

rest, both as a private man, and as the head of a faction, she should do; the other professes zeal for freedom, but lauds to the skies an exertion of power, which (if the whole statement were not an impudent fiction) would be completely subversive of freedom! We feel satisfied that the contemptuous distrust of the British nation will be the portion of both those classes of trading politicians.

STATE OF SICILY.—A despatch from the vice-consul at Naples, dated July 15, says—"It is an ascertained fact that Caltanisela, Mazara, and another canton of the interior, have cut off all communication with Palermo, decline obeying any requisition of the central authority and fire upon any one who presents himself upon their territory. The anxiety of the minister may be judged from the fact that he concentrates all the troops of which he can dispose in this direction. Three frigates and seven vessels of inferior force are ready to start at a moment's notice. The Calabrians are also about to recommence the disorders of the past year.

The *Journal de Francfort*, a Russian paper, affirms that a conference of all the other ministers of the northern powers will be held with Prince Metternich et Topliz very shortly, upon the subject of the quadruple treaty, by which England and France engaged themselves to support the Queen of Spain.

The French journals are chiefly occupied in speculating upon the turn of events in Portugal, and also upon the elections now going on here. As they borrow a great portion of their reasonings and all their facts, from our daily press, it would be useless to repeat here the purport of their arguments. It seems, however, as if the *doctrinaires* were highly pleased to find that Portugal continues to offer all the chances of a fresh revolution.

The provincial press in the northern departments throw great ridicule upon the authorities, on account of the search which has been so rigorously made for some suspected individual or individuals, who are alternately said to be the Duke of Normandy, the Prince Louis Bonaparte, or some of the legitimist conspirators attached to General Bourmont. The *Poitiers* print, in particular, contains some not misplaced raillery upon this subject, wherein the writer congratulates his readers upon the advantages enjoyed under the French government, which is so watchful of the good of its subjects that even a taxed cart cannot pass without the friendly visit of a police agent.

The legitimists are asserted, in one of the Paris prints, to have been greatly encouraged in their hopes recently, by an invitation, said to have been sent to the young Duke of Borcaux, by the Czar, to attend the grand review at Wornosenki. The Austrian court, however, would not permit the young Duke to accept of the Emperor's kindness; but in recommending him to decline it, with thanks for the honor, intimated that the house of Austria charged itself with the fortunes of the heir of the Bourbons. Our correspondent at Paris, in referring to this story, which has some authenticity, observes that it is most probably the sequel to the late report of an attempt on the part of Russia to form an alliance with the Duke, which alliance was looked coldly on by the majority of his personal friends and adherents. Quince Polignac, it will be recollected, was mixed up in this matter—with what truth we know not.

It seems still more likely, notwithstanding the preparations that have been so long threatened, that there will be no expedition to Constantine. Achmet Bey, is said by the last accounts from Africa, to have negotiators in the French camp at Bona, and that his object is to purchase peace and a seaport at the price of some million and a half of French money. Such, at least, is the report from the colony itself, and the French papers observe, that after the Bugeaud treaty, nothing of this nature would astonish them, however preposterous it may be.

ENGLISH MEDICAL MEN IN FRANCE.—The following distressing instance of the effect of a law, to the injurious nature of which we have before alluded, is given in the *Boulogne Journal*, just received:—"It is our painful duty to record a deplorable result of the law which prevents English physicians from practising in France, even among their own countrymen, and which has lately been put in force in this town. Lieutenant Barnes, R. N., was attacked with an apoplectic seizure on the morning of the 27th ult. A messenger was sent to an English physician, who lived close by, to request his immediate attendance; but as this gentleman could not comply with the summons without exposing himself to an ag-

gravated application of the penalties, with which he has already been visited, for practising among his own countrymen, he was most reluctantly compelled to refuse his attendance. Other physicians were sent for, who were either engaged, or could not attend, so that the unfortunate sufferer was allowed to perish without medical aid; for nearly an hour had elapsed before professional assistance could be procured, by which time a husband, and the father of six helpless children, had ceased to exist. As these orphans are altogether destitute, we cannot conclude without strongly recommending them to the benevolence of a sympathising and charitable public.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—His Majesty the Emperor has appointed a commission to make, on a great scale, experiments on the electro-magnetic force to the motion of machines, especially those of ships, according to the method of Professor Jacobs, at Dorpat. This commission is composed of Vice-Admiral Kruminstene, Baron Schillery de Canstadt, and Messrs. Fup, Kupper, and Leuz, members of the academy, and one officer of the naval engineers. It is to draw up the plan according to which the experiments are to be made, and to lay it before the minister of public instruction, who will present it to the Emperor for his approbation.

