

ninety one! while the number of lives destroyed in them was twelve hundred and ninety-five!

In these 491 vessels, there were 95 ships and barques, 135 brigs, 234 schooners and barques, 135 brigs, 234 schooners, 12 sloops, and 15 steamboats.—*N. Y. Emigrant.*

At Kingston, on the evening of the 9th ult. a great crowd of people assembled to witness a spectacle prepared for their entertainment of the hanging from the gallows twenty-five feet high, of eight effigies labelled with the names of the leading traitors, Mackenzie and Papineau, and of Roebuck, Hume, and others, and among them Uncle Sam. The scene was illuminated by a pile of wood kindled for the purpose, appears to have ministered highly to the amusement and gratification of the people assembled.—*Boston Advertiser.*

(From English Papers, May 1—12.)

The Duke of Northumberland has subscribed the munificent sum of £500 to the fund for defraying the expenses of the approaching meeting of the British Association in this town.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

A meeting took place at Sydney on the 25th of October, the Bishop of Australia in the chair, when £4,000 towards the building of a cathedral church at Sydney was subscribed. It was supposed that at least £20,000 would be available for this purpose.

SPAIN.—We have received, to-day letters from Bayonne of the 30th ult., which state that Muniagorri had not yet given up all hope of raising a "liberal" insurrection in the northern provinces of Spain. He was then at Sarre, a French village situate on the very extremity of the frontier endeavouring to levy recruits. He offered each volunteer a premium of three piasters to enlist and four reals pay per day. The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* mentions the arrest, on the Spanish frontier, of a new pretender—"a mysterious young man, who refused to give any account of himself, and who replied to all the questions addressed to him that he was Ferdinand Napoleon."

On the 21st ult. the town of Calanda, in lower Aragon surrendered to Cabrera, who, on the same day, occupied Fresnada.

#### BELGIUM.

A great deal of excitement prevails both in Brussels and in the Duchy of Luxembourg respecting the cession or the portion of this Duchy according to the twenty-four articles. The villages within the ceded portion have been protesting by all the means in their power, hoisting the Belgian flag, installing mayors, and planting trees of liberty. This having taken place at Strassen, one of the villages within the military limits of the fortress of Luxembourg, the Prussian troops sallied forth and demolished the tree.—Litelbruck, Merson, and Larochette are in the same position. The deputies of Limburg and Luxembourg have presented a strong remonstrance to the King. In despite of the opposition of ministers, the Chamber has named a commission to consider an address to be presented to the King on the subject.

#### SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 23d represent the state of the ministry as precarious, and totally dependent on the success of a loan. Negri was flying into the Asturias; Basilio endeavouring to collect his scattered band in the mountains of Toledo. The rumoured destruction of the mining establishment of Almaden turns out to be an incursion of 40 Carlists to procure corn. General Noguera has been ordered to fortify the place. The *gerant* of the *Graduada* has been condemned.—The proceedings of the ministry and the petty persecution of Don Francisco had produced a succession of popular insults, by means of placards and otherwise, to the Queen. The Marquess of Miraflores is on his way to London, to attend the coronation.

#### HANOVER.

APRIL 23.—His Majesty the King is to go to-morrow to Brunswick, to keep the Duke's birthday, and in the middle of May will go to Berlin. Projects of marriage concerning our Crown Prince and northern Princess are said to be the objects of this journey. Nothing could be done to-day in the second chamber for want of a sufficient number of deputies, nor is there any hope of a full meeting for to-morrow or the next day. It is therefore believed that the King will dissolve the present Assembly, and perhaps deprive the elective bodies who have either sent no deputies, or with a reservation for the maintenance of the constitution of 1833, of the right of electing deputies, but consider that right as extinct. It is not known whether any corporations beside Osnaburg have sent

petitions to the German Diet, but the report that Harburg has done so appears to be false.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Envoy, Bunsen, has finally quitted Rome, and his departure, tantamount to a declaration that all communication ceases between Prussia and Rome, had made considerable sensation there. Whilst Prussia with difficulty supports the hostility of the Holy See, one of the smallest states in Europe has set the Pope and the Archbishop of Coire at defiance. This is the little Canton of Glaris, which has abolished its monasteries, and is in process of trying and condemning those ecclesiastics who tried to resist the decree of the canton. The Catholics of Glaris renounce the supremacy of the archbishop.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 14.—The three sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, will meet at Prague. The Kings of Hanover, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg will be admitted to this Congress; but Austria excludes the Italian princes from it, considering them as dependent on the empire: and Prussia, proud of the supremacy in Germany, refuses to admit the princes of that country into the sanctuary.

