

his nose and spit in his face, and he is excited. In fact you can do nothing in the world without creating excitement—save one thing; hire a man by the day, and such an example of coolness and Christian patience he will exhibit, is enough to kill good folks.—*American Paper.*

When Mr. Hankey was in vogue as a banker, a sailor had as part of his pay, a draft on him for fifty pounds.—This the sailor thought an immense sum, and calling at the house, insisted upon seeing the master in private.—This was at length acceded to; and when the banker and the sailor met together, the following conversation ensued. Sailor, Mr. Hankey, I've got a tickler for you—didn't like to expose you before the lads.—Hankey: That was kind. Pray, what's the tickler?—Sailor: Never mind, don't be afraid, I won't hurt you; 'tis a fifty.—Hankey: Ah; that's a tickler indeed.—Sailor: Don't fret; give me five pounds now, and the rest at so much per week, I shan't mention it to anybody.

"NO OTHER JOURNAL HAS THE NEWS."—an American country paper says, under this head—"We stop the press to announce the important intelligence that we have no more paper, and that our ink is all out. If our delinquent subscribers have any bowls of compassion they will immediately book up what they owe us in order to enable us to go on with our business. If they do not this is the last sheet we shall be able to send them—as we are tired of writing for nothing and finding ourselves. N. B.—The paper maker will not trust us with another ream, unless we pay up arrears. 2d N. B.—This journal will be published every now and then, until further notice. 3d N. B.—The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Major Nabers says we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for, HEAVEN may forgive you, but I never can.—D. I. O."

Egypt is fast becoming of moment in the opinion of other nations. Five years ago there was not a single steam-vessel of any nation plying from Egypt; now, those of England, France, Austria, and Egypt, number eighteen regular opportunities to and fro every month from Alexandria. When will our Government build the "Great Eastern," of 1500 tons, to go direct (both ways) between Plymouth and Alexandria in fifteen days, with India mails and passengers, and thus keep the French and Austrian lines from our Indian correspondence? I shall visit Canton via Calcutta, and see it sufficient interest and capital cannot be realised there for the extension of Indian steam-navigation to China.—*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Waghorn.*

The Bristol and American Steam Navigation Company have contracted for the immediate building of three large and splendid steam-ships to run between Cork and New York, in conjunction with the British Queen. They are to be christened President, Great Britain, and United States. The keel of the President has been already laid; she is to measure 2028 tons.

WHEAT CROPS IN ENGLAND.—Accounts from all parts of the country speak of the wheat crop as prodigiously improved within the last fortnight; indeed, it is everywhere coming into ear most propitiously.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.—From the Norman conquest to the accession of Victoria 770 years have elapsed, and 35 individuals have held the kingly office. All of these, with the exception of one individual, Oliver Cromwell, have been related to the Conqueror, either by lineal or collateral descent. Out of the number, six have been murdered or died in prison, one was tried and executed, and another was banished.

M. de Talleyrand's house in Paris has been sold to M. Rothschild for 1,191,000 francs (L.49,625.)

The Paris papers of last week announced the existence of a pestilential disease at Sobro St Gery in Belgium, and at Beaumont in France. The symptoms occasioned fears that the malady was the black fever. Its progress was rapid, and in the places mentioned it had already decimated the population.

In consequence of the motion brought by Mr. Gillon before the House of Commons on the 6th instant, proposing an increase of the allowance now enjoyed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, being rejected, a rumour is in circulation, in the highest quarters, that a royal message will be shortly sent to the House of Commons, for granting to

his Royal Highness an extra allowance of L.6000 a-year, in consideration of a marriage, which we understand will, before the recess of Parliament, be publicly declared.—*Court Journal.*

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager drove out in the parks yesterday in her pony phaeton and pair with outriders, and appeared out of mourning for his late Majesty. Her Majesty will not, it is understood, take her departure for Malta until the second week in October, when the Hastings, Captain Loch, which conveyed the Earl and Countess of Durham and suite, to Canada, will take out her Majesty to the Mediterranean. The Hastings was splendidly fitted up for Lord Durham, and will afford amply accommodation to the Queen Dowager and her household.

