

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

LITERATURE.

From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.
CHRONICLES OF THE CANNIBALS. By the author of Waverley. Second Series. Cadell & Co. Edinburgh. (Concluded from our last.)

The only other extract for which we have room—rather for which we take room—is the splendid description of the conflict of the Inch of Perth; in the powerful painting of which, the devoted love of the Highland foster-father and brother to young Eochin imparts an interest, that raises it, in our judgment, higher than any similar effort of the author.

Both parties were disposed by their respective Chiefs in three lines, each containing ten men. They were arranged with such intervals between each individual, as offered him scope to wield his sword, the blade of which was five feet long, not including the handle. The second and third lines were to come up as reserves, in case the first experienced disaster. On the right of the array of Clan Quoche, the Chief, Eochin Maclean, placed himself in the second line betwixt two of his foster brothers. Four of them occupied the right of the first line, whilst the father and two others protected the rear of the line, immediately behind him; in particular, kept close behind, for the purpose of covering him.—Thus Eochin stood in the centre of nine of the strongest men of his band, having four special defenders in front, one on each hand, and three in his rear.

The line of the Clan Chattan was arranged in precisely the same order, only that the Chief occupied the centre of the middle rank, instead of being on the extreme right. This induced Henry Smith, whose wife the opposing bands only one enemy, and that was the unhappy Eochin, to propose placing himself on the left of the front rank of the Clan Chattan. But the leader disapproved of this arrangement; and having reminded Henry that he owed him obedience, as having taken wages at his hand, he commanded him to occupy the post of honour, certainly, which Henry could not decline, though he accepted of it with reluctance.

When the clans were thus drawn up opposed to each other, they intimated their mutual animosity, and their eagerness to engage, by a wild scream, which uttered by the Clan Quoche, was answered and echoed back by the Clan Chattan, the whole at the same time shaking their swords, and menacing each other, as if they meant to conquer the imagination of their opponents as they mingled in the actual strife.

At this trying moment, Torquill, who had never feared for himself, was agitated with alarm on the part of his Dauid, yet consoled by observing that he kept a determined posture; and that the few words which spoke to his clan were delivered boldly, and well calculated to animate them to combat, as expressing his resolution to partake their fate in death or victory. But there was no time for farther observation. The trumpets of the King sounded a charge; the bagpipes blew up their fervent and maddening notes, and the combatants, starting forward in regular order, and increasing their pace till they came to a smart run, met together on the centre of the ground, as a furious torrent encounters an advancing tide.

For an instant or two the front lines, heaving at each other with their long swords, seemed engaged in a succession of single combats; but the second and third ranks soon came up on either side, actuated alike by the eagerness of hatred and the thirst of honour, pressed through the intervals, and rendered the scene a tumultuous chaos, over which the heroes' words rose and sunk, some still glittering, others streaming with blood, appearing, from the wild rapidity with which they were swung, rather to be put in motion by some complicated machinery, than to be yielded by human hands. Some of the combatants, too much crowded together to use those long weapons, had already betaken themselves to their poniards, and endeavoured to get within the sword-sweep of those opposed to them. In the meantime, blood flowed fast, and the groans of those who fell began to mingle with the cries of those who fought; for, according to the manner of the Highlanders, at all times, they could hardly be said to shout, but to yell. Those of the spectators, whose eyes are best accustomed to such scenes of blood and confusion, could, nevertheless, discover no advantage yet acquired by either party. The conflict swayed, indeed, at different intervals forwards or backwards; but it was only in a momentary superiority, which the party who acquired it almost instantly lost by a corresponding exertion on the other side. The wild notes of the pipers were still heard above the tumult, and stimulated to further exertions the fury of the combatants.

