

ral life, as to the Court shall seem meet: *Provided nevertheless*, that the punishment of whipping shall not in any case be inflicted on a female.

IV.—*And be it further enacted*, that when any person shall be convicted of any offence for which, by the law of England, imprisonment and hard labour may be awarded, it shall and may be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to direct such offender to be kept at hard labour in some gaol or house of correction, or to be employed on the highways, streets or roads, in any part of this Island, or both, and during the hours of labour to wear an iron clog, or other shackle, to prevent the escape of such offender; and also to direct that the said offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole, or any portion or portions of such imprisonment as to the Court, in its discretion, may seem meet; and to make such other order for the safe-keeping of such offender, when off work, as to the said Court shall seem expedient and necessary.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Court of Newfoundland to make such rules and regulations touching the care, custody, treatment, superintendance, hours of labour, food, and general management of prisoners, either before or after conviction and sentence as to the said Court shall seem fit and necessary for the support of a proper prison discipline.

(To be continued.)

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

(From the *Liverpool Albion*, June 23.)  
Despatches were received on Wednesday morning, by the Royal Geographical Society, from Captain Back, and the following extracts, containing the most interesting portions of his narrative, are published for the information of the subscribers to his expedition and the public at large. It is gratifying to observe the good spirits in which he writes, and the entire success of his preliminary operations:

"Fort Reliance, East-end of Great Slave Lake, December 7, 1833.

"On our reaching Fort Chippewawan, we made every inquiry relating to the direction of the rivers that debouched at or about the Fond du Lac, and though there evidently appeared to be a nearer way to the Barren Grounds, than by the circuitous one originally intended to be followed, yet the vague and unsatisfactory answers of the Indians, together with their obvious ignorance of the distance to the Great Fish River, made me at once decide to go by Great Slave Lake.

"It was the 7th of August when we landed at Fort Resolution, owing to the detentions incurred by sending to the Salt Plains (a little to the westward of Slave River) for a winter's stock of that invaluable article.

"Many Indians had assembled at this trading post, and their principal chief, Le Grande Jeune Homme, was waiting my arrival, under a sort of promise held out to him that he should accompany me. But, as I was fully aware that his services must be purchased at a greater rate than our means could afford, and that he knew nothing of the country to the eastward, I was glad to compromise the affair, and reward him for his loss of time, by a present of the value of 40 beaver skins.

"The season was advancing too fast to admit of any more delay, and being unable to procure a guide to the Thlew-ee-cho-de-teth from among the Indians, not one of whom possessed a knowledge of its locality or direction, I determined on leaving Mr M'Leod to bring the stores, while I preceded him in a half-sized canoe, with a crew of two half-breeds, a Canadian, an Indian, and an Englishman. With this motley and most rickety craft, I commenced the survey towards the North-east. Our course first lay in the direction of the Rivière à la Jean, and along the low swampy shores of the lake, then across numerous islands, which led us to the north side of the lake. The scenery there was composed of the most craggy and picturesque rocks,—mostly primitive, and consisting of flesh-coloured felspar and quartz, with a few trees of inconsiderable size.

"As we advanced, the appearance became more imposing, from the circumstance of the granitic, or rather the last formation, yielding to the trap, which displayed itself in long parallel ranges of natural precipices that not unfrequently extended to the horizon.

"In two places the southern shore approaches within a mile of the northern, and the detroits thus formed have never been known to freeze.

"More than one island had a columnar, or basaltic form, on the precipitous or south-west side. The water, unlike the turbid yellow we had left was now of a transparent blue, and so cold that ice often formed during the night.

"I had now got to lat. 62 deg. 51 min. 40 sec. North, and long. 100 deg. 25 min. West and could perceive a long blue point stretching to the south-east, which my Indian said we must go round, or make a portage to get to the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake. 'There,' continued he, 'you will find a river

which, I know not what the Great Chief may do, but we who are born here cannot ascend.' Upon a further inquiry I found he was right and that some time would be saved by taking a more direct course, which could only be effected by following the uncertain trending of a stream that he called Hoar Frost River. On our rounding a point, this presented itself in a cataract of 70 feet descent, and discouraging as this was, and still more so the range of mountains through which it forced its passage, we commenced the operation of transporting the canoe over hill and valley, full 1700 feet, the greatest difficulty consisting in conveying the canoe through the fallen and entangled wood. The numerous rapids in the river, delayed and annoyed us; but the next day we passed the last woods, and entered a large lake in the barren grounds. The latitude of its southern extremity is 63 deg. 24 min. 23 sec. North, long. 108 deg. 11 min. West, or a little to the Northward of the Chesadawd Lake of Hearne, which however is not known by the natives.

"In making a succession of portages from lake to lake, I crossed the same traveler's line of route, and fell on a lake of such magnitude as to be bounded on the S. by E. by the horizon. In a N.E. direction it led us to a river, which we went up, and again launched the canoe on another extensive sheet of water. We were bewildered several times among islands and deep bays, still I kept going to the N.E. in which direction I was the more assured the river must be, from the general flatness of the surrounding land, and particularly from the north-west dip of a few sand-hills that were occasionally seen to the northward.

