much demand for it."

From the London Gazette, February 12. At the Court at Carlton house, the 12th day of February, 1820, Present.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Wellington, Lord Stewart, Marquis of Winchester, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Melville, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Charles Bentinck, Mr. Wellesley Pole, Mr. Canning, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Robinson.

Whereas in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, provision is made for such alterations in the Prayers for the Royal Family as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority; his Majesty was pleased this day, in Council, to declare his Royal will and pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princesses of Wales, and," be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "Upon the twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "Upon the twentieth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this service for the King and Royal Family, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses of Wales, and," be omitted.

And his Majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment; and that, in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, within this realm, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen, correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the foregoing direction; and for the better notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the Right Rev. the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

The London Packet of February 16, states that it was reported the day previous, that, on the death of his late Majesty, an intimation was transmitted to the Queen embracing these alternatives—that she might choose a residence wherever she pleased abroad, with the style of Queen—and she be allowed 50,000 per annum, and a frigate to attend her commands, on condition that she remained abroad, and sought no further establishment.—Or a regular public renewal of the delicate investigation, embracing transactions abroad, if she returned to England.

The Duchess of York was sick at Oakland She is attended by Sir Henry Hallford.

Sir ENEAS MACKINTOSH of Mackintosh, Bart. Captain of Clan Chattan, who died on the 21st ult. at Moyhall, in the 69th year of his age, was a gentleman of the greatest worth. During the late distressing period, he gave up to a great proportion of his tenants a full third of their rents, for three successive years, and enabled farther, such of them as had particularly suffered from the severity of the seasons, to re-stock their farms with sheep and cattle. His funeral was attended by upwards of forty carriages of all descriptions, and a large concourse of common people, both on foot and horseback.—Six of the family servants, in deep mourning, and three pipers, playing the Clan's Lament, &c. preceded the hearse and six horses, which was followed by the family chariot and four, empty, and three mourning carriages, containing the more immediate connections of the deceased. *Calcutta Mercury, Feb. 12.*

From France.

Chamber of Peers, Feb. 14. The Chamber having been convoked, the President immediately read the following letter:—

Monsieur le President,
"The King has confided to me the arduous duty of announcing to the Chamber of Deputies, the execrable attempt which terminated the days of his Royal Highness the Duc de Berri, this morning at six o'clock.

"The assassin, apprehended at the moment in which his crime was consummated, is under the hands of justice. The King relies sufficiently on the devotedness of the Chamber of Deputies, to be fully convinced that it will participate, as well as entire France, in his profound grief, and in those sentiments which oppress the heart of his Majesty.

(Signed) "The Count De Cazes."

The Minister of War assured the Chamber that government had adopted every means in its power to trace the crime to its source, and to prevent its consequences. An ordinance was soon after announced, constituting the Chamber of Peers, a Court of Justice to examine into the crime. It was then moved, that the Peers proceed in a body to the presence of his Majesty to carry to the foot of the throne their profound grief at the loss sustained. This was agreed to; and when arrived at the Thuilleries, the Chancellor addressed his Majesty in the most consoling manner, The King replied:—

"I receive, with much feeling, the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers. I rejoice to see that it is disposed to concur in the measures which circumstances render so necessary, and which I shall shortly propose."

When the Chamber of Deputies assembled a great number of them had on badges of mourning.

As soon as the order of the day was read, M. Clausel de Couffergues, with much agitation, moved that an impeachment pass against M. Decazes, Minister of the Interior, as an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri. [Great murmurs ensued, and the President pronounced the member out of order.]

The message from the King announcing the assassination of the Duke de Berri was then read. An address to the King was immediately adopted, to which his Majesty replied:—

"I am deeply affected by the share which the Chamber of Deputies takes in my just affliction. I see with pleasure that it is disposed to concur in the accomplishment of my views in this momentous circumstance. The chamber cannot doubt that feeling as a man, and acting as a King, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the State from dangers, of which I am but too forcibly forewarned by the crime of this day.

PARIS, Feb. 15.

The following are additional particulars of the execrable assassination which has filled all France with horror. The Duke had just put his Duchess into her coach, and said, "adieu," was returning to his box to see the close of the play, he was struck by the assassin, and immediately exclaimed, "O! Caroline, I am dying!" He was borne, bleeding into the theatre. Several surgeons immediately attended; and the blood not flowing from incisions made in the arm and leg, cupping was added, when the Prince, in agony, said "You make me suffer martyrdom: I know it is useless, I must die!" Immediately after, the Father of the Duke (Monsieur), and all the Royal Family repaired to the opera, and at four the King arrived.—The Duchess had fallen into a swoon in which she continued four hours. He was removed to the Louvre; and at six o'clock, after receiving the sacrament, he expired in the arms of the King, in the 42d year of his age. Before he expired he expressed a wish to see his infant daughter, who was brought to him in her cradle, when having kissed her, he pronounced these remarkable words, "Poor infant, I wish that you may die." The Prince made his will. A young man having sucked his wound, the Prince opening his eyes, said to him, "What are you doing? My wound is perhaps poisonous." The King never left the Duke's couch. On perceiving the King, he exclaimed, "Sire, pardon for the man who has stabbed me. Pardon for the man. It is doubtless some one whom I have unintentionally offended."

"My son," replied the King, "you will, I hope, survive the cruel deed. We will hereafter consider it. The event is important, and deserves to be maturely considered."

The assassin was pursued by Count MEXNARS, and a gens d'arme, and was immediately taken. His name is Pierre Joseph Louvel, a journeyman saddler. He is about 30 years of age; was one of those who went and returned with Bonaparte from Elba, and has since been employed in the King's hunting establishment. On being examined the following were his replies:—

Q. What induced you to commit this crime?—

A. My opinions, my sentiments.

Q. What are they?—A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

Q. In that supposition why did you attack the Duke de Berri, in preference to the rest?—

A. Because he was the youngest Prince of the Royal Family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate the race hostile to France.

Q. Do you repent your act?—A. No.

Q. Had you any instigator, any accomplice?—A. None.

Marshal Soult, the Duke d'Albufera, and numerous other officers were present at the scene, and expressed the most agonizing grief at the event.

The King closed the Duke's eyelids, saying "I have performed a last duty to my son;" and uttering a last adieu.

The Duchess of Berri, with her sister, the Duchesse d'Angouleme, then retired to St. Cloud; where they found the household were in tears.

Yesterday, (the 14th inst.) an individual, among a group on the Place Caroufel, uttered many seditions expressions, and dared to exhibit a ferocious joy, at the deed which has plunged France in mourning. The persons around him, whose sentiments of grief had induced to repair to the vicinity of the Louvre, took him into custody, and escorted him to the Police-Office.—Journal des Debats.

Late from the continent of Europe. New York, March 21. By the arrival last evening of the ship