ATHENS, JULY 16.—We have received from Pera the joyful intelligence that the plague has totally disappeared. The accounts from Maina are also favourable. According to a report of Major Feder, the troubles there are suppressed.

REWARD OF VALOUR.—In April, 1835, the barque *Mary Ann*, of London, now now lying in the river, was attacked by a fleet of five prows, containing upwards of 300 Malays, in the Java Sea; but, after a long and gallant fight they were repulsed by the captain, officers, and crew of the ship, only 30 in number, with a loss of upwards of 100 men killed on the part of the pirates, besides a great number of wounded; while the *Mary Ann* did not lose a single man, although a great many shots entered the ship, and the savages had more than once nearly gained possession of her. The bravery and excellent conduct of the crew on that occasion has never been duly appreciated by the mercantile community, although a large ship and valuable cargo were preserved by their intrepidity. The captain, an old and experienced mariner, who honorably distinguished himself on the occasion, and who resolved to blow up the ship and perish with his men, sooner than let her fall a prey to the pirates and suffer themselves to be massacred, has, however, received many profitable and honorable testimonials of his conduct, and a letter, of which the following is a copy, has been lately received from China:—

"Canton, Jan. 11, 1837.
"Dear Sir,—Desirous of commemorating the high sense entertained in this community of your bravery, intrepidity, and perseverance, in beating off and chasing a fleet of piratical native vessels in the Java Sea, on the 30th April, 1836, we request your acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of £1000 sterling, which our friends, Messrs. Magnate, Smith & Co., are requested to deliver to you, with the following inscription.—Wishing you every possible success in the pursuit of your profession, and that you may long continue to afford an example of that zeal and activity which so well entitle you to its best rewards.

We remain, dear sir,
Your most obedient servants,
"JARDINE, MATHISON & Co.
"Captain Aaron Smith,
"barque *Mary Ann*, London."
Inscription.—Presented to Captain Aaron Smith, of the barque *Mary Ann*, by Messrs. Jardine, Mathison, and Co., agents for various insurance offices at Canton, in China, to commemorate the high sense entertained of his intrepidity and perseverance, in beating off and chasing a fleet of piratical native vessels in the Java Sea, on the 30th April, 1836."

The plate has been recently manufactured by Messrs. Glover, Shirley, and Carter, the silversmiths, in Leadenhall-street, where it is now exhibiting. In addition to this handsome acknowledgment of Captain Smith's valour, the Mutual Indemnity Insurance Office, in London, have also presented him with one hundred pounds sterling, and he has also received other presents and testimonials of his useful services in the Java Seas.—The bravery and steadiness for which British seamen have been long famed in the hour of danger was never more signally displayed.

We have received letters from Turkey of the 17th and 19th ult. By them we learn that the Pacha of Egypt embarked

on board his fleet on the 28th June, and sailed, with three ships of the line and some frigates, for Candia. The whole of the Egyptian navy, it appears, is now in activity, and from this unwonted activity some sinister designs were attributed to the old Pacha. The Turkish fleet had not yet put to sea, but was expected to sail on the 22d.

The Sultan has ordered the Turkish ambassador at Vienna, Ferid Ahmed Pacha, to repair to Wornosenki, to be present as his representative at the grand evolutions of the Russo-eastern army now assembled at Odessa.

The accounts from Kurdistan, from Hafez Pacha, were very brilliant, inasmuch as he reported the entire success of his expedition against the tribe of Yezedees. A similar report prevailed respecting the Russians and their unfortunate clients, the Circassians of the Black Sea, who, according to the accounts from the agents on the coast, had suffered greatly in the late expedition, and had been completely scattered by the northern soldiers. This does not, however, imply that the Russian influence exerted in that kingdom through the minister Rudhart, to whom King Otho himself is said personally, though covertly, to be opposed.

