

upon the attention of any one, except from a particular line.

THE GALLANT CAPTAIN NAPIER, AND THE ABSURD FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

Of all stupid and suicidal measures, surely the Foreign Enlistment Act is one of the most absurd. It is no new doctrine, that a nation that wishes to remain at peace ought always to be prepared for war. But in what way are peaceful people to cultivate military talent—how to gain their experience? Not in country quarters, nor yet at Winsor or Kew. The obvious course is, to permit such individuals as have a warlike tendency, to go abroad to learn their trade at other people's expense. They are sure to return home at the call of national honor; and it is quite as well not to be troubled with such stirring spirits except in stirring times. At the bidding of some other countries, however, we have laid an embargo (of a futile kind to be sure), and said, by Act of Parliament, that if we have nothing to do at-home, nothing shall be done abroad, but at their peril, by the lovers of military adventure. Their combativeness is doomed to evaporate in domestic broil or party fight; unless, as is natural, disregarding this absurd interference with individual liberty, the professional soldier or sailor runs all risks; smugles himself out of the country, and wins fame and rank in foreign fields.

The folly of all this is, that the Foreign Enlistment Act prevents no one from joining foreign service; it simply prevents him from doing so with honor; and the authorities at home never visit an individual with censure and punishment until he has merited reward—until he has made his own name famous, and his deeds reflect honor on the country that gave him birth. Captain NAPIER was only struck off the list of our Navy when news came of an action which threw a blaze of distinction over the whole of our naval service.

Why not a man shed his blood where he pleases—unless he is violating the allegiance which every citizen owes to the country to which he belongs? The government permits him to leave his purse at Paris, his morality at Naples, or his constitution in Greece, but he must exert the profession of arms nowhere save in the service of his own Government,—it being understood all the time, his own Government do not want him, would in fact prefer to commission hands altogether new. A standing army would be stripped of all its mischief if it was kept abroad, at the expense of other countries: it would never come home but when the country wanted its aid.

In all time, our foreign military adventures have been celebrated: from the early history of the Moorish wars in Spain, to the war of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS in Germany, we find bodies of English mercenaries, as apprentices of war, who conferred honour and respect on the English character, and who when occasion demanded came back to their devoir with all the aid of experience and instruction. Where did MARLBOROUGH learn his illustrious trade?—under TURENNE.—“I will bet a supper and a dozen of claret,” said TURENNE on a particular occasion, “that my handsome Englishman will recover the post with half the number of men that the officer commanded who lost it.” The wager was instantly accepted, and the event justified the confidence of the General; for Captain CHURCHILL, after a short but desperate struggle, expelled the enemy, and maintained the post.”—(Coae.) The Ministry of that day did not deprive him of his English commission, because there was then Foreign Enlistment Act.

We say, honor to the name of NAPIER, which it seems is doomed to be illustrious! Success to CARLOS DE PONZA! He may rely upon it, that if the Admiralty cashiers him, every true Britain will watch his progress with delight, and mark him for an Admiral of his own, should the time come when sailors are wanted to man aught but packet-boats.—*Spectator*.

DEVOTED JURIES.

The Inquest on the charge of murder against certain Policemen, like that upon the Calthorpe Street affair some time ago, is worth studying as a sign of the times. Look at the zeal with which a party of tradespeople enter into a case of public justice! see with what untired energy they watch the testimony of the witnesses, and battle against the predispositions of the Coroner! These are the bakers and shoemakers of the present day: at any other period of the history of our civilization, would the same disinterested anxiety have been shown—the same devotion of profitable time to a public labor? At the inquest now sitting during this intensely hot weather, the Jury and others have been compelled to strip them of their coats and waistcoats; fainting under the stifling temperature of the close atmosphere of a crowded room, the witnesses are obliged to be supplied, from time to time, with draughts of water to keep them up; and yet the Jury manfully persevere. Four times has the inquest been adjourned; and during each long and laborious investigation, up to a late hour in the morning, has the public-spirited zeal of these individuals kept them

alive to their duties as citizens. This is a manifest sign of improvement: if the people can be but persuaded to believe that that which concerns every body concerns each, and that it is the duty of all to be prepared to devote time and knowledge to a fair share of public business, things will not go as they too often have done—at the bidding of the greatest tool of authority in the neighbourhood.—*Id.*

THE MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

Extract of a Letter to J. Hume, M.P. received from a Surgeon in the East India Company's Service, of 13 Years' Residence in India.

“Madras, Jan. 24, 1833.