At once, however, and as if by mutual agreement, the instruments sounded a retreat; it was expressed in waving notes, which seemed to imply a dirge for the fallen. The two parties disengaged themselves from each other, to take breath for a few minutes. The eyes of the spectators greedily surveyed the shattered array of the combatants as they drew off from the contest, but found it still impossible to decide which had sustained the greater loss. It seemed as if the Clan Chattan had lost rather fewer men than their antagonists; but, in compensation, the bloody plaid and shirt, and the mangled arms on both sides had thrown their mantles away; showed more wounded men than the Clan Quoche. About twenty of both sides lay on the field dead or dying; and arms and legs lopped off, heads cleft to the chin, slaps deep through the shoulder into the breast, showed at once the fury of the combat, the ghastly character of the weapons used, and the fatal strength of the arms which wielded them. The Chief of the Clan Chattan had behaved himself with the most determined courage, and was slightly wounded. Each of the two Chiefs, after allowing their followers to breathe for the space of about ten minutes, again drew up in their files, diminished by nearly one-third of their original number. They now chose their ground nearer to the river than that on which they had formerly encountered, which was encumbered by the wounded and slain. Some of the former were observed, from time to time, to raise themselves to gain a glimpse of the field, and sink back, most of them to die from the effusion of blood which poured from terrific gashes inflicted by the claymore.

Henry Smith was easily distinguished by his Lowland habit, as well as his remaining on the spot where he had first encountered, where he stood, leaning on his sword beside a corpse, whose bonneted head, carried to ten yards' distance from the body by the force of the blow which had swept it off, exhibited the mark of death, the appropriate ornament of the body-guard of Eochin Maclean. Since he slew this man, Henry had not struck a blow, but had contented himself with warding off many that were dealt for himself, and some which were aimed at the Chief. MacGillie Chattanach became alarmed, when having given the signal that his men should again draw together, he observed that his powerful recruit remained at a distance from the ranks, and showed little disposition to join them.

"What ails thee, man?" said the Chief. "Can so strong a body have so mean and cowardly a spirit? Come, and make in to the combat."

"You as good as called me herring, but now," replied Henry—"if I am such," pointing to the headless corpse, "I have done enough for my day's wages."

"He that serves me without counting his hours," replied the Chief, "I reward him without reckoning wages."

"Then," said the Smith, "I fight as a volunteer, and in the post which best likes me."

"All that is at your own discretion," replied MacGillie Chattanach, who saw the prudence of humouring an auxiliary of such promise.

"It is enough," said Henry, and shouldering his heavy weapon, he joined the rest of the combatants with alacrity, and placed himself opposite to the Chief of the Clan Quoche.

It was then, for the first time, that Eochin showed some uncertainty. He had long looked up to Henry as the best combatant which Perth or its neighbourhood could hold in the lists. His hatred to him as a rival was mingled with the recollection of the ease with which he had once, though unarmed, foiled his own undaunted and desperate attack; and when he beheld him with his eyes fixed in his direction, the dripping sword in his hand, and obviously meditating an attack on him individually, his courage fell, and he gave symptoms of wavering, which did not escape his foster-father.

It was lucky for Eochin, that Torquill was incapable, from the formation of his own temper, and that of

those with whom he had lived, to conceive the idea of one of his own tribe, much less of his own country, being deficient in animal courage. Could he have imagined this, his grief and rage might have driven him to the fierce extremity of taking Eochin's life, to save him from staining his honour. But his mind rejected the idea that his Dauid was a personal coward, as something which was monstrous and unnatural.

That he was under the influence of enchantment, was a solution which superstition had suggested, and he now anxiously, but in a whisper, demanded of Hector, "Does the spell now darken thy spirit, Eochin?"

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"Yes, it does," answered the unhappy youth; "and yonder stands the fell enchanter!"

"What!" exclaimed Torquill, "and you wear harness of his making?—Norman, miserable boy, why brought you that accursed mail?"

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statements which tend to alarm all the European States, as to the ambitious views of Russia and her vast projects of conquest.

