church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, are by the respective acts of union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably.

And whereas the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, have been settled and established by law; be it therefore enacted, that if any person after the commencement of this act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, shall assume or use the name, style, or deanery, in England or Ireland; he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any person holding any judicial or civil office, or any mayor, provost, jurat, bailiff, or other corporate officer, shall after the commencement of this act resort to or be present at any place or public meeting for religious worship, in England or in Ireland, other than that of the united church of England and Ireland, or in Scotland, other than that of the church of Scotland, as by law established, in the robe, gown, or peculiar habit of his office, or attended with the ensign or insignia, or any part thereof, or belonging to such his office; such person shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, forfeit such office, and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, or any member of the orders, communities, or societies hereinafter mentioned, shall after the commencement of this act exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; such ecclesiastic or other person shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty pounds.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner repeal, alter or effect any provision of an act made in the fifth year of his present majesty's reign, entituled "An act to repeal so much of an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King William III. as relates to burials in suppressed monasteries, abbeys, or convents in Ireland, and to make further provision with respect to the burial in Ireland of persons dissenting from the established church."

And whereas Jesuits and members of other religious orders, communities, or societies of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, are resident within the United Kingdom; and it is expedient to make provision for the gradual suppression and final prohibition of the same therein. Be it therefore enacted, that every Jesuit, and every member of any other religious order, community, or society of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, who at the time of the commencement of this act shall be within the United Kingdom, shall within six calendar months after the commencement of this act, deliver to the clerk of the peace of the county or place where such person shall reside, or to his deputy, a notice or statement, in the form and containing the particulars required to be set forth in the schedule to this act annexed; which notice or statement, such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, shall preserve and register amongst the other records of such county or place, without any fee, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such notice or statement to the chief secretary of the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, if such person shall reside in Ireland, or if in Great Britain, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and in case any person shall offend in the premises, he shall forfeit and pay to his majesty, for every calendar month during which he shall remain in the United Kingdom without having delivered such notice or statement as is hereinbefore required, the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any Jesuit or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, after the commencement of this act, come into this realm, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any natural born subject of this realm, being at the time of the commencement of this act a Jesuit, or or other member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, at the time of the commencement of this act, be out of the realm, it shall be lawful for such person to return or to come into this realm, and upon such his return or coming into the realm, he is hereby required, within the space of six calendar months after his first returning or coming into the United Kingdom, to deliver such notice or statement to the clerk of the peace of the county or place where he shall reside, or his deputy, for the purpose of being so registered and transmitted as hereinbefore directed; and in case any such person shall neglect or refuse so to do, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to his majesty, for every calendar month during which he shall remain in the United Kingdom without having delivered such notice or statement, the sum of fifty pounds.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, that notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for any one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, being a Protestant, by a licence in writing, signed by him, to grant permission to any Jesuit or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, to come into the United Kingdom, and to remain therein for such period as the said secretary of state shall think proper, not exceeding in any case the space of six calendar months, and it shall also be lawful for any of his majesty's principal secretaries of state to revoke any license so granted before the expiration of the time mentioned therein if he shall so think fit; and if any such person to whom any such license shall have been granted shall not depart from the United Kingdom within twenty days after the expiration of the time mentioned in such license, or if such license shall have been revoked, then within twenty days after notice of such revocation shall have been given to him, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

And be it further enacted, that there shall annually be laid before both houses of Parliament an account of all such licences as shall have been granted for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned within the twelve months next preceding.

And be it further enacted, that in case any Jesuit, or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, after the commencement of this act, within any part of the United Kingdom, admit any person to become a regular ecclesiastic, or brother, or member of any such religious order, community, or society, or be aiding or consenting thereto, or shall administer or cause to be administered, or be aiding or assisting in the administration or taking any oath, vow, or engagement, purporting or intended to bind the person taking the same to the rules, ordinances, or ceremonies of such religious order, community, or society, every person offending in the premises, in England or Ireland shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

And be it further enacted, that in case any person shall, after the commencement of this act, within any part of this United Kingdom, be admitted or become a Jesuit, or brother, or member of any other such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

And be it further enacted, that in case any person sentenced and ordered to be banished under the provisions of this act, shall not depart from this United Kingdom within thirty days after the pronouncing of such sentence and order, it shall be lawful for his Majesty to cause such persons to be conveyed to such place out of the United Kingdom, as his Majesty by the advice of his Privy Council, shall direct.

