

will occupy pages in books written long years hence, when the legislators whose tyrannical conduct we oppose, with few exceptions, will not have their names inscribed on the page of a single work. We need not, however, particularize all the names on a list, with the object of shewing its intellectual weight, which contains those of Dr. Keith, whose works on Prophecy have been sold to a greater extent than those of any other man, on almost any given subject; of Dr. Duncan, whose volumes on the seasons have imparted delight and instruction to all who have read them, and which display the evidence of a highly acute and intellectual mind; of Dr. Gordon, the minister of the Metropolitan High Church, whom all men—even those who most bitterly oppose him—are constrained to respect; of Dr. Dewar, one of the most voluminous and efficient theological writers of the day; of Mr. McDonald who has been not inaptly styled the Celtic Apostle, and whose name would have more weight in the Highlands to-day than of all the chiefs from the Mull of Kintyre to the most easterly rock in Caithness; and which closes with that of Dr. Welsh, whose high literary abilities are universally acknowledged.—*Banner of Ulster.*

Civil Intelligence.

CHINA.

Kidnapping.—Letters from the northward inform us that the weather at Ningpo is extremely pleasant, but that the Chinese had abandoned the city: so the report that the English had retired from and destroyed it is proved to be false. The Chinese authorities seize every native who had been connected with the English on any account. But to our tale. A small boat was passing through the west watergate of Ningpo, about the 20th of April, when she struck against the wall, and some of the sliding panels were knocked in by the contact; when the sentry on the bridge saw an Englishman gagged, and bound hand and foot. The boatman immediately jumped overboard, but the guard seized and secured him. The poor victim in the boat turned out to be the servant of an English officer, and the Chinese boatman confessed that he was the eighth he had carried out in his boat. On the intelligence gained from the boatman, several of the wretches who followed the trade of man-stealing, had been seized and sent to Chusan, instead of being hanged as high as Haman. O! for one hour of the Duke. We have also been informed that a marine of the Modeste has been spirited away; and also an English Ordnance clerk and a Madras artillery man.—The latter showed fight and defended themselves to the last; they were killed on the spot: this satisfactory intelligence—satisfactory we call it, for a brave death is infinitely to be preferred to captivity amongst the barbarian Chinese—has been obtained, it is said, from authentic information. Now, we would, most respectfully put it to the General commanding in chief, how such a horrible practice can ever be checked, unless the wretches caught in the act of kidnapping our countrymen, and carrying them to torture and a lingering and disgraceful death, be executed on the spot? We would further most respectfully ask his Excellency how he thinks the Duke would have acted in these cases? and his Excellency can give a shrewd guess—for he knows the Duke well, has served under him in the Peninsula, and is his friend. For ourselves, we would in the most earnest manner, as we have often done, impress on all officers never to believe or trust any Chinese, of whatever rank.—They used only to despise us: now they must hate and fear us; we do not say *odent dum metuant*, but we do say we should never look for truth, compassion, or mercy, from the Chinese until we are their avowed masters; but on the contrary, expect and be prepared for falsehood, treachery, cruelty, and savage barbarous inhumanity: we should consider ourselves in an eastern Afghanistan.—*Canton Register.*

Napoleon's opinion of a War with China.—The following extract from O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena" will be read with interest at this moment:—"If" said Napoleon, alluding to Lord Amherst's embassy to China, "I had sent an Ambassador to China, I should have ordered him to make himself acquainted with the ceremonies performed before the Emperor by the first mandarin, and, if required, to do the same himself. Now, perhaps you will lose the friend-

ship of the Chinese nation and great commercial advantages through this piece of nonsense." "I said," adds O'Meara, "that we could easily compel the Chinese to grant good terms by means of a few ships of war—that, for example, we could deprive them altogether of salt by a few cruizers properly stationed." Napoleon replied, "It would be the worst thing you have done for a number of years to go to war with an immense empire like China, and possessing so many resources. You would, doubtless, at first succeed, take what vessels they have, and destroy their trade and cities; but you would soon teach them their own strength. They would be compelled to adopt measures to defend themselves against you. They would consider and say, we must try to make ourselves equal to this nation. Why should we suffer a people so far away to do as they please with us? We must build ships, we must put guns in them, we must render ourselves equal to them. They would," continued the Emperor, "get artificers and shipbuilders from France and America, and even London; they would build a fleet, and, in the course of time, defeat you."

INDIA.