The Treaty of London would have sufficed to annihilate these calumnious accusations, if it were ever possible to impose silence on wilful falsehoods, who circulating them know as well as we do, their absurd falsehood, and yet they employ themselves in pressing them upon the minds of Governments and of their people. Without stifling these rumours, happily powerless, our declarations will place once more before the world, the moderation of the Emperor. His Majesty desires that the Treaties between Russia and the Porte should be renewed, in such manner as shall render them efficacious, and include within themselves the guarantee for their scrupulous fulfilment. Can he entertain any serious doubts as to the sincerity of his desires? His Majesty desires, that the navigation of the Bosphorus, and the commerce of the Black Sea, shall be henceforth inviolable.—The dearest interests of his States dictate to him this desire, and we know every country which claims for its own advantage ought not to share it with him. His Majesty desires moreover that the present crisis may serve for the pacification of the whole of the Levant. A formal Treaty imposes the obligations upon him, to co-operate in the recovery of the country which he claims for himself, it is to banish, upon the re-establishment of peace, the last germ of a future war. Without doubt, the Emperor will demand from the Porte that it shall indemnify Russia for the expenses of the Crimean war, and for the losses which it will be obliged to incur, in consequence of the principles of the strictest equity. And further, when we announce that ambitious views are foreign to us, that we have none against the Ottoman Empire, and that we should only encourage its efforts, and in a manner invite the prolongation of hostilities, if we did not cause it to be understood, that in doing so, it will only render its situation the worse. The indemnity, however, will be regulated by the same principles of moderation, which characterize the whole policy of His Majesty the Emperor.

Can an additional proof be wanted of his real designs? The letter with which I have been commanded to accompany my declarations, demonstrates that it wholly depends upon the Porte at once to conclude a peace with us; and if on the one hand we cannot allow ourselves to be led into a negotiation which will cause us to lose a whole campaign, if we suspended military operations on the other our only thought is, how to discover the means of bringing about a reconciliation equally prompt and durable.

At the moment in which we trace these lines, our troops are passing the frontiers, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Emperor, addresses to the inhabitants of the two Principalities a Proclamation, which I conceive it to be my duty to communicate with this. No exaggerated hope is given by it to the Moldavians, or to the Wallachians. Not one word is said in any inducement which the Porte itself may not, and ought not to approve. All our cares, have at present for their object, to preserve tranquillity in Servia, and to prevent an insurrection in that quarter against the Turks. In spite of the hostile measures which the Divan has adopted, and blind adopts towards that Province.

From the Globe, June 16.

Letters by the post, of the 4th inst. have been received this morning from Vienna, with intelligence from Constantinople, which, though only one day later than the previous arrivals, is of considerable importance.—The Russian army, which was on the 1st of June, has now crossed the Danube, and is marching towards the capital on the 17th, and the standard of the Prophet—the war signal of the Mahometan population—has been raised. The Sultan had dispatched orders to the different governors to call out the troops of their respective provinces;—the amount, in all, of one million of fighting men; and it was also expected, that when the actual intelligence of the violation of the Turkish territory was known, a *key en masse* would be proclaimed. The war is declared to be for the preservation of the religion of Mahomet, and the faithful are forbidden to give or receive quarter. The greater part of the troops in the capital were ordered to march towards the frontiers.

The levies now ordered will be late in the field, but there can be little doubt that the struggle, if not long, will be fierce.

The letters from Vienna do not yet announce the passage of the Danube by the Russian troops. We have received Gibraltar papers and letters to the 27th ult. They contain late intelligence from Algiers; the warlike preparations at Marseilles and Toulon were known, but the letters state not the slightest fears were entertained as to the result of an attack.—The *Mole* was much shattered by the Russian bombardment by the English fleet, and that above 100,000 men were encamped in the vicinity.

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated the 10th inst., states a report that a man of Smyrna had been destroyed by the Russian squadron, in consequence of the Turks having committed some excesses on the sailors of the squadron, who had been on shore in small parties. We believe this is the same rumour which was circulated about ten days ago, and to which no credit was attached.

The German Papers which have reached us this morning, bring intelligence from the Russian army up to the 25th of May, when the siege of Braila, or Ibrailoff, was continued. The Emperor Nicholas, after a press through Moldavia to the camp before Braila, proceeded to Odessa, where he intended to stay but for a short time. The usual height of the waters of the Danube had opposed an obstacle to the passage of that river by the Russians.

At the meeting of the British Catholic Association on Saturday, that body wisely determined to avoid any declaration on the subject of securities. It will, we think, be altogether out of place for the Catholics (who of course under the existing principles which govern either the Crown or the people) to offer any securities; and it will be unwise for them to determine that they will not submit to precautionary measures which may be levied to meet the real or pretended fears of others, unless they know what those measures are, and feel them to be practically mischievous. A passage from Burke was read by Mr. Therry, which conveys to the Catholics advice which is peculiarly fitted to their condition.