And be it further enacted, that if any offender who shall be so sentenced, and ordered to be banished in manner aforesaid, shall, after the end of three calendar months, from the time such sentence and order has been pronounced, be at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without some lawful cause; every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, on being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty, for the term of his natural life.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to affect any religious order, community, or establishment consisting of females bound by religious or monastic vows.

And be it further enacted, that all penalties imposed by this act shall and may be recovered as a debt due to his majesty, by information to be filed in the name of his majesty's attorney-general for England or for Ireland, as the case may be, in the Courts of Exchequer, in England or Ireland respectively, or in the name of his majesty's advocate-general in the court of Exchequer in Scotland.

And be it further enacted, that this act, or any part thereof, may be repealed, altered, or varied at any time within this present session of Parliament.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after the passing thereof.

PRESENT STATE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Population.—The aggregate number of Catholics in Great Britain is computed at nearly a million, scattered in various proportions through England, Scotland, and Wales. This computation, however, we should observe, is made by Catholics themselves, and, as the government returns have occasionally under-rated their numbers, it is not unlikely that in this statement they have endeavoured to compensate the deficiency. The counties in England containing the greatest number of Catholics are Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent. The Catholic population of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood has been estimated at about 200,000.

The Catholic population of Ireland has for several years been a subject of contention, the Protestants insisting that it only reached four millions and a half, while the Catholics brought it up to six millions and a half, and latterly to seven millions. All these statements are, more or less, coloured by party prejudices, and subject to suspicion. In 1821, a Protestant census exhibits a total population of 6,801,487, of which 4,838,000 were stated to be Catholics, and 1,963,487, declared Protestants. Mr. Shaw Mason's returns from the clergy in 1814, showed a still greater disproportion in favour of the Protestant interest. Of late years, however, it is well known that a great number of Protestant families emigrated in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and that the Catholic proprietors, with their dependants, spread themselves over the agricultural districts: in the old corporate towns alone, and these are few in number, and in the north, which, in consequence of its intercourse with Scotland, and other causes, is almost exclusively Protestant, will the disproportion be found favourable to Protestant numerical strength. The Catholic Association ordered returns to be made by the parish priests, and an estimate was drawn from a few of these, which showed the Catholics as being nearly five to one. On the whole it may be assumed, for there is great difficulty in ascertaining the actual fact, that the present Catholic population of Ireland is about five millions and a half; and the Protestant population, including all sectarians, about one million and three quarters.

Ecclesiastical Government.—The Catholic Clergy are governed in England by four superiors, called vicars-apostolic, who severally preside over the London, western, midland, and northern districts; and in Scotland by three bishops, who preside over the eastern, western, and northern districts. The bishops are all deputed by the Pope, and exercise vicarial powers, revocable at pleasure. They are, indeed, bishops in the Roman Catholic Church, but do not enjoy episcopal authority in Britain; their sees are little more than nominal, or "*in partibus*," as it is termed—as Dr. Bramston, Bishop of Usula; Dr. Smith, Bshop of Bolina, &c. Each priest has likewise a separate district; not, however, any particular parish, but a "mission," and he is called a "missionary." He acts by virtue of a faculty granted by the apostolic vicar of the district, and is removeable at pleasure. In *Ireland*, on the contrary, no bishop is removable at the mere will of the Pope; nor is any parish priest removable at the mere will of his bishop. To effect such a removal there must exist a canonical cause, an accuser, regular trial, sentence, and ratification. In Ireland, there are 32 Catholic archbishops and bishops; 52 deans and archdeacons; about 1500 parish priests; and 3000 curates. The benefices are 984 in number, averaging nearly 6000 souls in each.

