

BRITISH NEWS.

The Army.—The 21st Fusiliers, at present at Kilkenny, expect to proceed to North America in the spring—they returned to England from St. Vincent's in 1827.

The forthcoming Volumes of Lardner's Cyclopaedia are the Military Memoirs of Arthur Duke of Wellington, and the Life and Reign of George the Fourth.

The value of imports into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies, was £7,932,000 in 1825, and £9,417,000 in 1828.

Dives of the Church of England.—The fifth volume of this valuable work is now before the public, and completes the works of Bishop Sherlock. It will form a very important addition to the library of the theological student.

The Asiatic Journal for October mentions the death of John Adams, Governor of Pitcairn's Island. He was the last of the Mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and he has resided in the Island 40 years.

The Glasgow Herald of the 15th Oct. contains a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in that city on the 14th, for the purpose of adopting measures for establishing a Railway communication between the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

We understand it is currently reported in the best informed political circles in London, that His Majesty's Ministers will in the ensuing session of Parliament, bring in, or give their sanction to, a Bill for enlarging the elective franchise in Scotland. This measure will embrace the Parliamentary representation both in the counties and boroughs; and, while no one will be deprived of the rights they presently enjoy, the number of voters will be greatly increased.

It will render the influence of the Incorporations in boroughs of little effect in the choice of members to the House of Commons. The right of voting in towns will be regulated by the amount of rents or local taxes paid by individuals. It is also said, that two members will be given to Edinburgh, instead of one; two to Glasgow; one to Aberdeen, and one to Dundee. We learn that no interference will, in the meantime, take place in regard to the municipal governments of the different boroughs.—Dundee Courier.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—The subject of the repeal of the Union continues to engross the almost undivided attention of the public, and the requisition lists are fast filling up; already they contain no less than 3,000 names, among which appear those of rich and poor—the merchant and the artisan—the brewer and the old agitator—in fact, persons of all shades in religion and politics, who are of opinion that a panacea for all the evils of Ireland will be found in a resident legislature.

PARIS, October 18.—An Usher of the Chamber of Peers went on Friday to Vincennes, and served the Ex-Ministers with official copies of the decree of the Court of Peers, dated the 14th instant, nominating a Committee of Examination, and also with summonses from the Committee itself. The Committee continued on Saturday to examine witnesses. It appears that the object of the examination was to ascertain how the struggle commenced between the people and the soldiers on July 27.

The following is extracted from the Report of the Commissioners of the French House of Deputies, to examine the late Ministers of Charles Tenth:—

"The 25th of July, a day ever memorable in the records of our history, was at the same time, that of the date and the signing of the Ordinances.

"Let it not however be believed that it was without trouble that these imprudent ministers consummated their outrage against the laws. The testimony of the man, who, for many years has been the official witness of our revolutions, and often of our errors, paints too strongly their inward trouble to pass it under silence.

"M. Sauvo, principal editor of the *Moniteur*, on the 25th, received the unusual order to call at the Keeper of the Seals at 11 o'clock at night. Being introduced in his closet, he found the head of Magistracy in company with M. De Montbel, having their heads mournfully rested upon their hands. The Keeper of the Seals gave the Ordinances to M. Sauvo, telling him to take cognizance of them and to give a receipt. In turning over the leaves and running over their contents, although very rapidly, it was difficult for M. Sauvo to conceal his emotions. M. De Montbel noticed it and said to him, 'Well?'

"The worthy editor replied in but few words, but they were expressive: 'My Lord, why God save France; may God save France!' A long silence followed; after which M. De Montbel, wishing to make him explain himself, said, 'Well?' M. Sauvo repeated the same words. He was retiring, when M. De Montbel rising suddenly, detained him, and with anxiety provoked him to speak. 'Speak!—Gentlemen,' said M. Sauvo, turning towards them, 'I have seen all the days of the Revolution, and I retire with profound terror.'

"The door closed, and—he carried away, to publish in the *Moniteur* of the following day, those terrible manifestoes which were to shake the kingdom, swallow up the Ministers, and momentous of all Revolutions, regenerate our social order."

From the New-York Allion.