“The medical men in Europe appear to know just as little of its nature, and proper mode of treatment, as we do in this country. If the official returns are correct, it is even more fatal in England than in India. I have of course seen a great deal of it in the course of thirteen years, and I am sorry to say that I am more uncertain now than when I saw the very first case, as to what ought to be the treatment; the symptoms vary much in different epidemics, requiring modifications of treatment, but this is the case with every class of disease; yet, in most, there is a system of treatment which is more generally successful than any other. Not so in cholera. Many remedies have been tried, and all with the same unfortunate result. Without bothering you with my theory of the disease—for I have a theory of course—I should say that, in Europe, with a tolerably strong patient, at an early period of the disease, I should begin with the lancet; then clear out the stomach with warm water, or salt, or mustard and water; then a dose of calomel, and opium or laudanum, followed in an hour by a purgative, either castor oil or croton oil, according to the state of the stomach and the strength of the patient. External stimulants of course, but I conceive the grand object to be to restore or excite a healthy action in the liver and bowels, for until a healthy evacuation be produced, the patient is not safe. I am convinced much harm has been done by the employment of opium. It must be given at times, and we give it to natives with less risk than to Europeans. The reaction in the latter is so much more dangerous, and rendered doubly so by large doses of opium. The above is the practice I should be inclined to try in England. I fear that cholera there is no passing evil. In India it is now a permanent disease, more fatal at one place than another at times, but always existing somewhere, and I should not wonder if, in the same manner, it became naturalized in Europe. This is no physical impossibility.”—*Lancet*.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Christopher Harvey, the Mayor of Waterford, has been fully committed to gaol under a warrant for tithes. He owes about twenty pounds, and declares he will not pay a shilling. He went to gaol in state, conducted by the Sub-Sheriff, Bailiffs, a party of Police, and a few Anti-Tithe gentlemen.

At the Waterford Assizes lately, Mr. Dominick Romaine, M.P., obtained a verdict of 1,200l. damages against Mrs. Carson, proprietress of the *Clonmel Advertiser*, for a libel regarding him, published during the late election in that town.

Notwithstanding the precautions and warnings of the Irish Government, the Orangemen of the North celebrated the 12th of June, “the glorious and immortal memory” day, with as much splendor as ever. Some rioting and several deaths have been the consequence.

ORANGE PROCESSION.—At Cootehill, in the county of Cavan, where a considerable portion of the population are Orangemen, there was a murderous affray on Friday, which was fair-day at that town. Acting upon the circular of Sir W. Gossett, Chief-Constable Shiel, and a party of Police, interfered to prevent a large body of armed Orangemen from marching into the fair, but without avail. They paraded the streets, preceded by some musicians, playing the customary offensive tunes. The Catholic peasantry hooted them as they passed along, and, in a short time, a conflict commenced, in which three or four Catholics were shot dead upon the spot, and several were dangerously wounded. The Orangemen did not escape harmless in the affray, and it is stated that some of them lost their lives also. The police party being it is said, too small in number to preserve the wretched people from their own infatuation, a messenger was despatched to the neighbouring town of Cavan, where the Judge of Assize was presiding at the time, for a military party. A company of the 64th Foot proceed with all possible despatch to the scene of slaughter, but they did not arrive until midnight, some hours after the battle had terminated. The Government have ordered a most rigid investigation of all the circumstances. The conduct of the magistracy generally is much censured. Instead of using their powers and influence to prevent processions, which were rendered illegal by the act of last session, they were most disgracefully indifferent, and, as far as I can learn, in almost every instance disre-

garded their duty and the explicit directions of the Government.—*Globe Correspondent*.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR LIQUIDATING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

From a Work entitled “Resources of the British Empire,” by PABLO PEBRER.

1. That 500,000,000l. of the national funded debt shall be paid off in full.

2. That a general assessment of 9¼ per cent. shall be levied upon all the private property and capital whatsoever of the British Empire.

3. That a similar assessment of 9¼ per cent. shall be levied on all incomes arising from all professions, from all civil, military, and naval appointments, from the public funds, and from all employments whatsoever, in which no capital is engaged: the wages of labour excepted.

4. That in making the general assessment, property to the value of 30l. shall be deducted and left free, in estimating the property of each family assessed. And that every individual, the total value of whose property, of whatever nature, does not exceed 30l., shall be totally exempt from assessment.

5. That all property shall be assessed, debts deducted.

6. That all proprietors who may not be entitled to dispose of or alienate their property, shall be legally authorised to sell a portion of such property, whether real or personal, sufficient to pay the amount of their assessment.

7. That this authority shall convey to the purchasers of all such property sold for the above purpose, a true, perfect, and valid title.

8. That the East India Company, the legislatures, assemblies, governors, corporations, or competent authorities in the British colonies or establishments abroad, shall be fully authorised to raise money by loans, contracts, or otherwise, sufficient to pay their respective portions of the general assessments.

9. That the payment of the assessment shall be effected within two years, commencing in and ending

That the whole amount shall be payable by instalments in eight successive quarters, in the following proportion; in each of the first six quarters 1 per cent., in the seventh quarter 1½ per cent., and in the eighth and last quarter 1¾ per cent.

10. That defaulters shall be proceeded against according to the laws at present existing in regard to the payment of king's taxes; but that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. shall accrue upon the instalments from the day after that on which they become due and are not paid.

11. That in order to adjust the assessment in an equitable manner, and render its collection easy and effectual, the regulations that were in force for the collection of the income and property taxes, shall be adopted, but free from the abuses to which they were liable: it being easy, and for the interest of the payers themselves, to correct and improve those regulations, by means of the last census, and numerous other official data and returns, which have been published since they were framed.