Chapels.—In Great Britain there are 456 Catholic chapels, or congregations, in addition to the private chapels of the nobility and gentry. In Lancashire, there are 84; in Yorkshire, 47; in Wales, 6; and in Inverness-shire, 17. There are 25 in London and its vicinity, many of them (especially that in Moorfields) very elegant structures. In Ireland, there is a chapel in every parish; besides many chapels of ease in the principal towns, where chapels have rapidly encreased during the last ten years.

Education.—Besides ten free boarding and day schools in the metropolis, and others attached to chapels in populous districts, there are a great number of colleges or seminaries, dispersed over Great Britain; the principal of which are the Jesuits' College, at Stonyhurst, near Blackburn; St. Edmund's College, near Ware; Ushaw College, near Durham; St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham; and Sedgley-park, near Wolverhampton. Besides these, there are several nunneries and convents, among the principal of which may be mentioned the nunnery at Hammersmith, and the Cistercian Convent, on the site of an ancient monastery of the same order, at Lulworth-park, Dorsetshire. It may here be observed, that by the bill just passed, all foundations of a monastic kind are to be gradually suppressed; those exclusively devoted to females alone being excepted. It appears by the Appendix, No. 5, to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, that there are in Ireland 24 Catholic Schools belonging to the Christian brotherhood and other religious orders; 46 female schools attached to nunneries; and 352 day schools, maintained wholly, or in part, by subscription. These estimates are entirely independent of pay schools, and these maintained by individuals. To these may be added, the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, the Jesuits' College at Clongowes, and Carlow College, under the superintendence of Dr. Doyle.

From the London Times.

We have done with articles on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. The bill for receiving our Catholic brethren within the shelter of the British constitution, has become the law of the land. Away, then, to the flames, with that parchment Union, which heretofore was null, and is henceforth needless; the two islands are no longer united, but identified. Past Irish grievances may from this hour be described and recorded by the historian as a painful duty; the statesman may study them as an instructive lesson; the Englishman may recall them with generous eagerness to heap every day some more ample reparation upon that which he has thus manfully and wisely tendered; but for the placable and kindly race whose wounded honour has now been staunched, and their decent pride respected, the grievance, and the memory of it, are already blotted out; nor would a parchment separation be to-day more effectual to tear asunder the joint hearts of this incorporate people, than was its pen-and-ink antagonist of the year 1800 to blend them. Such must ever be the final power of truth, when judiciously and perseveringly addressed to the mind of an enlightened nation. But final results, however certain, may be waylaid and obstructed by numberless intermediate chances. The difference between a prompt and a procrastinated issue of a question involving the domestic peace of the country, might, in the actual state of the world, have been the difference between instant security and forty years of peril. The providential accession of one firm hand to the government, has favoured, and sensibly hastened, this blessed consummation. To the Duke of Wellington belongs the glory of having forced—through difficulties previously supposed to be insurmountable—forced, we say, into immediate action, the torpid or repugnant convictions of men, and of having turned to a profit altogether inestimable, even to the preservation of the British empire, those truths which lay hoarded up and unproductive in the intellectual magazines of the realm. The fame of him who has accomplished this matchless work required no such addition to raise him far above the level of ordinary citizens. To a reputation for sagacity, courage, and steadiness, which it would have been peurile to withhold from the Duke of Wellington for services long since before the world, he has now united the more substantial and ennobling renown of benevolent anxiety for the happiness of his fellow subjects. He who fears nothing for himself has not been ashamed to tremble for his country. From a long course of splendid triumphs, he has brought home the most precious gift that conqueror ever laid upon the altar—*an abhorrence of civil war*. But we stand too near the foundation of this statesman's monument to measure its full eminence or proportions. Posterity will judge it right. No widow nor orphan—no captive nor slave—will curse the civic crown upon his temples, or stain, with their tears, the record of his peaceful victory. These praises are due to the friend of civil liberty, "and they will wear well, for they have been dearly earned." Whether the Duke of Wellington has been cordially—nay, more, successfully—supported by the independent press of England in this great contest, we shall not presume to affirm; nor do we know that he is sensible of that succour. But at least he shall find that there is an independent press, as independent of his Grace as of his enemies. The Duke of Wellington has entailed very deep obligations upon his country; and let him fully understand, that if he has entailed obligations, in the same degree has he incurred them. The Duke cannot, from this hour, afford to be any thing but a *great* minister. His own immortal deeds will follow him like furies, and destroy him when he deviates but an inch from the path of honour. "He who has achieved such greatness, can find no safety in littleness." There are still vast public interests to be guarded—mighty principles to be vindicated—grievous wrongs to be redressed—powerful reparations to be enforced against powerful offenders; rights of commerce—rights of jurisprudence rights of representation—rights of humanity—all to be brought under speedy and frequent deliberation. Let the Duke of Wellington, therefore, look to it well. Does he plead want of acuteness?—the Catholic Bill! Want of influence?—the Catholic Bill! Want of resolution?—again, and for ever, the Catholic Bill!—carried against odds incomparably more fearful, and through difficulties more besetting, than any one, or than all together, of those ameliorations in our internal policy, which the foes of mercantile monopoly, or of ruinous litigation, or of bribed boroughs, or of perverted poor laws, or of barbarous corn laws, demand—and will insist upon, please God—from whomsoever may happen to be our rulers. We say that the Duke of Wellington cannot henceforth pretend a want of penetration to appreciate, or of power to execute, any scheme of salutary policy which the public good may require of a government to adopt. With want of integrity we, at least, shall be slow to charge him; but it is fair and frank to apprise his Grace, that the British nation is a discerning mistress—and that she can flout the unfaithful suitor as well as caress the true. Had Mr. Canning lived until now, the Duke of Wellington might indeed have reckoned on an auxiliary in every elevated and comprehensive purpose of national aggrandizement; such as, we fear, he may vainly seek, among even the best intentioned of those who still surround him.