In the last number of the Quarterly Review, there is a very elaborate article of sixty pages, on the Greek Question, founded on the various and voluminous documents laid before the Parliament towards the close of the last session. This article, even if we do not admit all its positions, certainly elucidates a very difficult, and to many, an unfathomable question, and places the points at issue in a clear and comprehensive point of view. With such a text, we can readily understand the subject, and are able to arrive at a definite conclusion. We present a few of the principal points, for the benefit of those to whom the Quarterly is not accessible.

The subject divides itself into three branches or matters, namely, which we shall describe

briefly, but in detail; and here we may premise the policy of the Duke of Wellington is justified throughout.

The first period begins with the earliest interposition of the Allies in favor of the Greeks. This determination on the part of the three great powers, England, France and Russia, demonstrated itself in the mission of the Duke of Wellington to St. Petersburg, in 1826, when he concluded the Protocol which was the basis of the Treaty of London, of the 6th of July. By this instrument, it was provided, that as the peace of the Mediterranean was continually, and had been for a long time, seriously interrupted by the exterminating warfare of the belligerents, to the great detriment of other powers, it was determined that other nations could no longer submit to the piratical acts of the Greeks on one side, and the tyrannical and vexatious proceedings of the Turks on the other;—that as the commerce of the high associated powers was not secure in the seas of the Levant, Euxine, &c., they must take measures to protect themselves, either by forming illegal blockades, seizing piratical cruisers, or by confining the offending parties to their own harbors. At the same time, negotiations were to be opened with the Sublime Porte, recommending a settlement of the controversy with its refractory subjects, and pointing out the utter hopelessness of reducing them to obedience by force. The kind of independence asked for, was such as already prevailed in the Greek Provinces of Bulgaria, &c., on the shores of the Black Sea,—an independence in local affairs, with a nominal or partial allegiance to the Porte. This is all that was contemplated in the outset, and to this extent the Duke of Wellington was willing to go. No effort, it is positively affirmed, to assist the Greeks by actual co-operation of force, was intended. But on the death of Mr. Canotig, a change took place; and this brings us to the second part or period of the subject.

On the accession of the weak Ministry of Lord Goderich, the Russian Cabinet urged their favorite plan of an actual and armed interference on the part of the Allies, and actually sent in a diplomatic note, requiring that England and France should assist her in prosecuting her war with Turkey on the banks of the Pruth. Such a proposition was of course not listened to, but France was ultimately brought over, in some degree, to a more positive interposition at the theatre of action, Greece. Lord Goderich, in an evil hour, finding the majority against him, yielded also, and a new set of instructions was forwarded to the respective Ministers at Constantinople, and to the naval commanders in the Began. These instructions, it is intimated, were but too well followed, and hence the "outward" fight at Navarino, and the subsequent departure of the Ambassadors from the Porte. Mr. Stratford Canning is pointedly and strongly censured for the activity of his sympathies in favor of the Greeks. The Ottoman Government, it is declared, during those proceedings, exhibited the most manly and dignified deportment, declaring that they were at peace with the Allies, while the Allies were at war with her. It is notorious that Turkey committed no act of hostility against France or England, and the departure of the Allied Ambassadors was their own unnecessary and unauthorized act. Things were in this state when Lord Goderich's Ministry fell to pieces, and the Duke of Wellington came into power. This brings us to the third branch of the subject.

The Duke of Wellington deploring the fatal policy of his predecessor, (we are here speaking the language of the Review) lost no time in counteracting its baneful consequences. A special embassy was immediately sent to Constantinople with renewed professions of amity on the behalf of England, and Sir Robert Gordon speedily restored the friendly relations of the two courts, which the Turks said had never on their part ceased. Sir Robert again urged the Sublime Porte to recognize the partial independence of Greece on the old plan of an Hospodar Government, and the Russians having executed a humiliating treaty, wrong from the Turks by the victorious Count Diebitzsch at Adrianople, they at length declared the unconditional independence of that country, provided a reasonable boundary was prescribed by England and her allies.