"Why should they (the Catholics) fix barriers and securities to it? let them leave these to their adversaries. They have nothing to do but to declare firmly and simply, that they have no design whatsoever to alter the ecclesiastical, civil, or political establishments; but that they will be open for their protest, and they may do so with effect. To declare beforehand that they will or will not accept terms which may not be offered to them, can only embarrass themselves and the advocates of their claims."

There are some very uneasy persons in the Old World, who are constantly twitting it with the wisdom of the New, and sighing and pining for transatlantic perfection. For their special relief, we recommend a perusal of the American Tariff. If it does not offend you, you may rest easy in your position for the present; but if you are not satisfied with the American style of legislation, and raise a comfortable suspicion in your minds, that we are not a very inferior in the liberality and comprehensiveness of our policy, they must be very poorly directed indeed.

We do not profess to know what is the real motive for exacting such a tariff, but it certainly appears as if Congress were afraid that foreigners got too much by the custom of their constituents, and that they were determined to place a prohibition on the consumption of foreign produce by their own people, on the evasive principle that it was beneficial to them. What would we in this old-fashioned world of ours think of the disposition of a man, who grudged himself the comforts of life, because he could not enjoy them without indirectly benefiting his neighbour?—*Courier.*

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Prices of Timber.—Pine, common, per foot, 1s. 4d. a 1s. 7d.; Red, 1s. 10d. a 2s.; Danzig and Memel, 2s. a 2s. 1d.; Oak, Quebec, 2s. 1d. a 2s. 4d.; Deals, St. Petersburg, per s. hd. 15s. a 16s.; Memel, 14s. 10d. a 15s.; Quebec, 9s. 10d. a 11s.

PORTSMOUTH, June 14.—The Ranger, 28, Captain Lord Henry Thyme, arrived on Wednesday, in sixty days from Rio de Janeiro, having on board nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars in specie, twenty-six chests of gold and gold coins, wholly on merchant's account, and about sixteen thousand pounds in value of diamonds, the property of the Emperor Pedro.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Charge d'Affaires, transacted business on Saturday with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We believe that it is arranged that Lord F. L. Gower goes to Ireland as Secretary.—*Morning paper.*

It is currently reported that His Majesty's ship Britannia, 120, will be ordered to prepare to join the Prince Regent, 120, to accompany His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral to Ireland, in the course of the summer.—*Dumfriesshire Telegraph.*

We failed from Falmouth that General Count Sandano and a number of Portuguese officers of distinction, arrived at that place from London on Thursday evening, and were immediately to embark in one of the packets for Oporto, to assist in consolidating the new order of things in that country.—*Idem.*

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It appears from a Parliamentary paper, that 211,145 cwt. of foreign butter, and 189,592 cwt. of Cheese, were imported into this country in the year ending the 31st of January, 1828. The amount of duty received was 209,130. 10s. on the butter, and 98,668s. on the cheese; of which quantities, 132,655 cwt. of butter, and 188,154 cwt. of cheese, were imported from the Netherlands; 61,735 cwt. of butter, and 301 cwt. of cheese, from Germany; 6159 cwt. of butter from Denmark; and 1181 cwt. of cheese from Italy.

By an account laid before Parliament, the Portuguese government stands indebted to England £139,531, for the expenses of the armaments sent out for the purpose of defending it against the threatened invasion of Spain.

The regulations proposed by Mr. Huskisson, for the protection of passengers on board of ships proceeding to the North American Colonies, have passed the House of Commons, and will shortly become a law. Twenty-three thousand emigrants went out to the colonies last year, of which 16,862 landed at Quebec.

On the occasion of a short debate in parliament on the wool trade, Alderman Wood contended against the expediency of keeping up the price of wool, since the Colonies could supply the article 25 per cent. lower than it could be produced at home.

Mr. Irving stated that the United States and Russia were acting upon the prohibitory system, and taking measures to manufacture for themselves—that the British manufacturers therefore ought to be sustained, and enabled to obtain the raw material of such a quality and at such prices as would give them a chance to compete with foreigners.