London, April 19.

Murder by Don Miguel.—It appears by letters from Lisbon, that the hopeful Don Miugel has added to the catalogue of his crimes, by committing murder with his own hand. The following are the terms in which this atrocious act is described:—We have been enabled to collect, on, we fear good authority, the following details relating to this unparalleled European homicide, penetrated in the palace of Queliz, by the paternal hands of our 'Holy Saint Miguel,' legitimate King of Portugal. The 'King had for some weeks previous to the massacre at the Palace, entertained very strong suspicions as to the continued fidelity to his Government of his eldest sister Don Isabel Maria, who was the late Princess Regent of Portugal. The day on which the murder was committed, Don Miguel was driven into one of his mad fits of brutal revenge from receiving intelligence, through some of his minions, that a servant of the Princess had, the day before, left the Palace by Donna Isabella's command, having the greater part of his sister's jewels in his possession, and taking with him also some State documents, belonging to his mistress, of the greatest importance. These documents, we learn, were supposed to have related to the government of his country by the Princess during her Regency.

"The moment Don Miguel was apprised of the servant's departure, he hastened to the apartment of his unfortunate sister, and insisted on the Princess's producing the jewels and documents to which we have alluded. The Prince at the same time furiously demanded what had become of his sister's valet. The Princess was at first so terrified by her brother's menacing manner, that her utterance was choked—she was unable to answer his rapid interrogatories at the moment, the Prince at this grew more *enraged*, and aimed a violent blow at his sister's face. He then attempted to grapple her throat, but the Princess, by a desperate effort, providentially escaped from the monster's murderous grasp, and the monster was himself thrown on the floor. On rising from the ground, Don Miguel discharged a pistol at his fugitive sister, just as she was hurrying out of the room. The ball missed the Princess, but a servant in the palace, who was hastening to the scene with Count Carmade, was shot dead by the assassin. The Count was himself wounded with a blow, aimed at his life, by his royal master, with a bayonet, fixed at the end of Don Miguel's pistol. The attendants at the palace no longer affect to conceal the commission of the crime. The Guards at Quelux, the "Archeros," also now openly talk of the affair. The tumult and the alarm produced on the occasion, rendered concealment of the horrible circumstances of the deed, for any length of time, quite out of the question. The news spread through the capital with fearful rapidity. Horror was depicted on every countenance. The Princess, it is said, afterwards waited her expected execution, by the hands of her brother, with great fortitude. Don Miguel, however, has not yet put his sister to death. Donna Isabel is now shut up in a solitary apartment of the Palace, under the constant surveillance of the Royal Guards."