"After being three days on the same lake I encamped among some sand-hills at the bottom of a bay, and despatched the men in two parties to look for the Thlew-ee-cho-de-teth, the source of which I accidentally discovered while occupied in taking some angles from the summit of a hill.

"On the third the people returned, having fallen on the river at some distance from us. The canoe was immediately carried to its stream, which is narrow in some parts, and connected with a chain of small lakes by detroits and rapids. I could not forbear giving my poor voyageurs a glass of grog on this occasion, after which grateful ceremony we pursued the meanderings of the current sometimes with ice on each bank, till the 1st of September, when my little canoe was so shattered, the nights were so cold, the country so destitute of wood, and the men fairly exhausted that I could not with any degree of prudence incur further risk this season.

"The place whence I returned is in lat. 64 deg. 41 min. North, and long. 108 deg. 12 min. West, about 150 miles east of Fort Enterprise, and only 100 miles from the nearest part of Bathurst Inlet.

"We had been fourteen days without wood, and on the 5th of September got to the first dwarf pines, about two feet high, and on the 7th concluded the journey, by arriving at the east end of the Great Slave Lake, where I had previously directed Mr M'Leod to commence the building of our establishment.

"The two boats under Mr King got to us exactly a week after, and it is satisfactory to state that most of the stores &c., were undamaged.

"Our winter house I have called 'Fort Reliance,' from a feeling of dependence on that Providence which will always support us amidst every trial to which we may be exposed. It is situated on a sandy point in a deep bay, which receives two small rapid streams from the northward, and is surrounded by mountains of red micaceous granite and quartz.

"Fort Reliance is in lat. 62 deg. 48 min. 15 sec. North, and long. 100 deg. 10 min. West, the variation of the needle being 35 deg. 15 min. West, and considering this and the entrance of the Mackenzie River as the two extremes of Great Slave Lake, it will be found to equal Lake Michigan in length, and may therefore be considered as the second largest lake in America.

"I have a very compact observatory built where the needle is performing its diurnal functions with more or less regularity, according to the appearance of the aurora, or other atmospheric phenomena. The dip, magnetic force, &c. have also been discovered; nor am I conscious of having omitted anything that the friends and projectors of the scientific part of this expedition may have expected from me."

GREECE.

Letters from Patras contain particulars of the trial of Colotroni and Colliopulo, the chief actors in the conspiracy for defeating the elevation of Prince Otho to the throne of Greece, and sending back the King and the Regency to Bavaria. Our readers will recollect, that, on the defeat of this attempt, Colotroni and his coadjutor were thrown into prison, where they have been ever since confined. The details of the trial are chiefly interesting for the light which they cast upon this transaction; a light which exhibits the duplicity and treachery of the Russian Government in a very striking point of view. It was, as now appears, in order to keep the secret of Russia,

that the trial was postponed for so long a period, that wily power having encouraged the conspiracy at the very moment that she was pretending to negotiate in conjunction with England and France for the settlement of Greece. This fact has now transpired, and it will be for those who have not hesitated to engulge in their places in Parliament the good faith of the Autocrat in all his transactions with this country, to gloss over another difficulty by the same expedient, a general panegyric on his conduct. In the meantime Colotroni comports himself at his trial with the most perfect sang-froid. He counts his beads and betrays no symptoms of anxiety. The general opinion seems to be, that the prisoners will be acquitted; at all events they have powerful friends.

DON CARLOS.—This person it appears, quitted Spain and embarked from Portugal without giving the slightest pledge regarding his future views and intentions. Though the Spanish Ambassador was at Portsmouth the whole of Sunday week, yet he was not permitted to an audience with Don Carlos. He even persists in calling himself the King of Spain. Mr Backhouse of the Foreign Office, had a long interview with him on Sunday week, and it is quite understood that it was intimated to him that a declaration of his renunciation of the crown of Spain would much please this country and France, and ensure for him from Spain, a magnificent income; but it is also as well understood, that at this intimation was indignantly spurned at. He will not allow such an expression to be used in his presence, as the possibility of his acquiescence in the relinquishment of his pretensions to govern the country of his birth. It is said by those about him (the public accounts speak otherwise) that he possesses some energy of character, but not a vast deal, and is deficient in education; but he has people about him devoted to his service, and competent to act, though, of course, of the most despotic and absolute opinions. Don Carlos, his consort, the Princesses, and suite landed on Wednesday morning at half-past seven, under a salute, with manned yards, from His Majesty's ship *Duguay*, and were received under a salute from the batteries, and a guard of honour of the Royal Marines under the command of Captain Menzies, R. N. On leaving the ship, he feelingly thanked the officers in French, on the quarter-deck for their generous hospitality and attention. A spacious house next to the lieutenant-governor's has been hired for their reception.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.—The text of the quadruple alliance lately entered into between England, France Spain and Portugal, has at last been obtained from Madrid.—There is, however, but little in the details thus officially presented, that was not known before in the gross. This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April, and by it Don Pedro undertook to use his best efforts to drive Don Carlos and Don Miguel out of Portugal; Spain to furnish an army at her own expense, in Portugal for the same purpose; and England and France, in support and furtherance of the general ends, to assist by armies and armaments by sea and land. The agreement applies exclusively to the pacification of the Peninsula, and has not a word respecting a combination for more general purposes, or that sort of counter Holy Alliance which appears to have created so much uneasiness at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. The objects of the treaty being now accomplished, as intended, we suppose the document itself becomes a dead letter, and the dreaded "Western Alliance," a thing of air.