The news received by the last mail from India, is of great interest, although it does not comprise any recital of victories. After keeping the troops beyond the Indus in a state of inactivity, for a time, which, were the Afghans any thing, but the half savage, discordant, heterogenous race they are, must have proved a fatal error, and may still prove a very mischievous one, Lord Ellenborough had given orders for an advance on Cabul and Ghuznee. It is expected that the two corps, under Generals Pollock and Nott, will effect a junction before Cabul, which will probably be surrendered without resistance. General Nott, with the flower of the army from Candahar, will first try his hand on the tremendous fortress of Ghuznee, and much of the future history of the war depends on this attack. Should he recover Ghuznee, by a *coup de main*, as is generally expected, the troubles in Afghanistan, (including, of course, the detention of the ladies in Caboul,) may be brought, without much difficulty or delay, to a satisfactory termination. The gallant Sale, is seriously indisposed.

IRELAND.

Outrages in the King's County.—Some serious agrarian outrages are reported in this county. In one case, where there was a distraint for rent on the estate of Lord Rosmore, on the lands of Clonlex, a large party of the peasantry assembled and commenced firing shots and threatening the keepers, who, according to the *Leinster Express*, fled in terror of their lives. In a few hours seventy names have attached to this requisition, including those of the Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, Sergeant Warren, Messrs. Pigot, Moore, Brewster, J. Scott, Sergeant Keatinge, W. Brooke, J. Beesonet, &c.

Death of Lord Gort.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lord Gort, who expired yesterday (Friday) evening, in Pembroke place, in this city. His lordship was Viscount Gort and Baron Kiltarton, in the peerage of Ireland. By his death a vacancy occurs in the Representative Peerage; and the office of Constable of the Castle of Limerick reverts to the Crown. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker (now Viscount Gort), of Roxborough, in the county of Limerick.—*Evening Packet.*

New Sheriff of Dublin.—The *Mercantile Advertiser* states that the government have determined to appoint Mr. David Charles Latouche, of the eminent banking firm of Latouche and Co, as high sheriff of Dublin for the ensuing year.

Melancholy Loss of the Convict ship Waterloo, bound for Sydney.—250 lost out of 330.—The following are extracts of a letter, which was received on Saturday, by her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, via Simon's Bay, dated August 29, 1842:—"Cape Town: I have now to relate one of the most awful events which ever occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of this town. Saturday night, the 26th inst., it blew a very heavy gale in the Table Bay, which increased in force until Sunday morning, and about 4 o'clock, during the intervals of claps of thunder, the inhabitants of Cape Town were aroused by hear-

ing minute guns of distress from a vessel in the Bay. I immediately dressed and proceeded to the beach, and by the blue lights soon ascertained that two or three vessels were ashore at the head of the bay, and close upon both sides—it was running in torrents, the forked lightnings was blinding, the thunder was stunning. It was as dark as pitch. The distance of Salt River from Cape Town is between two and three miles, and upon my arrival day was fast breaking. Although so early, I found numbers of people assembled, and about 6 o'clock it was ascertained that the name of the unfortunate vessel was the Abercrombie Robinson, 1,415 tons, from London, with 500 rank and file of her Majesty's 91st regiment, to relieve the 75th regiment ordered home. She had also on board a band for the Cape Corps. The Abercrombie Robinson, arrived in Table Bay, on Tuesday last, and after landing some of the officers was to proceed to Algoa Bay, to land the 91st. She was a splendid vessel, fitted up expressly as a transport-ship. About 7 o'clock his Excellency Sir George Napier arrived, and the beach soon presented a very animated appearance, every officer not on duty, being present, besides those of the 91st, who had obtained leave to go on shore. The vessel having been driven on shore at high water, we soon were able to communicate with her, and although this fine ship will become a total wreck, not a life was lost, and every soldier was landed during the day. About 300 yards from the Abercrombie Robinson, was the convict ship, Waterloo, which had arrived during the week, for the purpose of provisioning, on her way to Sydney, with about 240 male convicts, a guard of 30 soldiers, five women and 43 children, with the crew, about 330 souls. She lay in a very precarious situation. She was within a few yards of the breakers, but it was thought that she might hold on, until the weather moderated, when she might be turned off. Under this impression, the vast multitude which had assembled on the spot, began to separate. About 10 o'clock, however, the Waterloo gave a sudden lurch, and parted from all her anchors, and came broadside in amongst the breakers. The scene which now took place I shall remember to the day of my death. After two or three heavy rolls, her three masts went on the side with a dreadful crash. The hatches were now opened, and the convicts rushed on deck. The sea was now making a clean breach over her. Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck, about fifty jumped overboard; about 15 or 20 gained the shore; the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck, was now heart-breaking. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so into the water, who, of course, were drowned. Thousands of people were on the beach, but could not render the least assistance. Oh! it was a dreadful sight. There, within a stone-throw, lay 200 or 300 beings, drowned before our eyes.