Upon the present aspect of affairs on the Continent, the London Courier of April 15, says, "it must be allowed that the Duke of Wellington fills now a much larger space in the eye of Europe, (large as that space was) than he did at the commencement of the campaign in the East last year. Foreign powers are now to contemplate him not only as the great general in the field, but as the successful minister in the cabinet. The foreign influence, therefore, of such a minister, supported by the throne on one side, by so decisive a majority of Parliament on the other, and thus wielding all the energies of so vast an empire, cannot but be great, and we trust will be of the utmost advantage to the peace and repose of Europe. The appointment of so able a man as Mr. Robert Gordon to be our minister to the Sublime Porte, affords the means of availing ourselves of any opportunity of offering our mediation to restore peace—whilst the talents of Heytesbury will be available for the same beneficial purpose at the Court of the Emperor of Russia. And in this pacific policy we know that we shall be ably and entirely seconded by France, and we have no doubt by Austria also.

The following is an extract of a letter recently received from Sir Humphry Davey, written by him from Rome where he lies dangerously ill—

"I rejoice that the Catholic Question is carried. Without having a strong political bias, I have always considered this point as essential to the welfare of England as a great country, and connected with her glory as a liberal, philosophical, and Christian country."

New South Wales.—Letters from Sidney to the 7th October, and journals to the 4th of the same month, announce the arrival of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, Capt. Rous, from a voyage of discovery. The captain had discovered two large rivers to the north of Sidney, in which there is safe and convenient anchorage. He proceeded a considerable way up these rivers, and found the country well wooded, the climate fine, and the soil, as he judged, very rich. He called one of these rivers "Clarence" and the other "Richmond"; they are between Sidney Bay and Moreton Bay. Clarence River, the mouth of which is in lat. 28, is presumed to issue from the great lake lately discovered in the interior of the country.

The Duke of Wellington has recently purchased a large estate, late the property of Sir Peter Pole, in the neighbourhood of Stratfieldsay, for 250,000*l*.

Mr. Thomas Moore, the celebrated poet, has lately suffered one of the severest afflictions with which God visits his creatures, in the death of his eldest daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young woman of sixteen.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Earl Nelson was—married last Thursday to the widow of George Barlow, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Barlow, G. C. B., she being the daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, K. C. B. The venerable, reverend, and noble Earl will, on the 20th of next month, complete his seventy-second year.—"*England expects every man to do his duty.*"

Fatal Duel.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a meeting took place near Vernon Mount, between two gentlemen of this city, Messrs. Golden and M'Carthy, and in the first fire the former was shot through the body and fell dead. We have not learned the cause of the difference, or who the seconds were; for the moment the unfortunate young man fell, they all ran off and left his body on the ground. These are all the particulars we could learn, as from the circumstance of the occurrence having taken place during the sitting of the King's Commission, the greatest secrecy seemed to prevail. We understand the City Sheriffs are in search of the body, to have an inquest held on it. The deceased has been only recently married.—*Cork Constitution.*

It is stated, we know not with what truth, that Lord Plunkett succeeds Lord Rockhaston as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. The station is not so high in point of rank as that at present held by Lord Plunkett; but it is assigned as a reason for the change, that his Lordship prefers the Exchequer, where much equity business is transacted; and his appointment may be regarded as a step to the Chancellorship, for which Lord Plunkett is so eminently qualified. It is stated that Mr. Doherty is to succeed Lord Plunkett as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Wallace is to be Solicitor-General—*Dub. Morn. Register.*

Preservative qualities of Bog.—A paper read before the Dublin Royal Society in February, gives an account of a human body found in a bog near Castle Blackeney, several feet under ground, and in a state of perfect preservation, although it appeared to have lain there "considerably upwards of a century—perhaps many, many centuries." His dress consisted of a cowhide, formed in the shape of a tunic, with the hair towards the skin, and tied by a band of twisted sallyrods about his neck. He appeared, when stretched at full length, to be of gigantic size, but on being measured, proved to be about six feet.

