



was the property of the Church. William, the second son of Edward III. was born here in 1335, and was called from that circumstance, William of Hatfield. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown and on the death of her predecessor removed from hence, on the 23rd November, to take possession of the throne. This place did not continue long a part of the royal demesnes. James I. in the fifth year of his reign, exchanged it for Theobalds, with his Minister Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, who built on the site of the palace the magnificent House now standing, and enclosed two parks, one for red, the other for fallow deer. At the bottom of the first was a vineyard, in being when Charles I. was conveyed there a prisoner to the army.

"The building is of brick, and of vast extent, in the form of a half H. In the centre is an extensive portico of nine arches. Over the middlemost rises a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611, and three ranges of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, and composite orders. Between the second are the arms of the family in stone.

"In the chapel is a small ancient organ; a fine window of stained glass, in 12 compartments; and a gallery, on the front of which were painted the twelve Apostles.

Pennant then proceeds to give a catalogue of the valuable paintings which adorn the walls of the apartments. It is a satisfaction to know that they have received little or no damage in the tumult and confusion which prevailed on Friday night.

(From English papers, Nov. 30.)

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The following letter speaks for itself:— To the Rev. H. G. Boyd, Rector of Dro-marsagh, and Chaplain to his Excellency Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"Ingenus didicissa fidelester artes emollit mores nec sinit esse feros."—"The Catholic Prelates, so far as education is under their controul, will not suffer the serpent of bigotry to twine round the tree of knowledge."—Doctor Croly's speech.

Rev. Sir.—The interests of education in the parish of which you are the Protestant and I am the Roman Catholic Pastor, impose on me the necessity of making an appeal in its behalf to the liberality and benevolence of the British people. The National or Government system is well adapted for a population like ours. I regret that you, who profess to be a liberal, and the patron of liberal education, have refused to cooperate with me in establishing in our parish a plan of public instruction so useful and conciliatory.

To educate the people committed to our pastoral care, not only in literature but those principles of morality and religion best calculated to make them benevolent Christians, and good members of society, is a strict and conscientious duty which the sacred ministry we have engaged in imposes on each of us. In obedience to this sense of duty, I have come to this country to seek from a liberal and charitable people means, to aid in erecting schools for the children of 760 families, or 3,768 souls, and in liquidating a debt of £300 due on a house of worship, just built and still unfinished.

To commence the good work of education in a populous district where no school had ever been before, I hired a small house for a school room, placed a master in it, and to encourage him paid the first year's rent, £2. As soon as I could, I placed it under the control of the National Board, and obtained an annual grant of £8 for the teacher. To have an idea of this school house, an Englishman must conceive a wretched hut, whose dimensions are only 15 feet by 12, composed of clay and stone, and covered with rough branches and oaten straw. Into this miserable hovel crowded 40 to 50 children are daily crowded, amidst kitchen furniture and beds; for besides being a school room, it is the only residence that the master and his family have.

Yet wretched as this school is, the poor in its immediate vicinity scarcely

know how to be sufficiently grateful for its establishment. At present it may be said to exist on the small grant of the Board, but even this sum, small as it is, the Board threatened to withdraw, on account of the unfitness of the school house. To retain the grant of course became a matter of moment, not only to the master but the people; and consequently, by great exertion, ground was obtained, and a suitable school house commenced, the walls of which are built, but for the want of funds have lain roofless for the last five months. Besides this, you, Sir, must be aware that two more are requisite for the education of our people, and that they have not the means, independently of public charity, to purchase their sites and build them.

Trusting that this statement of the want of education, and the means to establish it in our parish, will awaken British sympathy to promote so desirable an object as education is,

I remain Rev. Sir, Your obedient servant, MICHL. M' CARTAN, R.C. Pastor of Dro-marsagh, county of Down.

SPAIN.