The independence of Greece being thus accomplished, the like task of affixing the boundary and appointing a sovereign to the new State devolved on those powers which had taken so active a part throughout the transaction. In effecting these two objects numerous difficulties occurred, the brunt of which fell upon England; these difficulties arose from the intrigues of Capo d'Istria, the obscurity and timidity of the Prince Leopold, the pertinacity of Russia, and the restless avarice of the Greeks themselves. England was undoubtedly in favour of such a boundary as would preserve some remnant of power at Constantinople, which Russia as steadily opposed; and Prince Leopold, having been alarmed by the President of Greece, withdrew his application and abandoned the enterprise. It is this part of the proceedings that will undergo discussion at the ensuing session of Parliament, when the strength of the cabinet will be fairly tested.

The Duke of Wellington deploring the fatal policy of his predecessor, (we are here speaking the language of the Review) lost no time in counteracting its baneful consequences.

A special embassy was immediately sent to Constantinople with renewed professions of amity on the behalf of England, and Sir Robert Gordon speedily restored the friendly relations of the two courts, which the Turks said had never on their part ceased. Sir Robert again urged the Sublime Porte to recognize the partial independence of Greece on the old plan of an Hospodar Government, and the Russians having executed a humiliating treaty, wrong from the Turks by the victorious Count Diebitzsch at Adrianople, they at length declared the unconditional independence of that country, provided a reasonable boundary was prescribed by England and her allies.

The independence of Greece being thus accomplished, the like task of affixing the boundary and appointing a sovereign to the new State devolved on those powers which had taken so active a part throughout the transaction.

In effecting these two objects numerous difficulties occurred, the brunt of which fell upon England; these difficulties arose from the intrigues of Capo d'Istria, the obscurity and timidity of the Prince Leopold, the pertinacity of Russia, and the restless avarice of the Greeks themselves. England was undoubtedly in favour of such a boundary as would preserve some remnant of power at Constantinople, which Russia as steadily opposed; and Prince Leopold, having been alarmed by the President of Greece, withdrew his application and abandoned the enterprise. It is this part of the proceedings that will undergo discussion at the ensuing session of Parliament, when the strength of the cabinet will be fairly tested.

the four called himself Robert Dawes; and he also said afterwards, that what Browning had said, was true.—Soon after this conversation, Gibbs and Jim deponent to step aside with him, and hurried him to carry them to Brooklyn, and offered him \$100 to do so.

Browning, being sworn, testified that he is a native of Cumberland county, England, and that he was lately sailing on board the brig Vineyard, of Boston—Jim deponent being the mate, and Gibbs the steward, on the 23d of November, deponent was up in the rigging, attending to his duties, and while there, he heard some one cry, "Oh! oh! oh!"—that when he came down, Atwell said, "We have taken charge." Deponent then asked where the Captain was, and Atwell answered that he was overhead—deponent further says that after this Gibbs acted as Captain, and Atwell as mate, Gibbs was the only man left on board the brig who was an navigator. The steward washed up the blood on the quarter deck and on the cabin ladder. Gibbs and Atwell engaged in overhauling the papers and cargo. There were ten kegs of silver money, in Mexican dollars, the jolly boat to go over her side—the sea was then very heavy, and deponent believes the jolly boat to have sunk. After leaving the brig, they threw overboard the money for fear the boat would sink. The money was taken from the kegs and put into small boxes and bags before they left the brig. The principal part of what was brought ashore, and which deponent thinks would amount to \$30,000 or \$50,000 was buried in the sand near where they first landed. The man called Jim, who went in the jolly boat, and deponent had privately agreed to discover the criminals as soon as they could get ashore and put it in safety, and deponent got the did give the information the first opportunity he had.

CONSECRATION.—On the 26th ult. the consecration of the Rev. Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, D. D. to the office of Bishop, took place in St. John's Chapel, before a highly respectable and attentive congregation. The pew of the middle aisle, were filled with the reverend clergy who attended on the occasion, and by the vestries of the different churches.—Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Levl, assisted in the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, after which a very appropriate and eloquent discourse, setting forth the nature and qualifications of the episcopal office, was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, D. D. of the diocese of Connecticut. The consecration service was performed by the venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishops Brownell and Onderdonk.—N. York Evening Post.

Death by Steam Explosion.—It appears by a statement in Stillman's Journal, No. 39, that one thousand five hundred persons have been destroyed, in this country, by explosions from steam boat boilers.

The trial of George Croninshield for misprision of felony, took place at Salem on the 27th ult. The prisoner, after one hour's consultation, was acquitted by the jury, and discharged without delay.

