

Presenting the scene we have attempted to portray—the cottage—the Sier in the embrace of Iobe—the savage band dancing round the fallen body of the warrior—painted by Iobe herself—the Countess Espere.—It affords an instructive lesson of the rewards which wait on the paths of virtue; and shows that the Providence of God follows with Divine auspices, the performance of those duties we owe to ourselves and to society. Happiness in this life, like Heaven hereafter, is often won by trial and privation; and it is sound philosophy to meet these with a spirit of gentle patience and of subduing fortitude. Happiness is in the mind and heart—let these be pure—and though circumstances may disturb for a while they cannot permanently affect our tranquility.

FISHERY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr Robinson in pursuance to notice, brought forward his motion relative to the right of British subjects to a concurrent fishery on that part of the coast of Newfoundland, commonly called the French shore. If the subject were only of a local nature, he would not presume to demand much of the attention of the House; but it involved more than local importance, or the interests of a single colony. The question arose out of a construction put upon a treaty entered into between England and France in the year 1814, and though so long a period had elapsed as twenty one years, the government had given no answer to the persons engaged in this fishery as to how the treaty was to be construed. This was very strange and he would ask the government, how long after twenty one years, were British subjects to wait before they were told whether they had a right concurrent with the French, of fishing on their coast. In 1820 he moved for a select committee to consider the subject. The answer of the government was, that a select committee was an inconvenient course of proceeding. In 1831 he again brought the matter before the House, when he was induced to withdraw it in consequence of being told that the subject was under the consideration of government. Last session, in June, he moved an humble address to his Majesty, praying that he would order the law officers of the crown to give their opinion on the treaty in question, and then he withdrew his motion, because he was told by government that they were in treaty with France on the subject; and that it would be useless to press the matter, until the pending negotiations were concluded. On the accession of his Grace, the Duke of Wellington to office, he (Mr Robinson) received, from Newfoundland a strong memorial, complaining of the long delay in giving an answer, and almost insisted that the government must say whether the memorialists had a right of fishing on that part of the coast alluded to. On the 25th of February he wrote to the Duke of Wellington, enclosing the memorial, and in the letter he stated it to be his opinion that the English had a concurrent right with the French of fishing on the coast in question; and that the government ought to tell them so, or tell them if, and why, the right was taken away. He was told soon after, by the Under Secretary for the Colonies, that the reason the Duke of Wellington had returned no answer to his communication, was that the negotiations with France were still pending. It was for these reasons, that he placed a motion on the subject on the books for that day, and which made him feel it his duty to advert once more to the matter. He protested against any further delay in adjusting this question. The French had an interest in having the settlement of the question indefinitely postponed, because while it was so, they arrogated to themselves the right of interrupting all others fishing on the coast. Unless the government could satisfy him by cogent reasons that the question could not as yet have been settled, he would persevere in his motion. Mr Potter moved that the house be counted. The House was cleared for a division, and on the return of the reporters, Mr P. Thomson was saying that the question arising out of the treaties on this subject, was now under the consideration of the law officers of the crown, and the instant their opinion was obtained, it was the intention of the government to adopt such steps, as in their judgment, would be best calculated to lead to the final adjustment of the difference existing between the two countries. The Right hon. gentleman assured the hon. member for Worcester, that all authority was opposed to the views which he entertained in reference to the question arising out of the treaty of Utrecht, and was proceeding to point out the inexpediency of sending out armed vessels to enforce a disputed right, when Mr Jervis moved that the House be again counted, and there proving to be present fewer than forty members the House adjourned.—Atlas.

THE COLONIAL FISHERIES.

