

Persia has met with a serious check. In the management of the affair, there is but one opinion as to the vigour, firmness, and knowledge of the men he had to deal with, displayed by Mr. McNeil.

An extensive revolt against the Russians has broken out in Georgia. Shira, one of the principal cities, had been sacked by the rebels, and 6,000 Russians with two general officers massacred. The Georgians were advancing on Tiflis, when the last accounts were despatched from Eizeroom to Constantinople. The Russian Government, anticipating trouble, had dispatched a reinforcement of 15,000 men to the troops in Georgia before the insurrection broke out.

The Russians have taken from the Circassians the fortress of Scotcha. The troops mounted five times to the assault, and were each time repulsed with severe loss, having no less than 3,000 men killed and wounded. Another attack was ordered, but the men refused to advance. Five battalions of sailors afterwards took the place—but the Circassians had previously fled and spiked 30 cannon. So flourishes the work of murder.

There is little news from Spain. The progress of CABRERA occasioned alarm at Madrid. An insurrection has broken out in Seville. The Queen's Commandant narrowly escaped with his life; and a "Janta of Reprisals" was established.

The news from Spain is deplorable. There is no doubt of the massacre of the prisoners by CABRERA, which the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* denied. This is the monster's own account—

"I have ordered all the cavalry prisoners to be shot, because they refused to give quarter to 15 volunteers who fell into their hands at the beginning of the action. The number thus shot was 161; of whom 2 were captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 sub-lieutenants, 8 first sergeants, 5 second sergeants, 12 corporals, and 132 soldiers."

TREATMENT OF LORD DURHAM.—Ministerial difficulties, and the reception prepared for Lord DURHAM at Court, have supplied topics of newspaper discussion and gossip. A late assertion of the *Standard*, that Ministers intended to convene Parliament on the 4th or 5th of December, had been contradicted by the *Chronicle*, but not until several days after it appeared; and the *Standard* of last night affirms that it had "ascertained that the statement was strictly correct" at the time—that such was the intention "until it was understood that Lord DURHAM would come to England without delay." The Ministerial newspapers have not denied this, and have scarcely noticed the long prorogation. Their silence confirms the impression that Lord DURHAM's sudden return disconcerts the Ministers: it would have been more convenient to have commenced the session in his absence.

The *Globe* on Thursday put forth a report that Lord Durham would reside at Brussels till the opening of Parliament. Connecting this with the proximity to King Leopold, the *Standard* descants on the mischief of foreign influence in the affairs of England, and the danger to the Crown of attempting to govern this country virtually by France, through the medium of Leopold. If the *Standard* apprehended an intrigue at the English Court to bring Lord Durham prominently forward in a new Liberal Ministry, our astute contemporary fell into an error. The *Post* was nearer the mark yesterday morning, in stating that Lord Durham is "not to be a cherished guest at Windsor or Brighton," and that he "will not be specially received by her Majesty—that what strict etiquette demands, and no more, of admission to the presence of the Sovereign, will be allowed him. The *Post* has evidently an inkling of a certain despatch, written on the receipt of the last Proclamation of the Governor-General, for the purpose of being produced to the Tories in Parliament—conveying the expression of her Majesty's high displeasure; as also, of the tutoring the Queen has received to greet her High Commissioner with the haughty coldness amounting to insult. Lord Durham is likely to have ample proof of what the *Spectator* told him a twelvemonth ago, that the wily favourite had "turned the key of the closet" upon him.

Ministers have been reproached, by the Tory newspapers, with supineness in not appointing Lord DURHAM's successor. The last *on dit* on this subject is, that they intend to make Sir JOHN COLBORNE Lord High Commissioner and Governor General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Messrs. Papineau and Dr. Wolfred Nelson, with several other gentlemen connected with the Canada, paid their respects to Mr. President Van Buren to-day, accompanied by the Hon. Silas Wright, U. S. Senator, for your State.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22. Despatches were received at Head Quarters yesterday afternoon, announcing another invasion of the British Territory by a body of Americans. They landed as we have learnt, not far from the late scene of action, at Sandwich, and were quickly called to a British reckoning for their intrusion. We are unable to give the particulars of the relative force, or of the action, but we can state that nine of the 34th Regt. had been killed, and thirteen wounded when that account came away.

Von Scholtz died as he lived—a brave man. He made his will, and left about £4000. One quarter he bequeathed to the

girl he was to have married, £100 to the Catholic College at Kingston, and £400 to the widows and orphans of the British Militia, who fell at Johnston. This last is an act of contrition which exhibits an uncommon mind, and causes one to regret that such a man should have engaged in such a cause.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

EXECUTION DEFERRED.—We learn from a gentleman just from Watertown, that five of the Patriot Prisoners who were to have been hung on Wednesday last, had been temporarily respited. Only three (Shultz, George and Abbey) had yet been executed.