The question of the east and that of Spain, which our diplomatic gentleman call the question of the west, will be the only ones discussed at this Congress.—The King of Prussia reserves to himself the solution of the religious difficulties, and consents that the Czar shall refuse all explanation with respect to the projects concerning Poland.

From Spain accounts have been received, reporting the taking of Calanda by the Carlist forces. The account, which is as follows, is from the private correspondence of the *MORNING HERALD*:—

"SARAGOSSA, MAY 1.—The fall of Calanda has created a great sensation in this fortress, and the people begin to murmur. The number of prisoners made by the Carlists far exceeds that which I sent you a few days since. I now learn, from an official report received by the military authority of this place, that Cabrera got possession of 390 National Guards, and 350 troops of the line, the former were sent to Castaviaja, the latter, on their demand, were incorporated in the Carlist ranks, and offered to form the forlorn hope against any fort Cabrera might lay siege to."

GREECE.—Advices from Athens of the 13th ult. (received to-day) state, that the 25th of March being the day on which the Greeks had raised the standard of insurrection King Otto had decreed that it hereafter be kept as national festival. It was celebrated this year for the first time with unusual solemnity; the Albanians came down from their mountains with unfurled banners, the people of the adjoining country flocked in from all sides at an early hour, and at 9 o'clock the King, followed by an immense crowd, went in procession to the church of St. Irene. After service was over the People repaired to the Palace-square, where national dances were performed, and at the evening the whole city was illuminated. The heart of Mianlis, which had been brought from Hydra, was exposed in a crystal shrine, with the inscription—"Rejoice, heart of Mianlis." The Minister of Russia & Austria were the only two members of the "corps diplomatique" who did not attend the religious ceremony.

THE CONSERVATIVE FESTIVALS.—We this day present our readers with full reports of the interesting proceedings at Leeds; but we are precluded from going so by want of space. The festival at Leeds is described as magnificent in the extreme. It took place in a splendid pavilion, erected for the purpose, and fitted up in a style of grandeur only surpassed by that of the pavilion at Salford. At Leeds twelve hundred gentlemen and operatives sat down to dinner. At Salford there was seventeen hundred gentlemen and operatives at table, and in Manchester there were eight hundred present. The speeches will be perused with much interest, especially the manly declarations and sound conservative sentiments of Sir Francis Burdett.

The dinner at Liverpool will, of course, be on a much smaller scale. To the shame of our otherwise spirited "good old town" there is not a single public room in Liverpool sufficiently large to accommodate such assemblies as those of the Leeds and Salford conservatives.

The Church-Rate Question was brought forward in the House of Commons on Thursday last, when Ministers obtained the trifling majority of 11 on a division, on the principle of the measure, viz.—whether the surplus funds which may arise from an improved management of the landed and other

property of the Bishops, Deans, Chapters and other Ecclesiastical Bodies, shall be appropriated for defraying the cost of repairing Churches, in lieu of church rates; or whether, in the words of Mr. Liddell, the mover of the amendment, the money shall be applied to the gradual diminution of the evils which flow from the deficiency of the means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence by Ministers of the Established Church; Ministers contending for the former position—having before succeeded in obtaining a committee—to inquire into and report on the value of these lands by a majority of 36, the numbers being, for a committee, 277; against it, 241. The debate exhibited no new points of argument; and as the subject has been again and again discussed, we are not disposed to go over the ground which we have before trodden, at any length. We have repeatedly stated that we are opposed to the line of policy recommended by Her Majesty's Ministers on the church rate question; and we hold it but just to state that those views are strengthened, the more attentively we examine the question. We are convinced, from the unpleasant feeling manifested in many parts of the country, that a necessity exists for getting rid of the present system of church rates, so that the Dissenters may be relieved from being individually called on to pay for the repairs of the Church. But as we conscientiously believe that the Church Establishment is a great national benefit, we see no injustice; even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the land of the country had been from the earliest ages, exempt from the charge of maintaining the sacred fabric, though it is clear that the land always has been so liable; in calling on every person to contribute towards the national Church, by paying a portion towards its support from the Consolidated Fund; a plan recommended by the Grey Administration, introduced by Lord Althorp, and carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 116. If for the sake of preventing the irritation which is continually being experienced in many parts of the country, on the subject of church rates, it be thought advisable to abolish the system; the State is called on to provide a substitute, and no plan offers so few objections as the one advocated by Earl Grey's Cabinet, that of paying the amount from the Revenue of the Kingdom. We have no objection to have the value of the church lands improved; but we contend the surplus arising from that source, if on inquiry it be found that the value can be increased, should be applied to advance the cause of religion, by building new Churches or increasing the stipends of those Ministers who at present are not sufficiently remunerated. We shall see what report the committee will bring up; but, however, flattering the account may be to the proposers of the enquiry, it will not affect the position we contend for; that it would be unjust to apply any portion of the amount saved, as a substitute for church rates.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Royal Marines.—A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery, consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 bombardier, and 8 gunners, is held in immediate readiness to embark for Canada, on board Her Majesty's

steam-vessel *Medea*, on her arrival at Portsmouth.