We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the debate in the House of Commons upon the question of the Newfoundland Fisheries, which will be found in another page. Mr Robinson, the

mover of the resolution, is the leading partner of the House of Robinson, Brooking, Garland and Co. of London; and has distinguished himself in Parliament for many years by his zealous and persevering exertions in behalf of the British North American colonies. In all questions in which their rights have been involved, he has placed himself in front of the contest, and has alike exposed himself to the rebuke of adversaries, as to whatever extent of labour their effectual defence required. He earned the reputation in London of being one of the most diligent members of the Committee appointed by the House of commons, during the supremacy of Lord Althorp, to enquire into the condition of the shipping interests, with a view to the equalization of the timber duties; and was mainly instrumental in defeating the intended policy which would have proved so ruinous to the trade of these colonies. The motion, although confined in the present instance, to the dominion of the French over the Fisheries on the western coasts of Newfoundland, is clearly intended to arouse the attention of the Ministry and nation to the question of the colonial Fisheries in its widest aspects, and conduct to a bold and fearless attack upon the terms of the last convention with America, by which not only our Banks, but the produce of our shore fisheries have been laid open by law! to American enterprize and speculation. The question, however, will now be discussed in Parliament with the effect it merits, until the Legislatures of the colonies have awakened from their apathy, and pressed "their sense of violated right upon the notice of the Ministry, with a force of eloquence, which if it does not command obedience, will at least secure attention and respect. Many attribute, in a prime degree, the disastrous state of our commercial affairs to the influence of foreign competition, both in supply of articles of consumption, and in withdrawing the produce of our native industry from their legitimate channels—the decrease of the revenue, to the system of smuggling it has a tendency to patronize; and while these evils weigh upon us with a pressure which leads to a universal conviction—and the public suffer and yet are silent—the more thinking must feel gratified in knowing that there is one intelligent and active member, trained to commercial pursuits, and familiar with colonial interests, who is ever ready to lend his advocacy in the great councils of the nation, to defend our rights and interests whenever in danger or directly assailed.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

We the undersigned, having heard that it is the intention to "take down without delay the walls of this chapel, with a view to safety," and being assured of its stability, and feeling strongly as we do, its value as one of the most important and interesting of our national monuments, not only on account of its intrinsic and unique beauty as a work of art, but also on account of the many glorious and sacred recollections with which it is identified: its having re-echoed the eloquence of a Pitt, a Fox, a Burke, a Sheridan and a Chatham; its having swayed in the most eventful period of our history, the destinies of Europe; its having been in its high and palmy state the admiration of the most enlightened foreigners—witness Erasmus, and many others! its having been founded by the hero of Cressy and Poitiers, and having been the temple in which his Queen, Philippa, and their gallant son, the Black Prince, offered up their thanksgivings for their triumphs over the enemies of their country; for these and other considerations, as artists and as Englishmen, we solemnly register this our public protest against the intended removal, as an unnecessary destruction of one of the noblest specimens of the arts and historical monuments of England. (Signed)

- Wm. Etty, R.A.
- G. Gwilt, F.S.A., Union street, Southwark.
- G. Smith, Mercers'-hall.
- Edward J'Anson, Lawrence Poutney-lane.
- Joseph Gwilt, 20, Abingdon-street, Westminster.
- L. N. Cottingham, F.S.A., Waterloo-road.
- Jas. Savage, Essex-street, Strand.
- C. Stanfield, R.A.
- H. Perronet Briggs, R.A.
- Richard Evans.
- Daniel MacClise.
- S. A. Hart.
- G. Belton Moore.

We have often wished that there should be some specific period of the Session set apart and consecrated to Irish affairs. Let the Irish members take a liberal allowance—say four months out of the six. We know the innate modesty of that amiable race, and we hope they would not expect more. But have the thing once established, in some proportion, and give the remainder to England, Wales, Scotland, the West Indies, Canada, the North American colonies, Ceylon, Australia, Hindostan, the Ionian Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, and so forth. The concerns of these places may appear very insignificant to Mr Shiel, or Mr Finn, or Mr Ruthven, when compared with any of the

grand questions of process serving, or driving widow Mullooley's pig, or compelling by ordinary courses of law, Jerry Flannagan or Molly Mulcahey to pay fifteen shillings to landlord or parson. These glorious subjects are no doubt of pre-eminent value to the community in general, and the world in particular; but we submit, that nevertheless, other portions of the empire have some claim on public attention. There is not a night passes, that an Irish question does not preclude the possibility of carrying on other business; and the most amusing part of the thing is, that all the while the Tail keeps howling, that nothing is ever said about poor Ireland!—Age.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

(From the Malta Gaz. June 3.)

