

been succeeded as Regent by Kinan. While the English cutter William Litte, of Liverpool, was cruising on the coast of California, the crew, which consisted of six Sandwich Islanders, rose upon the captain (Carter) and threw him overboard. They then stood before the wind, not knowing where they were, and fell in with Fanning's Island, where, resolving to land, they took all the money on board, with a few moveables, into a small boat, and drove a hole through the cutter's bottom with a crow bar and then landed.—From Fanning's Island they got to Oahon, where one of them turned King's evidence. The two principals (Bowling and Kahiniau) were taken up by the island authorities, and, on examination, confessed the fact and particulars. They were tried before Knakini (John Adams) condemned, and hung on the 12th June. This was the first case of piracy and murder ever known to be committed by Sandwich Islanders.

From English Papers from the 2d to the 6th May.

A hostile meeting was likely to have taken place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Atwood, in consequence of the observations made by Lord A. in his speech on the currency question, and which Mr. Atwood conceived to be personal. On Thursday week Mr. H. Ross, M.P., waited on Lord Althorp on the part of Mr. Atwood, to demand an explanation; but we are happy to say that Mr. Ross and Mr. C. Wood, the friend of Lord Althorp, settled the matter to the satisfaction of both parties.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The circulation of the Bank of England amounts, at present, to £18,000,000. The private deposits are supposed to be about £8,000,000.

Messrs. Costello, Reynolds, and Poole, were liberated from Kilmalham gaol, on the 27th of April, the term of their imprisonment for taking part in the Bohernabreena anti-tithe meeting having expired.

Favorable accounts were received from Oporto on 3d ult. The private letters say that Sortorius was going to assist the Constitutionalists at Figueras, and not at Lisbon as has been stated; also, that fifty police and soldiers have arrived from Lisbon, in a steam-boat, to join the cause of Donna Maria. Letters from Lisbon say that the cholera has appeared there.

Captain Back left New York on the 3d of April, in the steam-boat Ohio, in search of Captain Ross. The Hudson River Steam-boat Association had handsomely offered the use of their steamer Ohio for the service of Captain Ross and his suit.

The mortality occasioned by the prevailing influenza, especially among those predisposed to other diseases, has been much more considerable than has been generally imagined.

LOSS OF THE HIBERNIA.

Rio Janeiro, 25th Feb. 1833.
On the 20th instant arrived the ship Lotus, bound from Portsmouth to New South Wales. She put in here in consequence of having fallen in with, at sea, two boats full of passengers, belonging to a ship called the Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th December, bound to Van Diemen's Land with 199 passengers, who were going out as settlers. On the 5th instant, when about 1000 miles from the Brazil coast, the ship was accidentally set on fire by carelessness in drawing rum from a cask, when it was found impossible to extinguish the fire; the boats were immediately filled with 79 men, women and children, all of whom arrived safe here, except one man, who died in the boat from fatigue and want of proper nourishment. Out of 232 souls who were on board the Hibernia, 153 perished in the flames or were drowned; the remaining 79 were six days and six nights in open boats. I have conversed with several of those who are saved; to give you an account of their narrations would fill several sheets of paper. I do not recollect ever feeling so much sympathy before for my fellow-creatures, as what I have for these unfortunate survivors. I have contributed what I consider my duty towards their relief, both in clothes and money; and I am happy to say, considering the number of British residents here, there has been a very handsome subscription raised—say upwards of £1000. Many of those lost are natives of Lancashire; some of Manchester. You will do me a favour by informing Mr. Charles Fisher, Bury-street, Manchester, that William Broomhall and Vincent Broomhall (boys) are saved; and that their parents, three brothers and sister are dead.—Also inform Mr. John Hartley, Callender's Arms, Port-street, Manchester, that his father and mother are lost, brothers saved. I believe there are two others from Manchester saved; but as they are adults, they will, of course, write themselves, informing their friends of their misfortunes.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—The amount of monies invested in Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, and standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt is £13,