LORD DURHAM AT ODESSA.—His lordship's visit had the effect of sadly decomposing the authorities, and affording subject matter of conversation among the quiet people of Odessa for months; for when the vessel arrived in the port with our well known red cross banner, she fired the usual salute, announcing that the representative of Great Britain was on board; when lo! the guns of the fort were silent; the salute was repeated; still the same portentous silence. Even our consul general was silent, for the very good reason he happened to be absent. Here was dishonour to the flag of the greatest nation in the world! His lordship stormed, the captain stamped with rage; even the least choelric among the officers thought the conduct of the Russians extraordinary. What could be the reason? was echoed by all on board. Perhaps the insult was personal; perhaps his lordship, as chief of the radicals was not a palatable representative to the chief of all the despots.—*Spencer's Travels in Circassia.*

A French *Government Journal* says, "The departure of the Dutch Minister, Baron de Paget, for London to convey the King of the Netherlands to the young Queen of England, is said to have excited great uneasiness at the Tuilleries. It is affirmed that the mission of the diplomatist, (who is worthy of the entire confidence of the House of Nassau,) is said to add to its ostensible object a project for a union between Queen Victoria and one of the sons of the Prince of Orange.

Accounts from Lisbon of the 31st July, state that capital to be in a most frightful and alarming state of agitation. Saldanha had left Lisbon and joined the Charterists; it was expected that much blood would be shed. The soldiers of the Government were with difficulty kept from breaking out into open mutiny.

Local Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Mr Nugent, as Chairman of the deputation appointed on the 16th inst. to wait on His Excellency the Governor with an address, reported that the deputation had waited on His Excellency accordingly and had received the following Reply.

H. PRESCOTT.
Gentlemen,

In answer to the first, second, 6th and 7th paragraphs of this address I have to mention that the correspondence, mentioned as having passed between certain functionaries and the executive, is of so limited a character, as to be almost, and indeed as regards the 7th, altogether imaginary.—But had it been otherwise I could not have consented to its being made public.

Supposing correspondence between subordinate Public Functionaries to exist, as assumed, I

should not deem it proper to call for its production.

No unusual order was given to the Master of the Maria—nor was any correspondence held with him or constables, as implied in the third paragraph. I cannot consent to lay before the House my despatches to the Home Government, as requested in the fourth paragraph.

The charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court is, I presume, a matter of notoriety having been published in the Papers of the Island; but I am not authorised to demand a copy of it.

I yesterday sent down by messenger the document requested in the concluding paragraph which had been omitted through inadvertence.

Government House,
19th August, 1837.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that on Monday next he should move an address to His Excellency the Governor praying a return of the application of the application of the Rents, and other profits of Ships Rooms and Brown lands generally in detail.

Mr. Kent gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he should on Monday next move an address to His Excellency the Governor praying His excellency will inform the House of Assembly what returns His excellency has made in compliance with the 60th Article of the Royal Instructions.

The House adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

Pursuant to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island, and to repeal certain acts of the General Assembly relative to highways.

The committee having risen, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the consideration of Ways and Means

The Chairman reported from the committee that they had come to several resolutions which they had directed him to report to the house—viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the following table of Duties be adopted upon Goods, Wares and Merchandise, (excepting wines and spirits) imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

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| Beef and Pork (salted) | £0 0 9 |
| Flour, the barrel not exceeding in weight 196 lbs. | 0 0 9 |
| Oatmeal, the barrel not exceeding in weight 200 lbs. | 0 0 6 |
| Bread or Biscuit, the cwt. | 0 0 3 |
| Butter, the cwt. | 0 1 6 |
| Apples, the barrel | 0 0 6 |
| Coals the ton | 0 0 6 |
| Tea, per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| Lumber, 1 inch thick per M. feet | 0 1 0 |
| Ton lumber and balk, of all kinds including scantling per ton | 0 0 6 |

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