The Rt. Honourable Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appeared before the Lord Chancellor, on Saturday, after he took his seat, and made publicly the declaration prescribed by the terms of the new Act of Parliament, that he would not, by virtue of any influence he might possess from holding his office, exercise any authority against, or do any thing whatsoever to the injury of the Protestant Church or the Bishops, as established by the law of the land.

SCOTLAND.

Caledonian Canal.—A general belief prevails that this canal will present a busy scene during the ensuing season. Its great advantages to the shipping interests have not hitherto been so much appreciated as they deserve. The late reduction in the dues will be the means of bringing the canal into more general use. It is said that communications by means of large steam-boats will be opened up between Glasgow and Newcastle through the canal; and expectations were entertained, that the trade of the north of Ireland, particularly of Belfast, with London, will be conducted through the same channel, instead of the present hazardous route round the Land's End in Cornwall.—*Inverness Courier.*

Owing to the depressed state of the lead market, caused by the extensive importation of Spanish ore, the Scotch Mining Company at Leadhills found it necessary, on Thursday, to dismiss fifty of their miners from employment. Almost the whole of these men are natives of the place, and have wrought at the mines from childhood. The most of them have wives and families.

GAELIC JOURNAL.—We understand that a prospectus of a Gaelic Journal has been for some time ready for the press, and that two very eminent qualified ministers of the church, have taken the responsible charge of preparing and conducting it—that several able Gaelic scholars, have promised to furnish religious, moral, and literary pieces, both in prose and verse, for the publication, and that there are grounds to trust that it will not only be widely and warmly patronized for the benefit of the Highlands and Islands of our own country, but for the benefit of Highlanders also in Upper Canada, Cape Breton, and other places abroad, where there are many thousands of Highlanders who speak and read the Gaelic language only, and whom their distant locality deprives unavoidably of all access to books of any description in that tongue.

It is rather a curious circumstance that the small town of Musselburgh, can at present boast of not less than four of our young countrymen, all under thirty years of age, who have distinguished themselves in literature and art. Dr. D. M. Moir, the celebrated Delta of Blackwood's Magazine, author of "Genevieve" and "Mansie Wauch." Rev. Henry Carmichael, A. M. who carried off the philosophical prize given by the University of St. Andrews; Alexander Ritchie, the sculptor, now the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen at Rome; and David Milne, A. M. ad-

vocate, who so recently gained, by his admirable essay on comets, Dr. Fellow's prize in our University. It is also worthy of remark, that the whole four were school-followings.

On Monday afternoon, a dog accompanying his master by the Canal side, on observing one of his species lying dead in the water, leaped into it, took him out, and carried him to a corner in the neighbourhood; where, with his mouth and feet, he carefully covered the body with earth!—*Aberdeen Journal.*

FOREIGN.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—On the 19th, at noon, His Majesty the Emperor passed the frontiers of his empire at Yodolovsk, where bridges had been laid over the Pruth for the march of the army. His Majesty did not think fit to be accompanied by the squadron of Cossacks, which were stationed in readiness on the road to the camp before Brailov, but contented himself with some Moldavian horsemen, who rode before his chaise to show the way; thus trusting himself to a foreign nation, which had already only to return thanks for the strict discipline observed by the Imperial troops. Every where, in the rear of the army, the great order and well-directed activity merited the commendations of his Majesty. At midnight he alighted at a small country house belonging to the Pacha of Brailov, situated almost in the centre of the camp of the besiegers. The Grand Duke Michael, who commands the siege, Count Wittgenstein, General Volkoff, and the whole staff of the second army, received his Majesty at his arrival.

On the 20th, his Majesty accompanied by his brother the Field Marshal, and Count Diebitsch, visited the camp and the advanced works by which the fortress is invested on the right and left. The troops were delighted to see their sovereign thus come to share their dangers, and do justice to their zeal. In the evening, his Majesty sent back into the fortress all the prisoners taken since the commencement of the blockade, after causing some hundred ducats to be distributed among them; their return filled with gratitude the Pacha and all the inhabitants. Notwithstanding this the Turkish prisoners could not persuade themselves that they had seen the Emperor, and the garrison cannot yet conceive the appearance of the mighty Sovereign of Russia before the wall of the fortress. Since his arrival it fires but very rarely, and remains as if struck with astonishment at what it sees and hears. The preparations for the siege are retarded by the necessity of bringing the necessary materials from a distance of 30 versts.