A company, coming from Malaga, landed on the 20th at Barcelona. The vessel which conveyed it formed part of a convoy, the remainder of which, inclemency of the weather had prevented from arriving. Three thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry have arrived at Valencia. On the 14th, San Celoni repelled the attack of 1,500 rebels. Colonel Asprios surprised, on the 13th, near Agramont, a company of factions, 52 of whom he killed. General Carratala has re-entered Valencia; General Palarea, second in the command of the province, has moved to the Ebro, in order to succeed him. Oraa has voluntarily withdrawn to Lerin with his convicts, and without being for one moment broken. The Carlists have revived with respect to this retreat the same intrigue as when Cordova retreated to Vittoria. They propagate the most absurd and false reports of a victory. Don Carlos is at Onate, and his artillery is at Tolosa. General Eguia is suffering from the gout in the Amescuas. It is said that Jaureguy has captured the Alava Junta. On the 17th, the Chamber of Procuradores elected M. M. Isturiz, Antonio Gonzalez, Someruelos, and Ferrer, candidates for the Presidency. On the 18th, the National Guards of Upper Aragon took 126 Navarrese deserters of Guergue's division; they say that he has sustained two defeats in Catalonia. Six Carlist battalions are assembled close to St. Sebastian.

A Bayonne letter, of the 22nd instant, says that the most contradictory reports were in circulation on the frontiers, respecting the late occurrences in the vicinity of Estella, some saying that it was on the 15th, and others on the 17th that Cordova had entered that city. All, however, agreed in stating that an engagement had taken place between the belligerent armies, which had lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon until night-fall, but which was attended with no result, both parties having had only about 30 killed.—Seventeen Carlist battalions, under Eguia, Iturralde, and Villareal, were present at the affair.

The Vapor of Barcelona, of the 16th and 17th have arrived. A law of elections is all the Barcelona journal requires of the present Legislature. Vapor recommends the recognition of the independence of the New States of South America.

The Moniteur of Thursday has accounts from Madrid of the 17th, according to which Messrs. Isturiz, Gonzales, Someruelos, and Ferrer, have been nominated candidates for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

Morillo, Captain General of Galicia, has declared 16 districts of that province in a state of siege. His decree declares in the chapter of the Cathedral church of the diocese, obliged to reimburse the amount of all damage caused by the factious, and exempts from this responsibility the families of those enrolled in the National Guard, and actively employed in putting down the insurrection.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.

The Empress has for some days past been confined to her apartments, whence are derived hopes of an event which would transport with joy the whole Aus-

trian population.

MUNICH, Nov. 20.

M. Mieg, Ambassador to the Diet, arrived here yesterday from Frankfort.—That distinguished statesman will follow the King to Greece. His Majesty, it is said, is to take his departure to-morrow.—Augsburg Gazette.

Prince Milosch left Constantinople on the 28th of October by the Balkan road.—Swabian Mercury.

The French Court of Peers is convoked for Saturday (the 28th Nov.) to proceed with the trial of the prisoners from Luneville, comprising the first division of those involved in the conspiracy of April, remaining to be tried. The Ordinance was communicated to the prisoners several days ago, and the summonses have been sent to the witnesses. The summons sent to the Peers, announces that a disjunction having been made of the prisoners for trial, Peers who have not attended any previous sittings will be able to take their places.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

On the Duke of Orleans landing at Algiers, he was addressed by the Mayor, and his answer confirmed the hopes that his arrival on this coast, "to remain for ever part of France" (the words of the Mord Mayor) had created. The Mayor in the name of himself and the other Municipal authorities, presented to his Royal Highness a remarkably fine Arabian courser, with a bridle and saddle of the country, and covered with a housings of silk, richly worked with silver and gold, similar to that which usually was put on the horse of the Dey. Upon this horse the Prince made his entry into the city. The Moorish inhabitants of Algiers were much flattered by the Duke of Orleans having chosen for his residence the house of a native, Mustapha Pacha, which was prepared for the Prince's reception in a style of splendid hospitality. The whole of the first story was appropriated to his Royal Highness, Mustapha reserving to himself and his women only the ground floor. Fountains of water, fragrant flowers, polished marbles, the richest carpets, in short, all the luxury of the East, and all the indulgences the nature of the climate dictates, were combined with prodigality in the mansion of Mustapha. The outside of this building, like all the great houses of the East, is of a gloomy and mean appearance, and thus heightened the effect found in the interior. The Prince's visit to Buffarick was marked by a singular occurrence. A young negro woman, who was unable to bear any longer the ill treatment she received from her master, fled, and took refuge in the camp, a few days before the Duke's arrival. The moment he reached the camp, the negress threw herself at his feet, and at the same time the master came forward and claimed her as his property. His Royal Highness could not resist the distress of the poor woman, nor did he wish to violate rights of property established by the custom of the country, and therefore, he bargained with the master for his slave, and purchased her. Not knowing what to do with his new acquisition, the Duke of Orleans offered to give a dowry with her to any free negro who would marry her. A quarter master of the regiment of Spains came forward and agreed to take her for his wife; the dowry was given, and the two blacks went rejoicing together to Algiers, and were married at the Grand Mosque. This and other acts, showing the great and discriminating goodness of the heart of his Royal Highness, have rendered him popular with the natives, who at the same time admire his expressive countenance, his martial air, his tall and manly person, the grace with which he displays his horsemanship, and the tone with which he gives the word of command. On the other hand, those who are interested in the preservation and prosperity of the colony, are encouraged by the language he uses in his answers to the addresses presented to him.