The most authentic report now is, that in the skirmish at Windsor, 12 Patriots and 8 British soldiers were killed. The British had captured 11 prisoners, some of them American citizens.

Accounts have reached us of the execution of four individuals in Canada. At the execution of Abbey and George at Kingston, it is said that some of the attendants "were diverting themselves as if at a play-house." At the Montreal execution the following dreadful incident occurred—"At nine o'clock, the warrant for the execution having been read, the fated signal was given, and the drop instantly fell. The fate of Cardinal was soon accomplished; he could have suffered but little. Duquette, on the contrary, had, by some sudden movement, so displaced the rope, that no pressure could affect the jugular vein. It therefore became necessary to apply a second rope to his neck, in order to obviate his otherwise protracted misery; and this rope having been made fast to the beam, the first rope was cut. The effect of this second descent, for his body fell four feet from its previous elevation, quickly ended his sufferings; although a convulsive motion, particularly of his hands, continued for some time." O my country! when shall such disgusting scenes become thy loathing and abhorrence!

Yesterday being New Years Day, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, held a Levee at Government House, which was numerously attended.—*Gazette*.

Lieut. Colonel Ross and the Officers of the Welsh Fusileers, entertained a large Party in their Mess Room on Monday Evening, with an elegant Ball and Supper. Strong fears are entertained that this fine Corps will shortly be called away from this Garrison to serve in the Canadas.—*Ibid*.

The remainder of the 36th Regt. under the command of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, embarked to-day on board of Her Majesty's Steamer, which vessel, soon afterwards, proceeded to St. John, N. B.—*Ibid*.

Subscription Lists in aid of the loyal sufferers in Canada, agreeably to the Resolutions passed at a General Meeting on Friday last, are left at the Exchange and Keefer's Reading Rooms. Persons intending to subscribe to this praiseworthy object, are requested to come forward with as little delay as possible, as it is necessary to forward the amount subscribed immediately.

The Gentlemen appointed to collect subscriptions will also attend in the different Rooms—those chosen for that purpose at the meeting were

George R. Young, Henry Pryor, Edward Kenny, Gasper Roast, Thos. E. Kinnear, John Halliburton, Edw. Wallace, Daniel Starr, William Lawson, jun. Thomas Williamson, Esquires.

A notice of the late public meeting, at which was formed the 'Society for the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactures,' and other matters, we have been compelled to omit in our present number.

During the present session of the Halifax Mechanics Institute we have had so many lectures on subjects of general literature that we were not surprised to find at the last meeting of the Institute, a very crowded assembly convened to hear a purely scientific lecture. The subject so fully illustrated by Mr. McKinlay, the able President of the Institute, was the modern science of Electricity. A few of the leading facts of the science were introduced by the lecturer, after which the most important principles relating to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion were illustrated by a number of experiments. Thus, the pith balls employed were first attracted by the electrified body, and afterwards repelled—under other circumstances, a constant vibratory motion was kept up till all the electricity of the excited body was affixed away. The figure of a man's head with a quantity of hair affixed to it was placed on the conductor of a Cylindrical Electrical machine—which upon the conductor being charged, the hairs exchined, which upon the conductor being charged, the hairs expanded, some stood nearly erect, and altogether a most frightful object was presented. A number of pith balls in glass, with an electrical plate covering it, were made to jump from the bottom of the vessel to the plate—and again were alternately attracted and repelled. Other experiments connected with the transference, etc. of electricity we have not time to notice. The Leyden Jars in connexion with the discharging rod furnished much amusement to the meeting. The experiment with the electrical light tube was however the most brilliant and popular. When a number of these are combined in the form of a temple or any other

splendid object, a very beautiful effect is produced by the simultaneous illumination of the whole arrangement. The revolution of the wire up an inclined plain failed.—with this exception, the audience had no reason to complain of the whole series of experiments. We feel much indebted to Mr. McKinlay for such a scientific exhibition—and we are certain that the labour and anxiety of mind which are inseparable from the performance of experiments before a public assembly, were duly estimated by the intelligent of the members of the Institute.

* * * The second lecture on the Divine Origin and Authority of Christianity will be delivered on next Lord's Day evening, by Thomas Taylor, service to commence at 7 o'clock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,

Friday, December 28th—Schns Margaret, Guysborough—fish, beef, etc. etc.; Hawk, Mabou—do. do. do.; Lady, Bridgeport—coal; Rambler, Port Medway—Lumber; Elizabeth, Hamilton, Canso—fish, Happy Return, Arichat—do.