Embarkation of Royal Artillery for Canada.—On Friday 2 companies of the Royal Artillery, belonging the 2d battalion, were paraded on the Barrack parade at Woolwich, the senior officer present, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Col. MacLachlan in command. The officers who embarked on this occasion were second Captain Slater, Lieuts. Woodhouse and Paynter, Captain Shepherd, 2d captain Tomkins, 1st Lieuts. Fitzgerald and Younghal, 2d Lieut. Campbell, and Assistant Surgeon Little. They marched down the Arsenal, preceded by the band, playing the "British Grenadiers," and after halting for a last farewell, the drums and fife struck up "The girls we leave behind us." They were then conveyed on board transport no. 13, laying off the Dock yard, amid the cheers of the public, who were freely admitted.

The Barossa, Arab Calcutta, and Stentor transports have arrived in Cork, and this day the Barossa receives on board the drafts for the 15th, 34th, 66th, 83d, and 85th Regiments serving in Canada. The Arab embarks a troop of the 7th Hussars, the Stentor and Calcutta a troop each of the King's Dragoon Guards, all for the same destination.

A meeting of Officers of the late Auxiliary Legion takes place on Saturday in Cork, to prosecute their pay and arrears against the Spanish Government.

The united ages of the young Earl of Clonmell and his bride, daughter of Lord Downes, amount to 39 years.

The King of Hanover, according to the *Hamburg Correspondent*, intends to be present at the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The King of Hanover is expected to arrive at Berlin about the 14th inst. His Majesty, it seems, intends to display great splendour during his visit to the Prussian capital. The emperor and empress of Russia are expected in Berlin about the 17th.

It is said to be intended to open the Great Western Railway as far as Maidenhead, a distance of 26 miles, on first June.

There is no authority for the rumour of Her Majesty's visit to Ireland.

On Saturday morning new potatoes fetched half a crown per pound in Covent Garden Market.

Lord Dillon has announced his determination to contest Oxfordshire whenever there is a vacancy in the liberal interest.

The Paris papers of Friday contain no intelligence of importance. The appointment Marshall Soult as the representative of the King of the French at the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, is confirmed by the *Moniteur*.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is, we are happy to state, convalescent. Her Majesty's indisposition arose from a cold caught during the prevalence of the late cutting north easterly winds, which confined her to her apartments for a few days.

West Suffolk election.—Mr. H. S. Waddington, a Conservative,

was on Tuesday opposed, in Logan.

The Hull Commission investigation, is at it may be cited of the purity introduced into Parliament by the Reform will, it is thought seventy thousand parties interested.

In the Court of Dublin, a decree against Mr. O'Connell for tithes due to the curate, which Mr. O'Connell was ordered to be due, The cause was

Lords Surrey that proper and honor with them from the creed, both as on Lord John on Thursday of these two matters is wor is evident that fully impressed character of solemnly take

#### WEDNESDAY.

During the re Tuesday last, a late Red-CLIFF Cove at the Grove in an appalling no fall was distinct House, being the scene of destruc was supposed to thunder. We found that nearly had been detached and moved to chasm of about length, by thirty forty feet deep; tached has the with no appear turned; the ch road was. So phenomenon t rain that fell ground gradual the precipice, the water to led by some sudden ture. A fine fil gical research, some of our we may with that to throw a high ing to all.

ARRIVAL.—1 mouth via St. Jillard.

#### SEE

#### Port of

June 7.—Pat 230 firkins half bls. bags bread peas, 89 c. um.  
11.—Bustler Altona, 6 butter 19 5 casks packages

#### Por

June 6.—Fors bread, flour, Wilson, Hunt pork, butter Alarm, Colling Redwing, Goo flour, bread Rover, Duns porter. Radical, And window gla John & Thom is. Bolton, Mite flour pork. Carrs, Young pork. Thomas Tyso Ann, Curren, Brig "574", pork.