CONTROL OVER THE CHURCH IN SWITZERLAND.—ST. GALL, Nov. 13.—The importance of the proceedings yesterday is sufficiently proved by our remarking that the decision of the Catholic Great Council, in August, on our episcopal concerns was under discussion. The ob-

ject of that decision was to re-establish the double bishopric of Chur and St. Gall, while at the same time it required the re-establishment of the Nunciature.—The Catholic Great Council asked the sanction of the State for this decision.—The Inferior Council required, assigning its reasons, that this sanction should be refused, because the decision was contrary to law, and would be dangerous to the State. A petition drawn up in the same spirit and sent by the inhabitants of Rapperschwyl introduced the discussion which began early in the morning and lasted till half past five in the afternoon, with uninterrupted dignity and eloquence. Messrs. Diog and Gonzenbach called on the assembly to negative the decision. The subject was completely exhausted on both sides, before the Great Council came to a decision, which finally refused its sanction by 87 votes to 49. The decision of 1833 therefore, remains in force. All the evangelical party voted in the majority, and nearly the half of the Catholics. No sooner was the decision announced, than the shouts of joy from the spectators in the galleries were not to be suppressed.

SARDINIA.—Letters from Nice of the 14th, according to the Constitutionnel, corroborate the statement of an insurrection in Sardinia. Cagliari, the principal town of Sardinia, refused to admit ships from the Piedmontese ports, and vessels were arming at Genoa to proceed and force an entrance. According to the information of the Temps no movement has yet occurred, but new taxes have been laid on the island that have caused much irritation, and an explosion threatened.

(From the Courier.)

The German papers, in addition to the important news of an insurrection in Greece, which we mention elsewhere, contain a long article from Constantinople relative to Greece, from which we may infer that the Sultan sees the disorders in that country with pleasure, if his agents do not promote them. They also contain an article from Alexandria, dated September 28, which states that Mehemet Ali is to prosecute the next campaign with vigour against the Janizars of Muscat and the Wahabees, he being determined to make himself master if possible, of the whole coast of Arabia.—This is the very madness of ambition.—Syria it is said, is becoming visibly impoverished under the Egyptian administration, the facts stated in illustration of the assertion being that English cottons are now much used, while the manufacture of silks, the staple of the country is going to decay. The Egyptian cotton crop is said to be very deficient, not amounting to more than 180,000 cwt.—A want of corn is said to be felt at Ibraila near Odessa, in consequence of the rain having retarded the arrivals, so that several vessels which have gone there to load, have been unable to obtain cargoes.

The Hamburg papers, of the 24th, mention that a mutiny had taken place at the Danish island of St Croix. The command of the garrison was to have been assumed by the mutineers on the day of a festival; the public treasures were to have been plundered; the ships there seized; and the mutineers were to have fled to Colombia with their acquisitions. The plot was betrayed by a sergeant, who was one of the leaders, a few minutes before it was to be carried into execution, which enabled the officers to disarm and imprison the whole of the mutineers.

The insurrection in Sardinia, to which we yesterday alluded is affirmed by two French Journals; but we have been too long aware of the faculties they possess for manufacturing insurrections on paper to place much reliance on such assertions in their pages. The following account of an insurrection in Greece, received this morning, seems more probable:—

VIENNA, Nov. 13.

"The Milan Journal gives a singular piece of intelligence, dated Anaona, the 5th November. It is stated that the Ionian steam boat had brought letters from Greece, which announce that the country was in complete insurrection, and that King Otho and Count Armuspberg, with the Bavarian troops, had fled from Athens. We know of no...