BRAZILS.

Hostilities on a Small Scale.—A letter from Rio Janeiro of Sept. 25, gives the particulars of a spree of a brace of French Midshipmen, which has caused some excitement among the people. It appears that the Midships in question went on shore for the purpose of gunning. They went about shooting over a gentleman's plantation, and they were ordered off, lest they should kill some of the negroes. The cock-sparrows refused to go—whereupon the planter ordered the negroes to surround them and give them a beating. This job was soon done, and the Midships went on board. They returned soon afterwards to the shore, with forty men, surrounded the planter's house, took him on board the ship, and gave him thirty lashes with the "cat."—The Emperor called a council to deliberate on the offence, and a demand was made upon the French Admiral to deliver the offenders up for trial. The Admiral has refused this demand, upon the ground that such is the excitement of the people, there would be no safety for the offenders on shore; but it was proposed that they should be tried upon neutral ground—that is, on board of a British ship. Meantime the people are very turbulent, and it is rumored that the French Minister and Consul have demanded their passports in consequence of it, which the Emperor not only refused, but likewise has detained the men of war from leaving the port.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

WEST INDIES.—A serious disturbance has broken out in St. Barts, arising from the jealousy existing between the white and colored population. To the date of our last accounts (Oct. 27th) it had not been adjusted. The white inhabitants had drawn up a memorial to the acting governor, who, it appears had become obnoxious to them, declaring that if measures were not adopted for their protection they would protect themselves. No blood has been shed.—Jour. Com.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE—NOV. 30.

Taring the Stock on hand. At the close of the debate in the Committee of Ways and Means on Saturday, after Mr. Stewart's amendment had been carried, at the suggestion of the Speaker, a Resolution was moved, to try the sense of the committee upon the subject of Taring the Stock on hand. The Resolution went to declare, that the Duties should only apply to such articles as might be imported into the Province, after the passage of the Revenue Law,—and it was defended by the Speaker in a very able and eloquent speech, in which the evils and injustice which would follow an *ex post facto* Law, such as would be necessary to tax the stock on hand, were dwelt upon with much good sense and fine feeling. A further discussion of the question was then interrupted by the approach of the usual hour of adjournment. On Monday, after some routine business, which occupied much of the day, had been dispatched, the subject was again taken up, and Mr. Blanchard spoke at some length in favor of the contrary proposition, that "the stock on hand should be liable to duty." When the House went into Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday, Mr. Smith moved a Resolution, subjecting the stock on hand, which had been imported since the 31st

of March last, to a duty, the amount of which was to be fixed hereafter; and the whole day was taken up by a discussion on the subject. Messrs. Lawson, Smith, Dill, J. R. Dewolf, and Blanchard, spoke in favor of the Resolution; Messrs. Deblais, Bliss, Young, Johnston, and Fairbanks, against it; when, on a division on the House, at the close of the day, the numbers were taken, and the House resolved, that the Resolution be carried. Messrs. J. R. Dewolf, Fairbanks, Chapman, T. Dickson, Alex. Archibald, Lovett, B. Dewolf, Blanchard, C. Roach Harris, Dill, Rudolf, Cochran, Shey, Morton, Heckman, Dickson, Smith, and Lawson—22. Against it—Messrs. Fairbanks, Young, Homer, Stewart, W. H. Roach, Booth, Johnston, Alex. Bliss, Linnay, Deblais, Creighton, Huntington, and Foreman—14.