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE DUTCH.—The arrogance of the English, the vanity of the French, the pride of the German, the superciliousness of the Italian, and the accumulated mass of all these perverse qualities—added to the legion of devils of his own—which exists in the Spaniard, must abate a little of their preponderance, when they reflect on the immense labour of the Dutch in regaining their soil from the sea, and in basing cities on the domain of ocean itself. To plant a house, they proceed as follows:—When the land is marshy, they trace the square of its dimensions, bore to the depth of seven or eight feet till they find water, pump it dry, and drive stakes round the square, by means of a weight of twelve or fourteen hundred pounds suspended from a pulley; the stakes are from forty to fifty feet in length, and each requires on an average an hour and a half for driving it down. One hundred of these blocks or stakes are sufficient for a small house. The royal palace at Amsterdam took 13,965. When it is considered what immense labour the towns in Holland have required for construction, what immense sums they must have cost, and what industry the people must have possessed, to enable them to prosper with such drawbacks on their exertion, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Ruins of Thebes, the Palaces of Persepolis, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, appear no longer as visionary dreams of gigantic enterprise, but as the works of man; of a being capable of conquering the elements, of inverting the dispositions of matter, and wanting only prescience to be divine.—*Standish's Notices of the Northern Capitals.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The prosecution of this undertaking is now carried on with vigour, and the shield is rapidly approaching the Middlesex shore. Several of the distinguished foreigners who are now in this country on Saturday visited the work.

CURRENTS OF THE CHANNEL.—M. Monnier has been observing the currents of the English Channel at various points of the French coast, and comes to the conclusion, that their gradual revolution in the period of half a day is effected in a direction exactly contrary to that which takes place at corresponding hour on the coast of England.

THE PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The proposed marriage of Prince George of Cumberland to a Russian princess given rise to a question under the Royal Marriage Act, which does not seem as yet to have been taken into consideration. By this law, which passed in the year 1772, it is enacted that all the descendants of the then King (George III.), other than the issue of princesses who had married, or might thereafter marry, into foreign families. Shall be incapable of contracting marriage without the previous consent of the King or his successors on the throne, signified under the great seal, and declared in council; and that every such marriage, without such consent, shall be null and void. But that, nevertheless, such descendants, being above the age of 25 years, upon their giving the Privy Council twelve months' notice of their design, may, after the expiration of that term, enter into marriage without the royal consent, unless both houses of parliament shall within that time expressly declare their disapprobation of it. The act likewise declares that all persons who shall knowingly presume to solemnise, or assist at the celebration of such illicit marriage, shall be liable to all the pains and penalties of the statute of *premunire*.

Though every subject of the British empire must naturally hope and wish that the succession to the crown may take a totally different direction, yet, at the present moment, the young prince in question is in the direct succession, and only one removed from it. Being only

19 years of age, the second provision in the act, as above quoted, does not apply to him; and, therefore, we apprehend, before he can enter into a marriage which would be hereafter valid in England the consent of the reigning Sovereign must be applied for and obtained. Unless the King of Hanover and himself were first to renounce all claim to the British crown, the fact of his being, at present, the son of a foreign sovereign, makes no difference, that we are aware of, as to the operation of this act of parliament. And the question, therefore, then arises—and a momentous one it is—whether the ministers of the crown are prepared to advise their Sovereign to give her consent to a marriage which may, by possibility (but of which Heaven forbid the accomplishment) result in a Russian princess becoming the Queen of these realms, and the mother as well as wife of our future sovereigns.

The subject is one of extreme delicacy, and is, therefore, one on which we do not feel disposed at present to enlarge; and have thrown out these few observations rather as "materials for thinking," than as embracing anything like that enlarged view of the subject, to which its very mention is calculated to give rise.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