SUMMARY.

The Times says, "we understand that the late arrivals from Bengal, have brought about £300,000 in silver, and that a large sum in addition, making to the amount of more than £1,000,000 sterling, may shortly be expected from the same quarter."

The annual expenditure of the Corporation of the city of London, in feasting, amounts to about £12,000.

The annual value of letters franked and received, at the public expense, by members of the House of Commons, is computed to be about £650,000, or more than the third of the net revenue of the Post Office. There is no franking by Peers, and unlimited franking in the public offices. It is suggested that these expensive privileges ought to be restricted.

Captain Boteler, who served with much distinction under Captain Owen, in his extensive survey of Africa, chiefly on the eastern coast and Madagascar, which occupied between five and six years, is now appointed to complete the survey of the Western coast from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Cape Verd Islands; and will, we understand, proceed on this expedition in Captain Parry's old ship the Hecla, in a few days, from Portsmouth. Capt. Mudge, another officer who served under Capt. Owen, has been appointed to proceed to Ireland, to complete the coast part of the Ordnance survey of that Kingdom. Captain Mudge is accompanied by Lieut. Fraser, who was assistant to Capt. Bayfield, in his laborious survey of the lakes of Canada, recently finished.

Sir James Scarlett, when Attorney-General, it is said, was one of the most uncompromising assertors of the King's rights, that ever performed the duties of the office. His Majesty, we understand, has sent Sir James an autograph letter, expressive of his approbation of his conduct.

A model of a marble statue of the present King of England, has been temporarily erected in one of the magnificent apartments of Windsor Castle. The execution of this work has been assigned to the celebrated artist Chantry. It will represent the sovereign habited in the full robes of a monarch, wearing the insignia of the Garter, and other principal orders.

The cost of the Waterloo Bridge was originally estimated at £500,000, and it cost £1,200,000; the cost of Southwark Bridge was estimated at £860,000, and it cost £700,000.

Captain Franklin's interesting Narrative of his Second Expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea, was published on Tuesday last.

Mr. Thomas Campbell's Poetical Works are about to appear for the first time in a collected shape. This Edition, which is very beautifully printed, has been carefully revised by the Author, and embraces several Poems never before printed in any of the Volumes which Mr. Campbell has hitherto given to the world.

Proposals are published in England, to form a London and Liverpool Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of goods between these two great ports.—The capital of only £50,000 is required; and the freight of goods will be 50 per cent. less than the present charges.

The Marquis of Sligo has disposed of the greatest portion of his West-India property, and invested the proceeds in immense tracts of land in that rising and fertile county, New South Wales.

THE LAST DESCENDANT OF MILTON.—Within these few days Mrs. Earle, an elderly lady, who was generally said, when living, to be the last surviving descendant in a direct line from the immortal author of *Paradise Lost*, died at her lodgings, in the house of a lady named Coxworthy, resident in Bennet-street, Blackfriars.—This lady used, during her life time, to be frequently visited by persons of literary distinction, who were aware of her consanguinity with the immortal poet.—She had a large collection of works which once belonged to her illustrious relation, Milton.

FRANKENSBURY.—The annual grand festival of this ancient fraternity, took place at their hall in Great Queen-street, London. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, in the chair. Upon this occasion, an elegant silver vase, of exquisite workmanship, voted by the brethren of Jamaica to their provincial Grand Master, Sir Michael B. Clare, was presented to him by the Duke of Sussex, accompanied by an elegant address, adding the testimony of his own high approbation of Sir Michael's conduct when presiding there.

Russian Produce.—Tallow continues to decline in price, and may be expected lower as the arrivals increase. The speculators who operated on a scarcity, were never more out than at present, the stock being nearly 9000 casks. The accounts from St. Petersburg this morning, state that several tallow ships had passed the Sound.—*London papers.*

Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Moore, and Southey, were all in London the latter part of May.

A carved Inkstand, made from Shakspeare's Mulberry tree, was presented last week by Mrs. Hannah More to the British Institution.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

The sum of forty thousand pounds have been voted by Parliament for Missions to South America.

The courtesy of Mr. Justice Bayley has been often admired: perhaps a happier compliment