In favor of the tax, it was urged by Mr. Blanchard, that there was no good reason why the House should not tax an article already imported into the country, as well as an article to be hereafter introduced. That no injustice would be done, because the moment the article was taxed, it would rise in the market to the full amount of the duty imposed. That in anticipation of the duty being laid on, it had already risen. That if it were not imposed, some persons would perhaps make four or five thousand pounds—and, therefore, he was not disposed to be acquainted as a constitutional principle, that dutiable articles imported into this Province when the Revenue Bill failed, were not liable to duty, because two or three rich merchants, in His Majesty's Council, might at any time get the Revenue Bill re-enacted, and they would profit by such a state of things. He denied that public feeling was opposed to the measure—if it was, he would be satisfied, and how to the decision of the public—but he thought public feeling would be all the other way. It had been said by hon. gentlemen, that not only the duty, and need not break into his house, or disturb his family at all. Messrs. Smith, Dill and J. R. Dewolf, argued in a similar strain, denying the unpopularity or impolicy of the measure, and insisting upon it that the Revenue should be upheld and the imposters protected, by raising the stock in hand to the level of the duties on the goods, and by the imposition of the Tax, which it must be laid on by an *ex post facto* Law, which was the most odious of all laws, because it made that criminal innocent that had been done, which was perfectly innocent at the period of its commission. That these feelings were contrary to the spirit of the Constitution—and were only justifiable where some pressing exigency of the state called for the exercise of extraordinary powers. That the precedent upon the journals proved nothing in favor of the present measure—because it occurred in times of dispute and warfare; when it was absolutely necessary that a Revenue should be raised, and when the people, acting under a conviction of that necessity, cheerfully concurred in the measure. But now there was no such necessity, we were at peace with all the world—we had, notwithstanding our recent loss, a Revenue sufficient to make very extensive appropriations, and we should, provided no Revenue system were introduced, at the next Session, have an overflowing Treasury, equal to all the public services of the country, and out of which the Assembly could provide liberally for such objects of public improvement, as might then be considered deserving of encouragement. Under such circumstances, he thought it would be only justifiable, to resort to a Tax, which was obnoxious and unjust—which could only be carried into very partial operation, and which could not be carried into operation at all, without violating the privacies of life, and outrageing the feelings of the people. As those by whom dutiable articles were held, they would, no doubt, resort to every kind of expedient to evade it, and they would be excusable, if not justifiable, in such evasion. How then were the articles to be found? But two modes could be resorted to; either the parties must land in bulk on shore, or a general system of search and seizure must be followed up. It was in vain to suppose that the former course would be available—no man could be compelled to take an oath—or forced to come forward with a disclosure of his stock. Then if a system of searching was resorted to, officers of Excise powers, or they must be confined within such limits as would destroy their agency altogether. If they were permitted to enter every man's cellar, store, or dwelling, it would be a gross violation of that great principle of British liberty, that a man's house is his castle, and must be inviolable. Intrusions, collisions, and mortifications, would be the result, and the violence done to the feelings and the just rights of individuals, would far surpass in amount and importance, the benefit to be derived upon the public. He, on the other hand, thought it would be only justifiable, to resort to a cursory view, the Law would be inefficient and little or nothing could be collected under it, because dealers would deposit their goods in their dwellings, and in the houses of their relatives and friends, and take care to have only a trifling quantity in the places of business. To destroy, to a great extent, that the West India Trade ought to be believed, it was shown, that the prices of the articles would be just as high as soon as the Revenue Bill was again re-enacted, as they were at present, provided a duty was laid on the stock on hand. That it was supposed that the holders of the stock would effect the price by selling a less rate, the evil would not be remedied by laying a duty upon a small portion of the stock, which could be found, when by far the greater proportion would come into the market without paying duty at all. The great cause of reduction in price was a surplus, not a demand, and when the surplus upon the stock in the market should be reduced, then, again, it was urged that even if relief could be thus afforded to the importer, it would be unjust to promote his interest at the expense of another class of the community. There were not a dozen purchasers of articles in the hands of any importer in the Province; the whole was in the hands of the retailers, and of those who had purchased for their own consumption. These men had brought none into the Province, they could bring none, and was it just that they should be sworn searched and taxed, to put an additional profit into the hands of the importers, who had been, to the injury of the Province, carrying on a brisk and profitable trade in spirits ever since the 31st of March, and who had, by their extensive and forced importations, now deluged the country with rum?