But now comes the awful part of my tale. About 11 o'clock, within half-an-hour after she struck, the Waterloo parted in two. They who had never thought of their God—who, if they had, it was only to take his name in vain, and break his laws, were now seen with their hands clasped, and heard loudly crying upon Him to save them. Soldiers' wives were seen clasping their little ones to their bosoms in agonies. One woman I shall never forget; she was holding on with one hand to a piece of plank, with the other she held, pressed to her bosom, a little infant: her cries were piteous. At last a sea came and washed the woman and the little one off. They were seen no more. The waters were now full of the struggling and the dead. A boat was employed to pick up all it could. It could not approach the wreck, on account of the heavy sea. I have neither time nor heart to write further particulars. I saw one man embrace his wife and little one, then jump into the boiling surf. He soon rose again. I could repeat hundreds of similar occurrences; suffice it to say, within one hour and a half of the Waterloo striking, not a particle of her was to be seen. She had literally gone to pieces; and, horrible to relate, out of 330 souls, 250 have met a watery grave.

France.—The Paris papers to Friday are chiefly occupied with the commercial questions raised by the proposed, and now abandoned, systems' union between France and Belgium. The speech of King Leopold on

opening the session of the Chambers is treated by the Paris journalists with singular difference. They take the trouble of commenting and speculating on the state of our affairs in China and India, deriving from it the consolatory assurance that we are not marching to destruction. Even the *Journal des Debats* seems to fall into that opinion, and softens in no respect the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan.

The Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday have reached town, but their contents are of little interest. . . . The Parisian journalists are busy with the speech of Sir Robert Peel at the Mansion-House dinner, especially in that portion of it in which he expressed his anxiety for the maintenance of peace so long as it is consistent with the national honour, which they contrast most individually with the motto they attribute to the French Ministry, of "La paix a tout prix; la paix pour toujours." The rumour of the accession to office of M. Thiers, as a subordinate member of the Government, has been once more revived. His admission to the Cabinet is, however, to be wholly unconnected with any war project. So far from proving troublesome to his colleagues, he promises, it is said, to assist in carrying through the Chambers an appanage bill for the Duke of Nemours.

A very curious trial is now going on in Paris, implicating several persons confidentially employed in a department of the police, tantamount to our woods and forests, and who were entrusted with the laying out of new streets, which have constituted in latter years the great improvement of the French metropolis. It is proved that almost all these persons have received considerable bribes from proprietors of land interested in the intended lines. Some of those bribes amount to 2,000l., and it has been proved that some persons have received equally large bribes from different individuals. The curious part of the business is, that, every one of the accused gives the same answer to the president of the court, when asked how he, a respectable and confidential employe, could deal in such corruption; each and all answer that their salaries were so small that it was impossible to live decently by them, and that they had no other resource for keeping up the appearances demanded by their social position than by taking bribes.

Belgium.—The speech of the King of the Belgians, on opening the Chambers, is very satisfactory on all points which relate to the internal prosperity and government of the country. A loan has been contracted on favourable terms—a proof that the credit of the state is good. The law passed last session for encouraging education has been eminently successful; and all the difficulties caused by the violent separation of Belgium from Holland, have been finally removed by a friendly treaty, which appears equally acceptable to both countries. This may be regarded as one of the beneficial results of the abdication made by the late King in favour of his son,—for his obstinate and violent antipathy to the Belgian nation, would, in all probability, have precluded any amicable settlement during his lifetime. As regards foreign countries, and especially England and France, the speech does not afford subject for congratulation. Measures are to be proposed during the session for increasing the duties on imported goods, and lowering them on exports in order to raise the revenue and encourage home manufactures.

Spain.—Some sensation had been produced at Madrid, according to advice of the 3rd instant, by a programme of the Parliamentary coalition for the session of the Cortes, which met on the 14th. The Demands are:—1. Individual safety, by removing from the executive discretionary powers. 2. Tolerance in matters of opinion. 3. The attributions of power to be strictly defined. 4. Foreign relations to be extended, without the sacrifice of the political and material interests of Spain. 5. Harmony and equality with continental States, but no control in domestic affairs from allies. 6. Freedom of the press according to article 2, of the constitution. 7. A general code and judicial responsibility. 8. Morality of the financial department. 9. Economy in the public expenditure. 10. Organization of the National Guards. 11. Protection to trade, agriculture, and commerce. 12. Ministerial responsibility defined. 13. Finally, the practical realization of the constitution, of 1782. The pro-