

Sir Charles Grey concludes his speech by observing that, in ordinary course, his official connection with the Colony may not be of much longer duration, but his interest in Jamaica, from private feeling, can only terminate with his life.

DEMERRARA

Accounts from this Colony are to the 9th November. The weather was extremely dry, and fears were entertained that a stop would be put to the making of Sugar unless the prevailing drought should be relieved by rain. A few cases of Yellow Fever are noted, principally among the shipping. The most important tidings, however, relate to a brutal outrage committed by a large body of soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment upon a wretched-looking civilian of George-town. Not only were injuries inflicted on the persons of the working people, but also many respectable gentlemen, who happened to be abroad at the time, suffered severely from the bludgeons of the infuriated soldiers.

BERMUDA.

Vice Admiral Sir George F. Seymour took his departure from these Islands on Sunday last, in the Flag Ship *Cumberland*, Capt. Seymour, on a cruise throughout his extensive West Indian command. The *Cumberland* will first call at Barbados.

Gas.—The New Prison Buildings, at Boaz Island, were lighted with Kerosene Gas on Monday evening last. The display, we hear, was extremely brilliant.—Among the spectators present were His Honor the Acting Governor and Lady. The whole work of introducing this beautiful and inexpensive light has been done under the entire directions of Mr. Gesner, son of Dr. Gesner of Halifax, N. S.

DRIFTS OF FLOUR.—Some 20 barrels of American Flour drifted on the shores of these Islands within the last ten days. One of the barrels which was brought to this town, was branded on the head "Willow Mills—Superfine Flour," and on the side "BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER, 1852," but there was no other mark that could lead to the discovery of the name of the vessel in which the flour was shipped.

MINISTERS FOR TURKS ISLANDS.—Bishop Spencer ordained Mr. Edward Barrow a Deacon, on the 7th November, at Spanish Town, Jamaica. Mr. B. will proceed immediately to the Turks Islands, where, (according to the *Colonial Standard*) a new and important Mission is about to be opened in pursuance of arrangements made by the Bishop with President Forth.

Important additions have been made (since last week) to the Fund for the revival of the Berkeley College. The Hon. Robert Kennedy has most generously given £50. The Rev. M. K. S. Frith has very kindly offered the same. The Subscription List also contains the names of Lt. Colonel Alexander, R. E.; Captain Woodhouse, R. A.; the Hon. G. V. Agar Ellis, R. A.; Lieutenant Grestor, R. E.; John Lane, Esqr., Deputy-Commissary-General; and the Rev. J. U. Campbell. Captain Gordon, R. E., made a handsome donation some months ago. The value of these contributions is very greatly enhanced by the readiness and liberal feeling with which they are offered.

MARTINIQUE.

The account of the yellow fever and its ravages we regret to say, are worse, and worse by each succeeding arrival from Martinique.

The eccentric sallies of the dread malady since its appearance last year in the Island is thus described:—

Its first invasion was made in the month of August 1851, when it broke out at Fort-de-France and remained within the limits of the town, the other quarters of the Island not being affected. It was not until the latter part of the year that it made its appearance in St. Pierre, and marked its presence by a painful event which afflicted the entire city. Early in 1852, this disease re-appeared at Fort-de-France with great intensity, confining itself awhile to the marine hospital; it afterwards extended to the town, and thence spread throughout the rural districts. The cantons to the south, than the town of St. Pierre, and then the northern and central quarters of the island, successively showed their shares of the sick and dead. At one time the epidemic would strike in all directions together, at another favoring one locality, it would spend its fury exclusively upon some other more or less distant. Even at the present moment, there are known to exist confirmed cases at the South, at St. Pierre, and at Grand Anse—whilst at Fort-de-France, the original source from which this calamity branched itself over all the island, there is the most marked improvement as well on the civil population as amongst the troops; and there is every sign of its complete and early disappearance of the malady in that town—so that it will have ceased first at the very place of its birth. At St. Pierre the epidemic has proceeded by irregular bounds: it appeared first in the naval hospital; then spread over the town; and afterwards re-entered the hospital, whence it went forth a second time, mowing down the civil population: and now it seems likely to be about to fall back again upon the hospital.