These and other arguments were urged in vain, by the Speaker on a former day, and by Messrs. Young, Deblais, Bliss, Johnston, and Fairbanks, previous to the division of the Committee. Wednesday, Dec. 1. Mr. Stewart proposed a resolution, that Madeira, Sherry and Claret Wines, pay a duty of 2s. per gallon—passed. Mr. S. then moved that 1s. 6d. be the duty on all other Wines—passed. Mr. Stewart moved that upon all Brandy and Gin imported into the Province, there be imposed a duty of 1s. 4d. per gallon. This produced a very animated discussion; the House adjourned without coming to a decision. Thursday.—The Brandy resolution was moved, which introduced a warm controversy; its opponents were Messrs. Fairbanks, Bliss and Deblais. The supporters of the resolution were Messrs. Stewart, J. R. Dewolf, Roach, B. Dewolf, the Speaker, and Mr. Young. They maintained that Brandy could bear the duty of

75 per cent. while Rum, the produce of our sister colonies, was charged 100 per cent.; and that the West India trade should not be discouraged for the sake of foreign trade.—Passed.

Friday.—The Speaker announced the reception of copies of the Journals and Laws of Lower Canada and New-Brunswick; this was in accordance with a former resolution of the House, which provided for such an interchange of the Journals and Laws of the Provinces. House in Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. Stewart moved that a duty of 1s. 4d. per gallon be laid on all other Brandy, Gin, &c.—this clause accompanies that of yesterday; it is intended to prevent such articles being imported indirectly, through the colonies—Resolution passed. Also, resolutions levying 1s. per gallon on Shrub, 1s. per gallon on Rum, and 2s. 6d. per cwt. on Brown Sugar, instead of 4s.

Halifax, Dec. 8.—The Easterly gale on Monday night last was very severe—two small vessels were sunk at Wharves, and an industrious Shipwright of the name of Nowlan, who was assisting in securing a Schooner at Murchington's Wharf, unfortunately fell overboard, and was drowned.

The Nassau (N. P.) Gazette, of the 27th ult. contains the following paragraph of the opening of the trade between the ports of the United States, and those of the British West Indies:—

In our last paper we published the Proclamation of the President of the United States, opening the ports of that country to the trade of the British West Indies; and now insert extracts from the American papers, boasting of the advantages which they derive from this trade; we have met with nothing in the English papers hinting at the probability or expectation of the measure. The West Indies had learned to do without the direct trade, and, we believe, had no desire for it, as the North American colonies were supplying them with most of the articles they needed; but the injury that those colonies will sustain from competition with the Americans, must be serious indeed; particularly when it was so little expected by them and the arrangements made in the Canada and other colonies, will now be found of no avail to them, but, on the contrary, most grievous disappointment.—Charleston Courier, N. 22.

Upper Canada.—A meeting has been held at Brockville to take measures for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and Wm. L. Whiting and George Crawford, Esqs. appointed a committee to proceed to Lower Canada, to make arrangements with the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, for procuring a survey and estimate of the expenses of such improvements as are contemplated.—N. Y. Atlas.

Curious animal remains from Kingston and Coburg.

The Natural History of Canada presents objects of the most intense interest, and is acquiring daily fresh lustre in the eyes of scientific men. Without pretence to the great knowledge of the laws which regulate the kingdom of Nature, we have frequently been struck with the singular lessons presented by the fossil organic remains of this country, which appear to present subjects well worthy the reflection of a contemplative mind. We are assured by Geologists that the crusts which now form the surface of the globe have been deposited at different intervals in the early ages of the world and have been satisfied with the correctness of the data thus assumed on viewing the singular fossils which abound in our immediate neighborhood. Kingston and its vicinity appear to present a surface which has been formed during the second age of the world, or when animate Nature consisted only of tribes of animals of the shell fish kind. Our rocks, mostly of limestone, occasionally exhibit remains of one of those creatures which Naturalists call *Orthozoitae*, whose body was like a long cone, and which have been lately dug up here near the burying ground five or six feet in length. But it is at Coburg where the most curious animal remains of the Transitive limestone are to be found. One of our townsmen, having been employed there in quarrying for a public building, brought away, though in rather an imperfect state, several fine specimens of the curious fossil named the paradoxical insect or *trilobite* in almost all its known forms, some being doubled up, others extended at full length, some laterally sectioned, &c. With these he found some fine annular as well as other *Orthozoitae* *terebratulae*, the *ecomphelus*, &c. &c. We have no doubt that an accurate observer going to Coburg at a period when the quarry was in operation would be able to gather a very valuable collection of fossils from the rock of an age preceding that of the appearance of terrestrial animals. Mr. M'Ninch, who collected the specimens above alluded to, will no doubt be happy to show them to any person desirous of viewing these vestiges of a former world.—Kingston (U. C.) Herald, Nov. 17.