By His Majesty's brig Columbine, Commander Henderson, from the Orontes, we have received some account of the Euphrates Expedition and its first proceedings.—Colonel Chesney and the whole of the officers and men were quite well on the 3rd of May: they were encamped on a spot near the mouth of the river, to which they had given the name of Amelia Island.

The George Canning was towed by the Columbine almost the whole way from Malta to the bay of the Orontes, where the expedition anchored on the 3rd of April. On the 6th the landing of the packages and stores was commenced. Nearly two-thirds of the equipments were landed during the first week. The only accident that happened was the temporary loss of a cask, containing the valves and other parts of the steam engines, which by the breaking of the slings sunk to the bottom; but it was soon recovered by part of the apparatus of the diving bell.

The attention of the officers of the expedition was then directed to other objects; to Captain Estcourt was allotted the repair of the road to the Euphrates; to Lieutenant Murphy and a party, the survey of the bay of the Issus; to Lieutenant Cleaveland the landing of the stores and the preparation of the caravans; whilst Colonel Chesney, and Lieutenant Lynch, of the Indian Navy, (who had been waiting and preparing for the expedition some time in Syria) were employed in soliciting aid from the authorities of the country, and making arrangements with the Arabs near Bir on the Euphrates, whither Lieutenant Lynch proceeded to receive the first section of light materials, which would have arrived there about the 17th, if it had been possible at once to procure camels.

During the second week the weather was so boisterous as to retard the landing a good deal, and the gig of the Columbine was upset on the bar with Captain Henderson and four men in her, who were all happily saved by a boat which immediately pushed off from the George Canning. By the 21st every thing was disembarked except a few coals.

Colonel Chesney had now to contend with difficulties which were quite unexpected.—The party left England in the fullest persuasion that the promises which had been made to the British Government of support and co-operation on the part of the supreme authorities would be fulfilled. A firman had been issued by the Sublime Porte authorizing the navigation of the Euphrates, nor would so expensive a preparation have been made for the shores of Syria without the concurrence also of his Highness the Pasha of Egypt; but none of the people could be induced, even by high pecuniary offers, to afford either their labour or the means of transport. It was clear therefore that no orders had been given on the subject, and Colonel Chesney consequently paid a visit to Ibrahim Pasha, who was just arrived at Tripoli from Egypt; but neither did he feel himself empowered to use his influence, until further instructions should be received from Mehemet Ali. When the Columbine left the coast of Syria, Colonel Chesney was endeavouring to purchase a sufficient number of bullocks to transport the first division of materials to the River Euphrates, where it was expected he might arrive about the 9th of May. Notwithstanding therefore his first disappointments, the next letters from Colonel Chesney may announce that the steamers are afloat near Bir, where the people are anxious for the arrival of the expedition, and ready to give it assistance.

LATEST ACCOUNT.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Liverpool, from one of the officers of the Euphrates Expedition:

Amelia Island, mouth of the Orontes, May 23, 1835.  
We left Malta on the 21st March, accompanied by H. M. B. Columbine, sent out by the Admiral, to assist us in landing our cargo. We arrived off the river Orontes on the 3d of April, and on the 28th the George Canning was cleared, and every thing landed on the banks of the river, without the loss of a single article, with the exception of two or three bars of spare iron. We have since put the Trigis (the small iron steamer) together. We commenced laying her down on the 6th and had her ready for launching on the 21st, being only thirteen clear working days. Her draught of water when she

was launched, with the greatest part of her engines on board, is 6½ inches on an even keel. Our object in putting her together here is to enable us to carry the materials of the large boat, heavy weights, &c. up the Orontes, as far as Antioch, by which means we shall avoid a range of mountains that we should otherwise have had to contend with in land carriage, after which we shall take her to pieces, and transport her to the Euphrates.