Curious Mistake.—A few days ago a vessel called the Navarino, arrived at Hoseydowo, from Limerick, laden with salt provisions and other commodities. The Custom-house Officer in attendance suspecting one of the casks to contain exciseable liquor, he bored through the head of the barrel two or three times to ascertain with certainty the nature of its contents. He tasted the liquor several times; but finding it fresher to the palate than salt pork, the cask was unheaded, when, to the surprise and disgust of all present, but more particularly to the Custom-house officer, who revolted at the sight, the dead bodies of a female and that of a youth were found to have been consigned to a fictious firm in town, and it is needless to add, no owner has come forward to claim the importation.

A woman, of the name of Isabel Smith, died at Peterhead, last week, at the very advanced age of 105 years. She was twice married. Till the last summer she was able to walk about, and almost to the day of her death retained possession of her mental faculties. She seems to have belonged to nine long-lived families. A sister of her's died about ten years ago, aged about 100. She was a native of the parish of Cruden; but for upwards of 60 years had her residence in Peterhead.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

Scottish Entails.—The select committee of the House of Commons having proceeded to consider the report of the last Session of Parliament on the Law of Entail in Scotland, recommend that the provision contained in the new bill should be divided into three separate branches:—1st, To regulate future Tailzies in Scotland. 2d, To grant certain powers to heirs of tailzie in Scotland; to relieve such heirs from statutary burdens, and affecting tailzied estates, and from debts incurred in the improvement of the same. 3d, To make further alterations and amendments in the law affecting existing entails. And have directed their chairman to move the House, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, "to regulate future tailzies in Scotland;" and a bill "to grant certain powers to heirs of tailzie in Scotland; to relieve such heirs from statuary burdens affecting tailzied estates, and from debts incurred in the improvement of the same."

A VISIT TO ST. HELENA.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. E. Hooke, of Manchester, contains some particulars relative to St. Helena, which, to many of our readers, may possess both novelty and interest:

"*Tuesday, September* 30, 1828.—Before day-light, as I lay in bed, the cheering news of "Land in sight," greeted my ears. It was naturally a matter of anxiety to us; our water was nearly expended, our live-stock scant and poor, our Indian potatoes and yams bad been long exhausted, and we had no substitute except rice and macaroni: our hope of refit and refreshment depended entirely on sailing direct upon the southeast part of St. Helena, a small island, whose extreme length is only about nine miles, a mere speck in the vast ocean we were navigating; and our touching at it, under Providence, rested on the correctness of the chronometers, and the skill of the captain and other officers in taking solar and lunar observations.

"The accounts I had read and the views I had seen, had certainly failed to convey to my mind an adequate idea of the scene now before me: a dark rock, of amazing height, rising precipitously out of the sea, roughly jagged and peaked at the sides and top, without any vegetation, except here and there a patch of moss, rendering the general barrenness more remarkable. As its appearance was uninviting, so its rugged steepness rendered it impracticable to land. This is the side by which the island is always approached; and while I gazed on it, I could not help imagining the feelings of the great warrior, whose name had made Europe tremble, when he came in sight of the gloomy rock where he was to be imprisoned for the remainder of his days.