THE LATE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The Cabinet as at present composed, consists of the following individuals:

Earl Grey	First Lord of the Treasury
Lord Brougham	Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of Lansdowne	Lord President.
Earl of Carlisle	Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Althorp	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Holland	Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Palmerston	Foreign Secretary.
Lord Melbourne	Home Secretary.
Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice	Colonial Secretary.
Lord Auckland	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. C. Grant	Pres. of the Board of Control
Lord John Russel	Paymaster of the Forces.
Rt. Hon. E. Ellice	Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. J. Abercrombie	Master of the Mint.
The other changes involved in the late resignations and their consequences, are:	
Marquis of Conyngham	Postmaster-General
Mr Coutlar Fergusson	Judge Advocate General.
F. T. Baring	Secretary to the Treasury.
Captain Byng	One of the Lords of the Treasury.

THE MINISTRY.—There has been another fracas in the Cabinet. The cause of this new dissension was the appointment of the Marquis Conyngham to the Postoffice. We understand that in order to keep the Administration together a little longer, it has

been found necessary to revoke the appointment of the noble Marquis.—(*Morn. Post*, June 21.) The *Globe* and the *Courier* say that the *Post* lies.

Col. Leith Hay has been appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, in the place of Col. Maberley, who has been appointed Commissioner of the Customs, vacated by the death of Mr Roe. These nominations complete the changes.

An Act of Parliament lately passed makes honourable mention of the conduct of the Marquis Camden, who by his relinquishment of a sinecure office some years ago, has saved the country the sum of £240,000

The amount of fees of the House of Commons on the Rockingham inclosure bill, was £274 18s., this being altogether exclusive of the cost for attorneys, agents, &c.!

It is stated to be the intention of Government, to defer the granting of the charters to the newly enfranchised boroughs, till the reforms are made in the existing charters, and to make one measure applicable to both.

The struggles between the trades' unions, and the mill-owners, at Leeds, has ended in the total defeat of the former, all the workmen having signed the declaration pledging themselves to abandon the unions.

A Parliamentary report states the amount of bankrupts' funds in the Bank of England, at upwards of £680,000 belonging to about 1,200 bankrupt estates.

The Marquis of Conyngham is appointed Postmaster-General without a seat in the Cabinet, and Cap. Byng one of the Lords of the Treasury. They are both sons-in-law of the Marquis of Anglesea, and unequivocally possess sentiments in unison with the Administration to which they afford their services

On Wednesday, the 18th ult, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House when the Right Hon. Robert Grant was appointed Governor of Bombay.

General Moreno, who has come with Don Carlos, is the person who took and shot the Spanish General Torrijos, all his followers, and the unfortunate Englishman Mr Boyd.

A bill has been brought into the House of Commons by the Government, to repeal the laws which prescribe the making deposits to a certain amount on bidding for teas; and abolishing all the regulations, forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities by which the making of the deposits was enforced.

It is the intention of the Bible Society to present every negro slave at the time of receiving their freedom, with a testament and the book of psalms, provided the party, or any of their family can read, or are being taught to do so, testimonials to this effect being produced by ministers of religion or any other respectable individuals qualified to perform this duty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers to March 2, mention that the expedition for exploring Central Africa, from which much benefit was expected to be derived by establishing a commercial intercourse between the colonists and the natives, was, to proceed immediately under Dr Smith, only £300 being wanting to complete the arrangements.

The youngest son of the Prince of Orange has just entered the navy as a midshipman, for which service he is destined.

Brazil has been acknowledged as an independent state by the Spanish Government.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—Mr Secretary Rice is now in his 44th year. In 1816, he published a pamphlet on the Grand Jury system, and sat for Limerick from 1820 to 1832. The Right Hon. Gentleman was Under Secretary of State in 1827 under the Marquis of Lansdowne who was then at the head of the Home department. The hon. m. has performed the most fatiguing duties in the House, if we except the Speaker, by attending to the passage of the Government Bills through all their formal stages, when the heads of the departments to which they belonged, were not present.—He is married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR DOYLE.—This distinguished and amiable Prelate,—the ornament and pride of the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland—died at Carlow, on the 2d June. We mourn,—in common with Catholic Ireland, with the friends of civil and religious freedom, and with the admirers of genius of every creed and in every clime—great, the irreparable loss they have sustained by the death of this great and good man whose character we must leave to abler pens to portray with that justice which it merits and who is now, we fervently hope, enjoying in the abodes of bliss, the just reward of his piety and virtues.

Captain G. Gipps, Royal Engineers, is appointed Private Secretary to the new First Lord of the Admiralty.

Prince Frederick of Denmark has been banished to Iceland for beating his wife, and insulting the King. There is madness in the Royal Family, and it is not improbable that he may have a touch of it.