The Pacha arrived here on the 20th in the Nile steamer, but landed about two miles distant, and went to Antioch without coming near us.

(From the Morning Herald, July 15.)

We received last night, by express, the Paris papers of Monday, together with letters from several of our foreign Correspondents.

The telegraphic announcement that the English battalion landed at Saint Sebastian on Friday last, which we published yesterday, was followed on Sunday evening by another of that day's date from Bayonne, stating that the detachment was received with the utmost joy by the garrison and population of that town. The despatch adds as an *on-dit*, that Moreno had positively succeeded Zumalacareguy in the command-in-chief of the Carlist army, and that Eraso had been appointed to the command of Navarro.

There is a good deal of other matter respecting the Basque provinces in the papers before us, but not one line to show that two armies, consisting respectively of 25,000 or 30,000 men, now so long in presence of each other, have any intention of carrying on the war in good earnest. To bring down his enemy with that which our pugnacious friend Acres terms "a long shot" appears to be the favourite principle of both belligerents. The English battalion and the foreign legion may, however, change the system, and produce one effect at least, that of compelling the parties actually to cross swords, and accelerate the *deuouement*. A letter from Bordeaux, dated the 8th instant, throws an air of ridicule over the "gallant assaults" and the "chivalrous defence" of which Bilbao was recently the theatre. The besieged lost from the incessant 20 days' fire of the besiegers 20 men killed! After "bowing in" the relief under La Hera, the Carlists politely withdrew unannoyed by their complaisant opponents. The same letter (published in the Memorial Bordelais) asserts that rivalry continued to divide the superior officers of the Carlist army, but the telegraphic despatch of Sunday will, if correct, prove that that source of discord no longer existed. We should not like to contend, however, that the return of a spirit of jealousy is not possible, for private letters received in Paris stated that General Moreno, not being a Basque, would never be popular with the army. On the other hand, it does not appear that any General-in-chief has yet taken the command of the Queen's forces, for we have only newspaper assertion for the acceptance of that post by Sarsfield. Our private letter from Zugaramurdi, dated the 8th instant, goes to confirm the statement we published yesterday of the excesses committed in Bilbao by the troops of La Hera. Our Correspondent encloses us an article, dated "Head-quarters of Don Carlos, at Murguia, 6th July," from which it appears that "on the 5th the King, at the head of 5,000 men, marched in the direction of Orduna, with the intention of attacking the rebels, but the heavy rain which fell, accompanied by a dense fog, enabled the Christians to escape into the mountains."

A second letter, dated 3rd instant, has reached us from our Madrid Correspondent, from which we have only time to make the following extract:—

"Since writing the above I learn that the real object of the coming of the messenger from Bilbao was to present a petition from the Corporation of that place to the Queen, respecting the true position of the siege, stating their determination to defend themselves to the last, at the same time pointing out that no attempt to relieve them had been made by Valdez, with other Commanders, and requesting that immediate orders might be given to march to their support."

We regret to observe that great devastations have been caused by floods in the kingdom of Grenada. Several persons had lost their lives. The Cure Merino continued to plunder Old Castile, miraculously evading the Christiano troops sent in search of him.

The AUGSBURG GAZETTE, under date Rome, June 30, states that the Pope, who had been pressed by the French Government to recognise Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, had demanded that the Bishops "unfrocked" by her Majesty be restored to their sees, and that the suppression of the convents be discontinued, ere he acquiesced in the prayer of that faithful and obedient son of the church, King Louis Phillip.

The King of Prussia had arrived at Toplitz.

Charles X., although still suffering from gout, had previously left that city, on his return to Prague.

The domestic news published in the Paris

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