"Signal-posts on the high tops of a nearer and of a more distant mount, bespoke the vigilance of its possessors: we saw nothing about them to indicate that they are used at present. For about half an hour we glided round the north east corner of the island, passing point after point of the same grand and gloomy character. At length we came in sight of a small fort at the top of a rock, rising precipitously from the level of the ocean, to the height of five hundred feet, as near as I could judge; while the back part of it assumed a conical form to three or four times that height. At this fort every ship must speak before she is allowed to approach the anchorage. The rock on which it stands seems to be of the same abrupt character under water as above it; for we passed it fearlessly, within, I think, fifty yards distance, under full sail; and read on the fortified point above us, the words 'send a boat.' This it was not necessary to do, as several men appeared on the walls, one with a speaking trumpet, who hailed us, and enquired our name, &c. The captain answered and we were allowed to proceed. I could then uninterruptedly enjoy the scene, and thought it was one of the finest I ever beheld: the lofty mainmast of the vessel, hung with sails, seemed nothing in height when compared with the precipice we were under, from the top of which an orange might have been thrown on our deck; or, by opening the guns, which we saw in warlike order, it would have been easy to have annihilated us in an instant. From thence we traced the road, which had been cut out of the side of the rock, with immense labour, winding and descending to the left towards the valley, in the bosom of which lie James-town the only one in the island, and the bay in which we must anchor.

"The town soon burst on our view, and presented a church and the Governor's house as the most prominent objects, surrounded by many other buildings of less magnitude, and of a neat and pleasing appearance. With the exception of a few trees of a dingy green, the valley seemed as barren as the mountain-rocks on each side of it; but the eye was relieved in the background by a plantation of firs round Alarm-house, crowning and adorning a point equal in height to any within view.

"As soon as we dropt anchor we were visited by the Doctor of Health, whose duty it is to ascertain whether there is any disease on board, before any person is permitted to land, or to visit the vessel from shore. After the usual inquiries, the hoisting of a white flag announced that communication with the land was permitted, and boats came alongside immediately, for the accommodation of passengers.

"We passed through the fortified gate of the town at twenty minutes before ten, while the musical band of the European regiment on the island was performing on the parade, in front of the hotel, which we entered to order dinner, and to inquire for conveyances. After an hour's delay, I and three others procured a carriage, open, and with four very low wheels, drawn by two horses, and began to move quickly through the town towards the hill on the left. The ascent was made easy by a zig-zag road on the side of the mountain, guarded on the lower side by a stone wall. As we ascended, the grandeur of the scenery and the dangers of the road increased, till we came to a part of it which had not the defence of a wall, when the fears of the lady, who was one of the party, obliged us to walk the horses. We several times looked back, or, rather, down, at the diminished houses of James-town, and at our own and other ships in the harbour, which appeared but as specks on the water, till at length both they and the line of the horizon became indistinct and were lost in the distance and haze.

"A neat little box, at the side of a hill before us, had attracted our attention, when, suddenly, the driver stopped the horses, and, telling us to look down the side of the mountain to the left, said, 'There is his grave,' meaning Bonaparte's. We gazed down the steep, and, in a warm nook of the valley, beautifully green, and strongly contrasting with the general barrenness, beheld the spot where were deposited the remains of the most extraordinary man of his day, overshadowed by a willow-tree, and defended by two enclosures, the outer one for the preservation of the tree, and the grass plot round the grave. It was a deeply interesting moment: I gazed in silence, and with solemn reflection on the wondrous ways of Him who 'removeth kings, and setteth up kings,' who 'abaseth the proud,' and 'giveth the kingdom to whomsoever he will." The entire absence of monument or inscription seemed irresistibly to imply that the greatness of his character rendered them unnecessary, and that these everlasting rocks and heights would ever be chiefly famous as being his tomb, as they had before been as his prison.

"We were told we should visit the grave on our return; so we proceeded to the house in front of us, which had before attracted our notice; and which we learned had been the residence of General Bertrand, till a better house was prepared for him in the neighbourhood of Longwood. We alighted, and welcomed the refreshment kindly offered to us by the woman of the house; for the low temperature of the mountain air had given an unusual keenness to our appetites.