Saturday, 29th.—Schns Billow, Canso—fish; Gracious, do—fish; Superior, Beaver Harbour—dry fish; Eliza, do—do; Magdalen, Torbay—fish and oil; Brothers, O'Brien, Picton, 14 days—pork, butter, etc. etc.; Eagle, Wilson, St. Andrews, 15 days—lumber, to Fairbanks & Allison; Adventure, Munn, Philadelphia, 6 days—flour and meal, to John H. Braine, Deblois & Merkel, and Win. M. Allan; brig James, Abell, Kingston, 35 days—to W. B. Hamilton; Schns Mary, McFarlen, P. E. Island, 10 days—dry fish and produce.

Sunday 30th.—Schr Adelle, O'Brien, Boston, 4 days—rye flour, etc. to the Master and others.

Monday 31st.—Returned, packet schr Industry, Simpson, hence, bound to Boston, lost anchors and chains, on the 29th ult, while at anchor off Cape Sable; brig Emily, Barron, Bermuda, 13 days, to J. L. Starr.

Tuesday, January 1st.—New Messenger, Canso—fish; brig Elizabeth, Billingsby, London, 47 days from the Downs, dry goods, hemp, etc. to E. Lawson, and others.

Wednesday 2nd.—Schr President, Bridgeport—coal; Sable, Clarke, Boston, 4 days—general cargo, to J. A. Bauer, and T. S. Allen; passengers, H. Scott, T. S. Allen, and N. Simpson.

Thursday, 3d.—Schr Jane, Port Medway, lumber; Brig John Lawson, Raymond, Hamburg, 45 days, bread, gin, etc. to W. Pryor & Sons; H. M. Packet Brig Star, Lieut. Smith, Falmouth, 23 days; Passenger, C. R. Fairbanks, Esq.

CLEARED,

Saturday 29th.—Barque Louisa, Marshall, Cork, Timber, Deals, etc. by H. Mignowitz; Brig Persa, Pengilly, Leghorn, Codfish, Lumber, etc. by S. Binney; Schns Louisa, Lorway, Boston, Coals, by the Master; Lark, Day, Fortune's Bay, Salt, etc. by Fairbanks & Allison. 31st.—Amaranth, Coffin, St. Domingo, Fish, etc. by Fairbanks & Allison; Brig Star, Cocken, Kingston, Fish, etc. by D. & E. Starr and Co. 2nd.—Brigt. Falcon, Dixon, Brazil, Codfish, etc. by J. V. N. Bazelgette; Spanish Ketch Toma, Negrete, Malaga, Codfish, etc. by Creighton & Grassie. Sailed, H. M. Steamer, Medea, Capt. Nott, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned having had many applications and issued several Policies for the Insurance of Merchandise in Warehouses and Shops, and finding that a misapprehension prevails as to the principle on which losses thereon are adjusted, beg leave to explain, that there is a material distinction between the Marine and Fire Policies, as the party insuring against Fire is entitled to recover to the full extent of his loss, though he may not have covered his whole stock. If he have a thousand pounds worth of merchandise, and, having insured but five hundred pounds, sustain a loss to that extent, having saved the one half, he has a right to claim payment of his Policy in full, on exhibiting the usual proof.

The undersigned understand this to be the rule, and being authorised to settle here all bona fide losses, of which satisfactory evidence is exhibited to them, they are prepared to act on it wherever a specific sum is insured on goods in any one warehouse or store. The average clause used in England, applies only to those cases where a party desires one general sum to be insured on goods in DETACHED WAREHOUSES, and therefore it is not inserted in policies usually issued by the Alliance Company at home and here.

The undersigned take this opportunity also of explaining, that although the Company is established by Act of Parliament, and has a very large Capital paid in, it has no corporate privileges restraining the liability of the Stockholders, such as our local Companies are protected by. On the contrary, all the Stockholders, comprising men of the largest fortune and engaged in the most extensive transactions, are personally liable as Partners to the full extent of their means, so that it is difficult to conceive a more ample security than the Alliance Company offers to the public.

This Company hold out a further inducement in their engaging, at the close of each successive period of five years, to distribute their PROFITS of the Fire Department in the form of a per centage on the premiums paid, in which all persons who have made five successive annual payments on their policy, previous to each division of the profits, are entitled to participate. Persons insuring with the company for the above period will find this liberal provision operate greatly to their advantage. WM. & GEO. R. YOUNG, Agents for Nova-Scotia. January 4, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale by the Author, and the respective Booksellers. Price 7½d. UNIVERSALISM explained and defended, or the Death of Christ the only and sufficient basis for the World's Salvation. A discourse on John, x: 17, 18. Preached at Halifax, on Sunday, November 18th, 1838; and published by request. By W. F. TOLON, Author of Sacramental Exercises. January 1.