540,039 7s. 10d. The investment of this capital is in 3 per cents. £5,513,050; 3½ per cents £592,015, 8s. 8d.; Exchequer bills £1,839,000 1s.—Ministers intend shortly to bring in a bill for the alteration of the system of deposits in Savings' Banks. All depositors to a certain amount will be required to purchase government annuities, in order to prevent the holders from making sudden sales in a period of political excitement.—Business will be transacted at the banks only one day in the week, and no bank will be permitted to employ a receiving agent at a distance from the town in which it is situated.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM.—The proposed tax upon clerical incomes will not affect existing incumbents. We have good authority for stating, that this concession, and this only, will be made by ministers. The funds requisite for the repairs of churches, and for the due celebration of divine worship therein, fall short of what was at first supposed. Instead of £60,000, or even £70,000 they appear to be under £30,000. To meet this there will be, in the first instance £7,500 instalments payable by the Clergy from their glebe houses, above £4000 from the revenues of Waterford, and the same from Derry—in all about £16,000. But the receipts of the commissioners will rapidly increase from the produce of the tax on future incumbents, and the falling in of other episcopal revenues. Ultimately they will amount to above £100,000; so that any advance which it may be necessary to make to supply the present deficiency can be repaid out of the future surplus. This, we believe, is the plan which ministers intend to adopt, not (as has been generally stated,) to pay the church cess out of the taxes levied on the nation at large.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

Extract of a letter dated Oporto, March 20.—“An occurrence happened on the 13th instant, with the brig Avon, which proves that, besides the hatred that exists in Don Miguel and his agents towards the British flag, they also possess a love of cruelty, which could scarcely be exceeded by any barbarian chiefs. The said brig, after having lost her anchor, was, by a violent N.W. wind, driven on shore; after getting off, the captain, in order to prevent greater mischief, made sail for the bar, and brought the vessel under the batteries of Villa Nova, with the signal, and every token of distress; but instead of receiving the assistance, to which she was entitled by the law of nations, as well as by those of humanity, she was fired upon with all the fierceness imaginable; the captain then endeavoured to gain the liberal shore, but this he could not accomplish, as the weather and tide both opposed him. I happened to be paying a visit to the Marshal Solignac when he was informed of what had occurred; he immediately gave orders that a gun-boat should be sent to the vessel, in order, if possible, to save the cargo, but this could not possibly be accomplished, as, in the evening, a horde of savages came from the other shore and set fire to the distressed wreck.”

A year or two ago the experiment of Macadamizing the low-lying streets of Demerara, was tried, and we hear that it has given so much satisfaction that orders have been given to send out a great quantity of road metal, this season from Greenock. Formerly the vessels sailing from Greenock to Demerara, were obliged to take ballast of a useless description on board, but since the introduction of macadamizing the West Indies, the road metal forms the ballast of the vessels, and the ship-owners, instead of paying for ballast, have now freight paid them for taking it out. The quarry-man at Gourcock is the contractor for supplying the metal. The contract has proved a kind of windfall for the inhabitants of Gourcock, as 1s. 6d. per ton is given by the contractor for breaking and gathering the stones; and some of the little boys, who are expert at the business, can earn 1s. 6d. per day. The stones are taken from the heap of rubbish lying on the sea-shore and at the quarry.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

THE IRISH POOR.—Sir Hussey Vivian, who took great pains, on his tours of duty as a military commander, to become acquainted with the condition of the people, states in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, “That in some places wages were fourpence, in others fourpence-half-penny, sixpence, or eightpence, but in none more than tenpence—many as low as sixpence—and that paid by the con acre.—Where the wages were as low as fourpence-half-penny, no food was given to the labourer, and many were unemployed. The people complained. He thought the mode of payment even more vexatious than the rate of wages.” Supposing people to be dispossessed of even this miserable kind of holding, their condition becomes far more wretched. Sir Hussey Vivian proceeds:—“In one instance, I entered a cottage where I found a poor woman with a child; and in a corner what I thought a heap of rags, but which proved to be her old mother; there was nothing in the cottage but the stool the woman with the child sat upon. They slept on the bare floor, without covering of any sort. I asked the woman with the child