COLOMBIA.

From the New-York Allion, Dec. 4. The State of this distracted country are so variously related, and the advances of each party represent the proceedings of each so differently, that many persons scarcely know in whom to place confidence. We are almost daily in the papers, violent attacks on Bolivar, and all who support him; on the other hand, the opposite party is not a single day in error and bitter recrimination. Journalists in this country receive their intelligence from their correspondents in this heated and inflammatory state, and doubtless give publicity to it for lack of something more moderate. The epithets employed, then, on both sides, we consider as the effect of party excitement, and when we publish them consider them in that light. But civil was always engender these bitter feelings.

The feeling in favor of Bolivar, seems in general, and the event was brought about in Bogota and the adjacent parts by the people alone. This is sufficient to prove by the force employed, amounting to no more than a battalion of 250 men. Geo. Urdarata was called to the head of the Executive, when that high post was abandoned by Mosquera, the President, by the heads of Bogotian families alone—not a soldier or an officer was present. These two facts speak volumes in favor of the necessity and popularity of the late choice. Bolivar, although offered it, does not assume the Presidency or Dictatorship, but waits to be legally and constitutionally elected. This is well. He remains in the department of Magdalena, is ready to march against Paez, if the majority of the people of Venezuela, who

are represented as such. The just displeasure of the Republic adheres to Bolivar. New York, Dec. 11. The late arrival of Bolivar, against the patriots of the country, to the dismemberment of the allegiance on his head, he sent an army, to be active, as he had done, to defend the federal agents, but proposals from which to be excluded. "His Excellency" of Bolivar, has been, and is, the last, that should be in a monarchic manner, the monarch.

Losing all, by transfusion, in the hope of attaining to a design of placing how they can a patriot of Bolivar. The people of England, can with the Non-Resistance, or go of the Columbia is a prosperity of We do not see any other than a domestic affluence that the dignities never been in this or that part. Our own government is not in any way, we are for the and proper country, and thinking until positively his rich secret and of his country.

TO THE R. Sir—I am Quarterly Earnestness of the extension of the Charter of 1833. Mr. Charter of a questionably chance when which charters face of England satisfy have a perity of this so extensive in a few poor comparative delinquency, the mercurial body, echoing, as to other, makes arms against every other property of commerce trade, so that the freedom of the market has risen to prospero and to a state of most unnot served of all attributes. At the rant, and in them in the sequence of case in every were prior lowest of the lowly strides obviously I she has put a country much food self in its supplies of produce. To forward, their issue and some man however plentifully bank note called a can his lion, and otherwise swice and in visible in and increased. Extended his effect many a the land population has cause I the fine and and fast independent, and in the lists, ill, king large principal tout, and would d books and let them d will re-employ an acre all as her agri general p stried c these dou duce pov every party.

Had I trust Scot with the not only be able to produce ac oblige to the real v should ex, is on our notice expect to funds con agriculture is bl where I would I myself.

St. J. The people of England, can with the Non-Resistance, or go of the Columbia is a prosperity of We do not see any other than a domestic affluence that the dignities never been in this or that part. Our own government is not in any way, we are for the and proper country, and thinking until positively his rich secret and of his country.

TO THE R. Sir—I am Quarterly Earnestness of the extension of the Charter of 1833. Mr. Charter of a questionably chance when which charters face of England satisfy have a perity of this so extensive in a few poor comparative delinquency, the mercurial body, echoing, as to other, makes arms against every other property of commerce trade, so that the freedom of the market has risen to prospero and to a state of most unnot served of all attributes. At the rant, and in them in the sequence of case in every were prior lowest of the lowly strides obviously I she has put a country much food self in its supplies of produce. To forward, their issue and some man however plentifully bank note called a can his lion, and otherwise swice and in visible in and increased. Extended his effect many a the land population has cause I the fine and and fast independent, and in the lists, ill, king large principal tout, and would d books and let them d will re-employ an acre all as her agri general p stried c these dou duce pov every party.

Had I trust Scot with the not only be able to produce ac oblige to the real v should ex, is on our notice expect to funds con agriculture is bl where I would I myself.