12. That government shall be authorised to pay off, at par a portion of the national funded debt, amounting to 500,000,000l., selecting such descriptions of stock as shall be judged preferable, with a due regard to existing engagements and the public benefit. And that they shall be empowered to effect the said payment in eight successive quarters, in sums corresponding to the amount of the assessment payable in each quarter, as before mentioned.

13. That should any deficiency arise, in consequence of the whole amount of any instalment not being paid up when due, government shall be authorised to provide for such deficiency by an issue of exchequer bills. And in like manner, should there be any surplus, the same to be carried to account of the next quarter, and so on to the last.

14. That an alteration or diminution of the general rate of assessment may be taken into consideration with regard to the East India empire, and all the colonies, proportioned to the relative benefits and advantages that each of those integral parts of the British empire will derive, in consequence of the provisions of this measure.

15. That the taxes on knowledge or on paper, the land tax, the house and window taxes, and the taxes on bricks, tiles, and slate, shall be totally repealed.

16. That the taxes upon malt and hops shall entirely cease.

17. That the taxes on soap, tallow, and coals sea-borne, shall be totally abolished.

18. That the duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, and cocoa, shall be abolished.

19. That supposing the amount of all the taxes repealed to be sixteen millions, two millions shall cease to be collected after the payment of the first instalment of the general assessment; and in like manner, two millions more in each of the succeeding quarters; and that after the payment of the eighth and last instalment, the collection of all the above taxes repealed, shall entirely cease.

20. That the Government shall be authorised to decide whether the two millions of taxes to be reduced in each successive quarter, shall be applied to the whole of the tax-

es to be repealed collectively, or to some of them, or to a single one, as they may deem expedient for the public benefit and the Exchequer.

21. That all Acts of Parliament, Laws, and Regulations, contrary to these dispositions, shall totally cease.

22. That a Committee composed of able, resolute, and above all, practical, men, shall be appointed to arrange the details of this measure, and overcome the obstacles and difficulties that may arise in carrying them into effect.

DREADFUL MASSACRE IN EPIRUS.

Extract of a private letter from Ancona, dated June 23, 1833.

A merchant vessel arrived in our port the day before yesterday from Corfu in nine days. The letters which she brings contain the recital of a horrible and bloody catastrophe, which has happened in the city of Arta, in Epirus, during the 25th, 26, and 27th of May last. In the night of the 25th of that month, a band of armed mountaineers, to the number of several thousands, unexpectedly fell upon the town, whilst its inhabitants were buried in sleep, and rushing through it like so many furious lions, carried death, fire, and pillage, in all directions. Those persons who endeavoured to save their lives were obliged to pay heavy sums of money, but such as could not meet the demands of the robbers, were mercilessly slain in their own dwellings; married women and virgins were violated, and the throats of the children cut. Several of the more wealthy and distinguished residents were carried away prisoners, in order to extort high ransoms from their weeping families, and, shocking to relate, many were butchered after these had been given. Even the English and Russian Consuls were not respected, but were compelled to purchase their lives. The latter gave 1,200 oleers (about thirty-four guineas). The French Chargé d'Affaires, was better used, and it is to the asylum afforded by him to a number of individuals of various nations, that they owe their safety. The Turkish Authorities and the few soldiers who garrisoned the place took shelter in the forts.

This dreadful massacre continued during three successive days, after which time the brigands again retired to the mountains. The full extent of their cruelty and devastation is not yet known, but there is not one house which has escaped uninjured. The next steam-boat will bring us more details, when I will write you further particulars. The city of Janina and other towns in Epirus are in a dreadful state of agitation, fearing lest a similar fate may be hanging over them.

This band of ferocious murderers is said to be composed of Greek and Turkish deserters from the regular troops of the line.

WEST INDIES.—The following is an abstract of the ministerial plan for the extinction of negro slavery:—

“That every slave, upon the passing of this Act, shall be at liberty to claim, before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed labourer.

“That the terms of such apprenticeship shall be,—

“1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the magistrate.

“2d. That, in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slaves, the labourer should work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three-fourths of the week or of each day. That by a day is here understood only ten hours, seven and a half of which are to be for the master, as above, in consideration of food, clothing, and lodging, and that all the time above such hours is not to be affected by these regulations. That such apprentices shall immediately enjoy all the privileges of freemen; shall be capable of giving evidence in all courts, criminal as well as civil, and as well against their employers as against any other persons; of serving upon juries, and in the militia; of attending whatever place of worship or teacher of religion they please; and shall have and enjoy all other rights and privileges whatsoever of British subjects.”

CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1833.

Accounts have been received from the Labrador of the most disheartening description. The fishery is reported to be a total failure. We reserve our remarks until the reports be more fully authenticated.

The prisoners charged with murder in this District, were removed on Friday last, for greater security, from Harbour Grace gaol to St. John's.

By the Hit or Miss from Bristol, late papers have been received—they contain no information of importance.

Extract of a private letter, addressed to a Mercantile house in this town, dated Lisbon, July 31.