

CLEANINGS FROM THE LATE PAPERS.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO EDINBURGH.—I have the satisfaction to inform you, and on an authority by no means incompetent or ill-informed, that it is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Scotland and Ireland during the next summer, and that she will hold her Court for some time at Holyrood house.—*Correspondent of Caledonian Mercury.*

THE NEW COIN.—Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has been eminently successful in preparing a head of her gracious Majesty the Queen for the coin of the realm, which will be generally circulated in the course of a few months. Mr Wyon had previously invented another modallion of equal beauty, but unfortunately the die cracked in the operation.

PERSECUTION IN THE TYROLESE.—The first party of the Tyrolese Protestants banished their native homes by the fanaticism of their countrymen passed through Salzburg on the 14th instant. There were about one thousand of them in thirteen wagons. They appeared by no means wretched or ragged, as is too often the case with emigrants. On the contrary, there were several wealthy men among them; some, I have been told, will carry as much as 80,000 silver florins with them. They were in good spirits, having sold their property in the Zillorthal extremely well.—*Silesian Gazette.*

TERRIFIC PHENOMENON.—A letter from Milhalyza, in the county of Yaled, in Hungary, says that on the 19th of July, at half past ten at night, there appeared in the horizon, above the mountains situated between Esab-Rendeck and Sumigh, not far from the forest of Bakony, an immense column of flame, which rose with a dreadful noise and roaring, like that of distant steam, followed by two explosions, with a short interval between them. This phenomenon terrified not only the inhabitants but the domestic animals. The explosions were so violent that the ground trembled, and at Sumigh and Milhalyza the windows were so shaken that they were expected to be broken to pieces. The phenomenon was only of a few seconds' duration, and after the explosion all was buried in obscurity. An explosion nearly similar was heard on the 5th of January in Syria.—*Journal de Frankfurt, Sept. 17.*

THE ART OF DIRECTING BALLOONS is discovered by M. William Van Eschen a native of Brussels. The system is equally simple and ingenious, and the effect is infallible. By means of its application, and with a new kind of balloon, the aeronaut will be able, in the usual state of the atmosphere, to proceed at pleasure with the greatest rapidity. Only, in case of contrary and violent winds, the balloon will not make a rapid progress. In this respect it resembles a steamboat; it resists the currents (of air) and obstacles, and in some measure overcomes them.—*Dutch paper.*

PERSIAN STATE GAZETTE.—The Persian Government has imitated the Porto, and established a *State Gazette*. It made its appearance in May last, and is published monthly. It is lithographed upon a large folio sheet; has no general title, but is ornamented at the top with the arms of Persia. Beneath is one general heading, "News and events of the month—Printed at the Palace of the Government at Teheran." The first page is devoted to news from the eastern kingdoms. Intelligence relating to Persia takes the lead; then follows that from Afghanistan, China, and the Indies. This department is tolerably well filled; but when the Editors come to speak of Europe, there is a great falling off. Under the head of England, after stating that London is the capital, it merely notices that on such a day it was visited by a tremendous storm, and other trifling matters; except that it enters into long details respecting an intended establishment of immense works for making beet root sugar.

Under the head of Germany it merely gives an account of a woman's being delivered of four children at a birth.

THE DIAMOND A VEGETABLE.—A letter was read at the British Association, Liverpool, from Sir David Brewster, on a curious optical phenomenon that had occurred in the construction of a diagonal lens. He had employed Mr Pritchard to make a very small plano convex lens. The diamond previous to working, had all the appearance of internal brilliancy; but, after being polished, it presented a series of stratified shades, which rendered it useless for the required purpose. It afterwards appeared that lapidaries were acquainted with this appearance, which rendered them extremely unwilling to take the risk on themselves of cutting up diamonds for optical purposes. On a minute examination of this phenomenon, it appeared that those different shades occurred in regular strata, each section being about one hundredth part of an inch, and each stratum having a different focus, and being of different degrees of hardness and specific gravity. The inferences drawn from the above facts were, that the diamond was of vegetable substance, and that its parts must have been held in solution, and subjected to different degrees of pressure at different stages of its existence. On the contrary, had it been, as generally believed, subject to the laws of crystallization, its crystals must necessarily have been homogeneous. The president of the session said, he entirely concurred in the views of the writer. He added, it could as easily be proved that carbon in the state of diamonds was of vegetable origin as that coal was, and that in its pristine state it must have been soft, like amber or gum.