where her husband was; she said he had gone out to fish; that he could get no employment, and that the whole they had to subsist upon was what potatoes they could grow upon a plot of ground about the house, and any trout the poor man might catch.—“Unhappily,” this witness adds, “there are no poor rates, and I do not see how these persons are to avoid starvation, if they lost this plot of ground. No employment was to be had where they were.” Has ever navigator returned from the shores of the wildest tracts and most ungenial climes of earth, with a history to exceed this, of the Christian neighbours of the Bishops, Squires, and Absentee agents?—*Tait's Magazine*.

The grand jury of the county of Dublin have returned a true bill against the publisher of the *Pilot* newspaper, for a libel contained in the first of Mr. O'Connell's late letters to the people of Ireland.

It is rumoured, that there were actually more votes *provocting* at Lady Grey's ball, on Friday night, than would have turned the scale on the malt tax division.

Last year the income of the province of Upper Canada was nearly double the expenditure, which enabled the company to pay off 10 per cent. of the debt contracted for the prosecution of canals and other public works.

The *Bretons* (French paper) states that it is intended to substitute iron wire ropes instead of the usual cordage, in the rigging of the government ships, and that this change will effect an annual saving to the amount of between 300,000 and 400,000 francs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* announces, that a considerable corps of Russian troops arrived at Constantinople on the 5th April, on board transports from the Black Sea, and that they were ordered to disembark on the coast of Asia, opposite the city, where an entrenched camp is to be formed. The Sultan is described as greatly pleased at the arrival of these succours, particularly as they afford him protection from the mob of Constantinople, whom he now fears as much as the Egyptians. The latter, by all accounts, continue to advance, and the Pacha affects to believe that the European powers are not serious in taking part in this quarrel. His intrigues have gained him, it is said, numerous partisans in the heart of the capital. The French Government are greatly disappointed and annoyed at the turn which things have taken in the East.

POLAND.—The German papers represent the discontents in Poland as of a much more serious character than has been described hitherto. At Kalisch and Warsaw so great was the alarm that the Russian troops were under arms in the streets for nights together. Cossacks are scouring the country in all directions, and the most careful precautions have been taken to repress any attempt at insurrection in Warsaw. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 25th, says, that these movements are connected with the disturbances in Frankfurt; but the fact, we suppose, is, that the Poles think the present a favourable opportunity, when the forces of the Autocrat are divided, for making another effort at shaking off his detestable yoke. The good wishes of Europe will be with them, but we fear there is little substantial hope of success for such desultory efforts under present circumstances.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers contain accounts of the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives by King Leopold on Sunday week. This was apparently a bold step, but really indicative of the increasing weakness and unpopularity of his government.—The decree by which this dissolution is ordained is rather lengthy, and what is more unusual, argumentative, for the minister, apparently conscious of the responsibility of the measure which he is about to enforce, enters into an explanation or apology for it, candidly confessing the necessity which has driven him to its adoption. The preamble admits that the cause of the dispersion of the members was the want of unanimity between them and the government—the checks which the ministry had from time to time received at the hands of the former—the difficulties, after repeated experiments, of forming a cabinet to give confidence—and the impracticability of carrying on the business of the state under such circumstances. A new session is convoked for the 7th June, and the interval, we trust, will be turned to account by the patriotic portion of the Belgian people, notwithstanding the threatened desertion of the ultra-Catholic party in facilitating the return of those members who have hitherto shown spirit enough to place themselves in the way of the country becoming what it almost already is—a mere province of France. French intrigue will, of course, be busy in the elections, as its baneful influence has already, we are told, been instrumental in bringing about the dissolution; but there are hopes that it will be foiled by the good sense and patriotism of the people. The result of the elections will be of much importance to the future interests of the country.