From Papers by R. M. Steamship America.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following despatches have been forwarded to us from the Admiralty for publication:—

Screw Drivery Company, Isabel, off Cape Adair, Sept. 16, 1852.—On the morning of the 22nd August I reached the Great Glacier of Petowak. Belemnites & this gigantic ice formation, which extends for upwards

of four miles inland and a mile seaward, with a smooth, unbroken, sloping surface, I got so closely in that voices were heard shouting from the beach, and soon natives were described coming down the face of the glaciers and two mail ravines adjoining. On proceeding to the shore with some difficulty in getting through the young bay ice, which had commenced to form, I reached a sandy cove, where, after a little delay in calming the apprehensions of the Esquimaux by signs and a few presents, I endeavoured to obtain from them information as to the position of Omenak, and if possible, a pilot. A woman, who appeared more intelligent than the rest of the party, drew upon the sand an outline of the coast and the position of the settlement known now as the reputed scene of the murder of Franklin and his people, by the statement of Adam Beck. These people appeared the very opposite extreme of those seen last year at Cape York, they were robust, strong, healthy individuals, and well supplied with children, they impressed me with the notion that they had not before beheld Europeans. Their immoderate laughter when I had assured them of our good intent, and surprise at our clothing, boat, &c., led me to this conviction. Sailing northward, I reached Cape Athol on the morning of the 23rd, and falling calm, I took advantage of that day to steam right round the bay within pistol shot of the shore. The settlement of Omenak, which I readily found in a deep bight on the north side of Wolstenholme Sound, was deserted, but evidently only for the season, as the snow or blubber, winter clothing, and flesh, which I discovered in my search of traces of the missing vessels I think proved. Every grave, hut, and storehouse was closely overhauled, and a large mass of heavy stones, apparently without any use, was pulled down, and a foot deep dug into the frozen earth. The pile consisted of bones of seals, walrus, whale, birds, and fish, but no trace of anything European could be discovered. I may add, that I was induced to examine this cairn from the statement of Mr. Abernethy, my chief mate, who was in the same vessel as Adam Beck when he related that the bones of the murdered crew were in a cairn of this description. No traces were discovered, and some observations were made to fix more correctly the position of Wolstenholme and Saunderson Islands with that of two others before unnoted, and three incorrectly laid down at the entrance of Granville Bay.

I proceeded against a heavy gale from the northwest, which brought vast quantities of ice to the southward towards Captain Parry; and on the afternoon of the 25th, after having been blown back three times, we entered Whale Sound. Twenty five miles inside this opening in the coast a settlement of natives was observed and visited. I remarked the same fear at our approach, but like means adopted as previously soon allayed their apprehensions. A mile from the spot where I landed we found the summer habitations of these people, who were as strong, healthy and vigorous as any I have seen on the coast. An ample store of blubber and flesh, laid by in their winter underground hovels, proved that want was, for this season at least unknown to them. Neither here nor at Potowak were Kayaks seen, but numerous dogs and sledges, somewhat different in form to those observed southward. A knife which I obtained, with "B. Wilson, cast steel," on the blade, and having apparently been a table knife, but mounted in a rude ivory handle, made from the tooth of a sea unicorn, an axe without mark, a tin canister, and several pieces of steel curiously converted into a knife, with some rope, were the only articles I observed of European manufacture; but I did not attach much importance to them, as the nomadic habits of the natives on this coast may easily account for the manner in which they may have been acquired. Before returning to the boat I ascended an eminence of nearly one thousand feet, and from its summit beheld that the north side of the Sound was composed of a group of islands some of considerable dimensions. On returning to my vessel at twelve p. m., which I found at some distance from where I left her (owing to her having struck heavily twice on a sunken rock in the middle of the bight), I steered away on a course to pass out on the north side of the largest island, and between that and a smaller one. To these two islands, I have presumed to give the names of his Grace the First Lord and Sir Thomas Herbert; the next was called Tyrconnel Island. Ere the settlement was one mile and a half astern I was much surprised to observe two small openings (so marked at least in the charts) to be extensive inlets opening away to the north and north-east. The sky, beautifully illuminated by the rising sun, would readily have defined the land, but as far as the eye could reach an unbroken horizon met the gaze, and no sign of ice or obstruction into an open strait or inland sea could be detected. Those two inlets I named after Sir R. Murchison and Sir F. Balfour. Nothing but the sense of my duty to Lady Franklin prevented my searching the course of these fair straits, through which, owing to a calm that occurred at four a. m., I estimated the current to be setting eastward, three miles and a half an hour.