PENNY POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—"On the 1st September, the act for regulating the conveyance of newspapers by post came into operation, from which time the penny hitherto demanded by the carriers of any cross or penny post, for the delivery of a newspaper, cannot be legally claimed." This paragraph has been going the round of the journals, and we are convinced, from a conversation we had with some of the gentlemen connected with the press who formed the Deputation to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting this impost, that they fully understood the postage was to be wholly abolished. We find, however, that the penny postage is continued, and on an application on the subject to the Secretary of the General Post Office, we have received the following reply:—

"General Post Office, Sept. 15.

"Sir,—I beg to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 13th instant, that penny postage is still chargeable on newspapers which have not previously passed through the general post, or are not intended to do so. The newspapers consequently which are posted at Bristol for delivery at Portishead are liable to the penny rate.

"I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE WELSH, Pro. Sec.

"To Mr Taylor, Mirror-office, Bristol."—*Mirror.*

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It would appear that the House of Assembly of this Island had it in contemplation to delegate three of its members to proceed to England, to represent the political condition of the Colony, particularly with reference to the administration of justice. We do not pretend to understand the exact extent of latitude attached to the term "freedom of speech in debate," when applied to members of Colonial Assemblies, but the question, we perceive, is about to be tried in Newfoundland, writs having been issued against Messrs. Morris, Kent and Nugent, three of the Members of Assembly, for a libel on Chief Justice Boulton, contained in speech-

es made by them in their places in the House. On the subject of the proposed delegation to England, the *Newfoundland Times*, a paper which does not seem to entertain either much dread or veneration for the honorable House, thus expresses itself:—

"Next week we shall offer a few observations on the proposed vote of £600, for defraying the expenses of a few superlative scoundrels who are to be "delegated" to proceed to England on a mission of the utmost importance to the "administration of justice."

The Council and Assembly are at issue on the Supply Bill. The former refused its assent to a Road Bill, on the ground that it would take up too much of the revenue, and did not give sufficient check against wasteful expenditure. The House then appended the rejected measure to the Supply Bill, in which shape the Council refuse to deliberate on them, and the consequence will probably be, the loss of the Supply Bill.

FREDERICTON, November 8.

We understand that Despatches from England, via New York, down to the end of September, were yesterday received by the Lieutenant Governor, conveying in terms the most gratifying to His Excellency, the entire approval by Her Majesty's Government of the various important measures which have been adopted by His Excellency since His assumption of the Government of this Province, as well in reference to the Provisional extension of the Executive Council, as to the formation of the Board of Audit, and the financial Reforms which have been introduced into several departments of the Public Service.

We learn that mandamus's for seven Members of the Executive Council, including the three who have already been provisionally called by His Excellency to take their seats at that Board, were then passing through the requisite forms, and may be daily expected.—*Gazette.*

On the 24th ultimo, a Deputation of the Micmac Tribe of Indians, residing at Richibucto, waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and presented a Petition, praying that His Excellency would approve of their choice of NOLE ANTOINE ARTHUR, as Chief of the said Tribe.

The gracious manner in which His Excellency was pleased to receive the Deputation, which was attended by an Interpreter, and his ready approval of the choice of their Chief, has given great satisfaction to the Tribe.

His Excellency also directed the Trespassers on their lands to be immediately removed, and every protection to be afforded to them, in order that they may extend their agricultural pursuits, which in that district of the Province are not inconsiderable.—*Id.*

Regulations for the Leasing of Mines and Minerals in New Brunswick.—All persons wishing to obtain a lease of Mines and minerals must apply by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which Petition he must state particularly the district in which he wishes to work; whether he possesses the means to enable him to carry on his operations; to what extent he promises to go. He must also state if he owns the Land upon which he wishes to work; or whether if owned by another person, he was made any, and what arrangements, with that person; and he will be required to produce evidence of the facts.

The Petition must be accompanied by a sketch of the ground applied for, shewing the granted Lands, &c. &c. &c.

Should the Lieutenant Governor in Council decide upon leasing the Mines applied for, the District will be submitted to public Auction, after due notice given as directed by Law.