London is, at present, in a state of considerable agitation. Numerous meetings are called respecting the assessed taxes, and it is thought that the people will refuse to pay them. The brokers have already announced that they will neither sell nor buy goods seized by the King's tax-gatherer. At the same time, another source of agitation is furnished by the resignation of Sir J. C. Hobhouse; and the baronet's conduct creates a suspicion of trick. He could not vote with ministers; he did not wish to vote against them; and, accordingly, he resigned at once his seat and the Irish Secretaryship. The merit of the act remains to be ascertained; for, if he seek to be again returned, and again joins the Cabinet, he cannot expect to escape the charge of having resorted to an unworthy manoeuvre. We dare say Sir John was tired of office. Colonel Evans is in the field for Westminster. Mr. Ellice and Lord Howick are spoken of for the Irish secretaryship; and the new arrangements must soon take place in the Cabinet, for we have reason to know that Lord Althorp is impatient to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and only waits the appointment of a successor.—*Liverpool Journal*.

In addition to the influenza, the whole country had to endure, for four days this week, the pain of political suspense. There was a “chance” of a tory ministry, a “chance” of Earl Grey's resignation, and a small “chance” of the poor being relieved, by having the burden, which now presses on them, placed on the shoulders of those who could best bear the weight. These “chances,” however, have all been thrown away; and the reformed parliament, and the reformed cabinet, will be particularly fortunate if they escape the effects of more popular indignation than their worst enemies ever promised them.

The history of the affair is this; on yesterday week ministers were left in a minority of ten, in a house of 314 members, on Sir W. Ingleby's motion for a reduction of the duty on malt. Lord Althorp was taken by surprise; but from the words attributed to him, he admitted his embarrassment, but professed his readiness to submit to the decision of the house. During Saturday and Sunday government messengers were more than usually busy. Ministers were constantly closeted together; and some three or four of them is said to have waited on his Majesty. On Monday morning the secret transpired; the expected resignation was postponed; and an appeal was to be made to a full house from a house half-full. In the evening Lord Althorp appeared in his place, and announced that, on the following night, Tuesday, he would meet Sir J. Key's motion for a repeal of the assessed taxes, by a resolution pledging parliament to provide for any deficiency that might be occasioned by its vote, by a property tax, which the resolution added, was “inexpedient.” On Tuesday night, therefore, the test was applied; but the candid Chancellor of the Exchequer, not deeming his case perfectly secure, insinuated that the carrying of Sir J. Key's motion would be considered, by ministers, as a broad hint to withdraw. In a word they would resign. The result was favourable to their stability; out of a House of 512 members, 355 voted against the adoption of a property tax, and 157 only for a repeal of the assessed taxes.

The difficulty into which ministers were thrown, on the 26th of April, was so unexpected, that many thought it was only a ruse to escape from the dilemma which they had provided for themselves. The meeting at the Crown and Anchor seemed to indicate that the cry for the repeal of the assessed taxes could not be resisted; but the cabinet had previously opposed the imposition of a property tax, and had no other means of providing for a deficiency, they submitted to a defeat on the malt question, in order that they might have an excuse, not only with the “Commons” but with the “Lords” for proposing, as a *demier ressort*, a tax so obnoxious to the aristocracy as that on property. Had they devised the scenes they could not have more effectually assisted the forwarding of the plot; and had they only been firm, the thing was accomplished. But they are men of property themselves; they belong to the clique; and they are disinclined to avail themselves of circumstances which may not again present themselves. The Tories, apprehensive that a popular line of policy might, in the exigency of the moment, be adopted, hastened to proffer their aid. Sir Robert Peel, with a conservative tail of thirty, led the van, and the Duke of Wellington, with his merry lords, all followed; while the landlords, loving dear malt, but fearing a tax on property, trusted to apologise for their former vote, trusting that a timely one now would atone for a thoughtless offence.

However deficient of tact on all other occasions, ministers have shewn no want of trick when they had to carry a point of importance to themselves individually. On the present occasion they manoeuvred adroitly enough; by threatening a property tax they intimidated not only the Tories, but the landlords; and, by threatening a resignation, they afforded an excuse for the votes of those timid members who think so meanly of the age, that, in their opinion, efficient