No traces having been found of the missing expedition, I felt that Franklin was no longer to be sought for here, thus I determined to take advantage of the evidently open state of the ice, and dash boldly at once to the northward, in the direction of Smith's Sound. Cape Alexander I reached at midnight of the 26th, rounding it under sail and steam, within half musket shot of the shore, having a depth of 145 fathoms, sand and small broken shells. We narrowly escaped falling on board of a large iceberg, owing to the wind heading us round the Point. Nothing resembling a cairn could be detected on either this headland or a curiously

shaped island on the south side of it, for though it was midnight, it was as light as day, and the sun was just gilding the northern sky, behind the extreme north point, which in honour of his Royal Highness' birth day, I named Cape Albert. We had no sooner fairly opened the Sound than I involuntarily exclaimed "This must lead into the great Polynesia of the Russians," and as the eye streamed forward into the clear expanse of apparently open water, which now occupied from seven to eight points of the compass due north of our position, I could not but admit to my own mind that a great sea was beyond. The strait marked so narrow on our charts, by measurement on the narrow I found to be about thirty six miles across; and now I pushed eagerly on to a further view of this noble inlet. The west coast of this new sea trended away to the north-west as the east grew still more to the eastward, and a high range of mountains, which I named the Prince of Wales' range, terminated the western shore on a bluff, which I called Victoria Head. Here the outline of the coast ceased, for though I reached on noon of the 27th latitude 78.28, nothing but loose ice could be seen from aloft, beyond the two Capes Frederick and Victoria. A few icebergs and loose ice setting with ourselves to the northward at the rate of about three miles an hour, together with a fast land flow extending about twelve miles from the western shore, including Cape Isabella, were all the obstructions which prevented themselves to our onward course into the great polar sea, and had not circumstances, over which I could have no control, defied my further progress, I should have been allured by the prospect before me to penetrate yet further north. Having satisfactorily obtained the latitude at noon, towards affecting a landing, the better to observe the variation and dip, while a cairn was erecting to mark our visit, and to note that the British flag was the first to be carried into this unknown sea. By the time the people had dined a still further advance had been made, assisted materially by the northerly set; but the breeze had now freshened to a strong gale, and, going against the current, had set up a sea that constrained my officers to advise me against attempting to land in the light short boat we possessed. And now, while seeking this landing place in a bay to the leeward of an island I named after my friend Lord Hatherton, a gale had commenced with such fury that we were fairly blown out of the strait, and ere six hours elapsed we were hoisted in a tempest of wind and snow, which lasted thirty six hours, under a close reefed foretopsail. The slight breeze and heavy swell which had set us on soon placed the ship in a most dangerous position. A leak in our boiler had put the engine for the first time hors de combat. Observing the rudder splintering from the crushing pressure of the ice, I ordered the boiler to be hastily secured and the steam got up, as our last resource, and by God's mercy, after several hours of anxiety and hard labour on the part of all on board, we were extricated from our difficulties, and steamed out seaward. I determined now upon following down the west coast as near as I could to Coburg Island, and then, passing through Glacier Strait, to proceed up Jones' Sound. This I accomplished, passing up into the second on the 31st of August, and braving against a fresh westerly breeze, assisted by a strong set, reached longitude 84 deg., whence the coast suddenly turned away in a north-west direction, the south shore trending rather northerly, but as far as the eye could scan in the west horizon no land could be discerned, though great masses of ice were driving rapidly down. No traces of our missing countryman could be espied, and the evening of the 1st of September setting in with thick fog, accompanied by a stiff gale from the westward and snowdrift, the inhospitable appearance of the shore, which seemed to defy the foot of man, and to prove the utter impossibility of finding shelter for a winter season—these combined to warn me that prudence dictated our return.

E. A. INGLEFIELD, Commander R. N.

ROMISH CRUSADE AGAINST BIBLE READING.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Florence writes on the 3rd inst., as follows: "We remain in expectation of further and more rigorous measures to put a stop to the Protestant movement. The Government is aware that the presence of the deputation has inspired the Protestants here with renewed confidence in the ultimate triumph of their principles, and that an address expressive of this sentiment, emanating from a very numerous body, and thanking their Christian friends of different states, for their exertions in favor of the Madiai, was placed in the hands of Lord Roden before his departure."

The following is from the Roman correspondent of the same journal, writing on the 10th inst.: "The vigorous searches of the Roman authorities after Bibles within the limits of the Eternal City, have now extended beyond the pale of Christianity, and the Jew's quarter has been subjected to a strict requisition by the police agents. One would imagine that with respect to the Old Testament, at any rate, the Jews might be allowed to judge whether the translation of Diodata was sufficiently correct for their perusal; but it appears that the Cardinal Vicar, under whose especial surveillance the Hebrew community are placed, knows better than their own Rabbi what is fit for them to read, and has, therefore, confiscated the forbidden books, together with many of their own editions; which, upon their complaining of the loss, they have been advised to go and ask for again at the police office. It is really astonishing that, in the so-called centre of Christianity, the dissemination of the Bible should be looked upon by the ecclesiastical authorities with as much horror as the circulation of the most atheistical productions."