"To Longwood-house, the former residence of Bonaparte, we now hastened. Its situation is on high table-land, commanding an extensive prospect, and ensuring pure air and a bracing temperature. The approach to it is through a long avenue of trees of a peculiar appearance, having long narrow leaves of a dark green hue, and branches hung with moss, as though but lately left by the waters of the deluge. We alighted in a court-yard, and found a party of visiters already there; with some of them I entered a stable, and admired the strength and beauty of some English horses kept for the purposes of the farm, to which the grounds of Longwood were now converted. I was about to retire, when the doctor of the island, who was with us, observed, 'this was Bonaparte's bed-room.' 'Yes,' said one of the grooms, 'and in this corner, where the horse stands, he was laid in state.' We were next taken to the house constructed of timber in England, and sent out to be raised in St. Helena, for Bonaparte's immediate accommodation; It is now used as a barn: fodder for cattle and implements of husbandry now occupied the rooms where he walked, read, and conversed. The house subsequently erected for him, and which was scarcely completed when he died, is truly magnificent, and is finished in the first style; its walls and passages are forsaken and silent, and its garden neglected. An officer occupies two of its rooms occasionally; and a French family, employed in the new experiment of the production of silk in this island, lives in some of the out-buildings. From the kitchen-floor were taken the three flags that serve to cover Bonaparte's grave and to mark the place of his interment: they have not been replaced by others; their absence gives an air of dilapidation to the place, according with the feelings of the stranger, who hears with wonder the cause of their removal. 'It was a prison after all,' exclaimed one of our party, while we were admiring the house and its neighbourhood.

"Returning about a mile and a half, we came to the nook in the valley where Bonaparte is interred, and walked by a circuitous and rather dangerous path to take a nearer view of his grave. It is a beautiful little spot, to which he used to retire to read or to converse with Madame Bertrand; and it was because he had said, 'If I die on the Island, I could wish to be buried here,' that he was interred in this place rather than elsewhere. The place is kept by an English sergeant; the walk is clean, and the surrounding hedges filled with flowers. A beautiful spring gushes out hard by, from which Bonaparte was always supplied with water."

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN:
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1829.

The following we extract from the Albion, as comprising the latest intelligence from Europe. We know not what reliance to place on its more interesting statements. We hope the Duke of Wellington's case is not so desperate as is represented. We would deprecate much his retirement from his high and important official station at this critical conjuncture.—There is certainly nothing *official* in any part of the subjoined postscript.

From the New-York Albion, May 23.

Postscript.—The *Napoleon* has just arrived from Liverpool, with London dates to the 23d April. They contain no news whatever of importance.

Report states that several bodies of Russian troops are marching towards Kalafat, in order to cross the Danube.

The intelligence from Portugal is still of the most distressing kind. Don Miguel continues his career of tyranny and proscription.

The Duke of Wellington is still in bad health, and it is feared that he must quit the Cabinet, being unequal to the fatigue of office.

It is said that England and France have at length sent a joint note to the Russian Cabinet on the subject of the war with Turkey, which has caused a great consideration at St. Petersburgh.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 23:—"Accounts from Wallachia of the 27th March, have just been received. They give the details of a severe affair near Varna, in which the Russians sustained great loss."

We this day redeem our pledge by inserting at full length an authentic copy of the Catholic Relief Bill, as it finally passed the House of Lords, and has become the law of the land. Any remarks may be thought superfluous now that the Question has been set at rest and the provisions of the Bill can undergo no alteration. Indeed we should be sorry to put forth a syllable in the way of animadversion, when the general policy of the measure is of such paramount interest, and when the efficiency of the checking clauses must fall to be tried by experience alone. But, on a review of the whole Bill, there are one or two circumstances which strike us, and to which we cannot forbear directing the attention of our readers. The first relates to an objection urged by the late Attorney-General in the course of his Speech, to which Lord Eldon and Mr. Peel avoided giving any reply. We mean the nugatory nature of an enactment to prevent members of the Cabinet, who may be Roman Catholics, from advising the King in regard to the distribution of Church preferment. Those offending against the letter or spirit of this enactment, are to be declared guilty of a high misdemeanour, and shall hold office no longer. "This," to use the words of the late Attorney-General, "is said to be a security against any Catholic Minister; but, may I be permitted to ask, who can prove this offence against a Catholic Minister? Certainly not one of his colleagues; for they are bound by oath to keep the secrets of office; so that the same clause which creates the offence, goes far to create an absolute incapacity to convict for that offence." We