RIO JANEIRO, APRIL 30.—Her Majesty's ship Rover, Captain Charles Eden, left this port for England on the 11th instant. It appears that they were standing out to clear the land, when the look-out man cried out "a sail in sight, on the larboard quarter," which was said to be a schooner with raking masts. The captain, on looking at her through his glass, though her a rather suspicious-looking craft, and gave order, to the first-lieutenant to alter the ship's course and speak with the schooner. The schooner, perceiving the Rover bearing down on her, hauled her wind, altered her course, and then hoisted every inch of canvass she could carry; but the Rover, being one of the fastest sailing vessels in her Majesty's navy, gained upon her, and it was not long before she was within gun-shot. The captain now ordered a gun to be fired to bring her to heave to, of which she took not the slightest notice, but tried her utmost to get among the islands. Three guns were now fired, one ball passing near her cutwater; this brought her to, when she hoisted Portuguese colours. A boat was lowered from the Rover, with twelve armed men, to board her, when they found—what they expected—she was a slave vessel. She was from the coast of Africa, and had nearly 300 slaves on board, in the most miserable condition. These poor wretches appeared much alarmed, but were soon comforted by our assuring them we were friends. The crew consisted of eighteen men, the most ferocious-looking fellows imaginable who were conducted on board the Rover, while twelve men and officers remained on board the prize. It the course of the succeeding night (the vessels were sixteen miles out at sea) a storm arose, when the two vessels parted company, and at day-break were out of sight. The Rover went in search of the schooner, and in so doing fell in with another slaver. She was a small brigantine, with nearly the same number of slaves on board as the first one. It is thought that the crew of this vessel were Englishmen, from the several letters and papers found on board being English.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S POLICY.—The conduct of the Duke of Wellington on this occasion, [the Sardinian question] as another [the Irish measures, to wit] when he has saved minister from crushing defeat, gave great dissatisfaction to many of his followers who take no pains to conceal their anger. Much sage conjecture has been expended on the mystery; and some, who do not understand or reflect on the Duke's real position, fancy that a coalition ministry is projected by him. But what could the Duke of Wellington gain by a return to office, at the close of life? The state's highest offices, as it produces honors and richest rewards, have already waited upon his world renowned fame. His personal ambition in the common acceptance of the thing, must be more than satiated: what remained to him further to enjoy?—There remains to him that kind of authority which he probably loves to wield better than any other. He has substantial power, without the responsibility and trouble of office. He nightly sees the government of the country at his feet; he is the preserver and patron of a once formidable as well as hostile, but now feeble, ministry which his breath could annihilate. This is to gratify his personal ambition in the highest conceivable degree; and to this pleasure he sacrifices the office-keeper to his party. Then, as a leading Conservative, the Duke, no doubt, reflects that, on the whole, Conservatism is in a prosperous state. The

Melbourne ministers are his instruments, for purposes which his own party, if in office, could not so well or easily, if at all, accomplish. They smooth down opposition in quarters where fierce hostility, against an avowed Tory government, would rage and triumph. Thus while he gratifies himself in the highest degree as a powerful individual, he satisfies his conscience as a Conservative patriot, that he is doing the best for "the cause."

Other Whig Appointments.—Disgusted as our readers must have been by the announcement that Lord Durham had appointed the notorious Turton to be one of his private secretaries, we are sure that they will feel, if possible, a higher degree of loathing when they learn that another individual, equally obnoxious in character, has been added to the number of that proud peer's official retinue. There are few persons in Liverpool, who have arrived at maturity, that have not heard of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the person that inveigled, by the most scandalous trickery and deception, a young lady of the name of Turner from a boarding school in this neighbourhood. The circumstances of that infamous abduction must be generally known, as are also the subsequent particulars in the history of the unprincipled deceiver. Is it not, therefore, a matter of astonishment that such a man should be selected to grace the mimic court of her Majesty's representative in Canada? Yet such is the fact, however my Lord Melbourne, as in the case of the incestuous Turton, may plead ignorant of the appointment.

But this is not all. The catalogue of infamy does not even end here. We learn that a person of the name of Henry S. Chapman has received a commission from Government.—This man has done all in his power to bring about the Canadian insurrection. He was once the editor of a paper in Papineau's interest at Montreal, and subsequently became the active coadjutor of Roebuck, with whom he was connected in producing the celebrated but scandalous "Political Pamphlets," published under the name of the ex-member for Bath. This revolutionary writer, as a reward for his services in stirring the people to rebellion, both at home, and in the colonies is appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of hand loom weavers.

It is impossible to reflect upon these appointments without involuntarily exclaiming against the reckless indecency of the Whig faction. What a compliment to the innocent and unsuspecting Queen of Great Britain it is to select to offices of trust under her advisers and representatives a convicted adulterer—a condemned seducer—and a frantic republican, who has tried his best to stimulate the subjects of Her Majesty to rebel against her authority!—*Liverpool Mail.*

The resignation of Sir John Colborne is viewed by the intelligent inhabitants of Canada as a great misfortune. He is represented as "a man who has united the mildness of a parent and the energy of a soldier," and as eminently qualified to improve the condition of the colonies. These qualities are sufficient to procure for him the contumelious hatred of a man who can harbor as his bosom friends such characters as Turton and Wakefield.

Thames Tunnel. Mr. Walker,

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