

display in the appropriate situations and circumstances. It is at least certain that all those who have been converted into this species of callosity, the peculiar callosity being the result of the calluses when upon the hands, and which they do not display either in the bosom of their families, or when they are in the hands of justice. The young are said to have this callosity in a comparatively slight degree. They require to be brought on from the performance of menial office of the camp, to aiding in the dispatch of victims—next to practising on the old and feeble—fill finally, by the joint operation of superstitious zeal, and the glory which man will derive from the success of accomplishments, they are able to attack individuals in the full vigour of health. It is evident from all these facts, that the Thugs practise murder without that sense of evil-doing—that, on the contrary, it is practised as a kind of virtue, and accordingly in full compatibility with the best of the human sentiments, so far as that race of people are endowed with them.

SPAIN.

The Carlists are represented to be stronger and more determined than ever. As soon as George Evans advances beyond the protection of the British steamers, the Auxiliary Legion will find themselves placed in a situation such as they little dreamed of when leaving England. Several of Evans's most distinguished officers have resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Greville is now in Paris—having had "enough of it," and it is confidently stated that no less than five commanding officers of regiments, (De Rottenburgh, Le Marchant, Ellis, and Boyd are of the number,) will also resign this month, heartily sick of the service. Don Carlos is reported to have plenty of money, and his troops are little in arrears of pay; his present Minister is a Spaniard of the old school, who hates the very name of an Englishman. The English Ambassador in Madrid, M. de Villiers, is reported to have announced that he received intelligence by a courier from London, that the English Government offered its good offices to the Queen's Government for the arrangement of a loan of £8000,000 sterling. Can this be true? Advices from St. Sebastian to the 23d ult., state that no satisfactory answer had up to that time been made up to the representations of General Evans to the Spanish Government, and great dissatisfaction prevailed. General Evans returned the grand cross of San Fernando, because the Queen declined accompanying it with any complimentary acknowledgment—the means of conferring it was even insulting, being conveyed through a junior officer. The Spanish Financial agents in London are left without funds to satisfy the most pressing demands, even the claims of the widowed and destitute, who have hitherto received part of the pay due to their relatives in the Legion. It is strongly rumoured that the British Auxiliary Legion are about to return to England.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

It is said that General Evans has been so much disgusted with the treatment which he and his gallant countrymen have received at the hands of the Spanish Government, by the far from complimentary mode in which the order of San Fernando was transmitted to him, and by a junior officer (Espartero) being placed over him, that he has signified his intention to quit Spain, with the Legion, after the first inst., when the first year's service will expire, unless all grievances be redressed.

Letters from Madrid, state that Cordova has left the capital for Vittoria, followed by a reinforcement of 2000 men.

Letters from St Sebastian, state the currency of a rumour, the purport of which was, that Cordova had ordered 2000 troops to reinforce the garrison of that place. This was considered essentially necessary, as the Anglo-Spanish force in that neighbourhood was not sufficient to keep up the extensive line of positions now occupied by them.—On the 19th, the Governor of St Sebastian issued a bulletin, announcing that Brigadier Iriarte had, on the 12th, encountered a large body of Carlists, whom he put to flight after killing 200 of them, and making 60 prisoners.

The *Phare* of Bayonne of the 23d, confirms the report of the numerous desertions which are taking place from the Carlist ranks; an extreme want of provisions, which have called forth a remonstrance from the new Generalissimo to Don Carlos, is stated to be the reason of this desertion.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Vandenhoff v Bunn*.—This was an action brought by Mr. Vandenhoff, the celebrated tragedian, against Mr. Bunn, late lessee of the Theatres Royal Covent Garden and Drury-lane, to recover the sum of £162, being the amount of salary for nine weeks, at £18 a week. It appeared that in July, 1834, the plaintiff was engaged for two seasons at £18 a week. On the 18th of May, 1835, the defendant declared the season to be closed nine weeks before the usual period, but opened again two or three days afterwards. This he declared to be a new, or summer season, not contem-

plated by the original agreement, and refused to employ the plaintiff or pay him his salary. Verdict for the plaintiff: damages £162, subject to a point of law.—*Ibid.*

CONVERSION OF ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Packet.

DUBLIN, July 8, 1836.

My dear Sir,—It is with sentiments of unfeigned delight that I avail myself of an opportunity of enabling you to record in your truly valuable paper the accession of another rejection of Romish errors, the concealment of names becomes a matter of duty but on occasion like the present publicity becomes imperative. Having had some communication with the Rev. gentleman, the subject of this letter, previous to his abandonment of the Romish Church, I consider it my bounden duty to lay before the public a few facts connected with his character.

The individual to whom I allude is the Rev. E. J. Burke, who like myself, was once a Romish priest, but is now of the Established Church. He was educated on the Continent, and after the completion of his education, was appointed to a curacy in the diocese of Elphin. Being disgusted with the conduct of some of the Romish priesthood in this country, and abhorring their iniquitous exactness from the people, he demanded an *exeat* from his bishop, and went to America, where he was immediately appointed as pastor to the extensive district of Albany. Being there afflicted with the cholera, and having partially recovered, he was ordered by his physicians to return to his native land for the better and more immediate restoration of his health. He preached (a short time ago) in the Roman Catholic chapel of Westport to crowded audiences of every denomination of Christians. Having lately come to Dublin, he officiated in Church-street Chapel, and on last Friday, according to appointment with me, he openly declared his new convictions, and renounced his errors of Popery.

He subsequently attended a Christian meeting as an avowed convert to the true faith. Among the literary gentlemen of the Romish Church, the Rev. Mr. Burke has been long held in high estimation as a writer and a preacher. As the Rev. gentleman intends shortly to bring before the public his reasons for leaving the Church of Rome, I shall not attempt to anticipate him in that important task. I shall conclude by mentioning an interesting circumstance connected with a recent part of his history. It was not long since rumoured that the Rev. E. J. Burke became a convert, and a Rev. Dean of the Roman Catholic Church in the West of Ireland publicly contradicted the rumour pronouncing it an unfounded calumny, and adding at the same time these words—"My sincere and honest conviction is, there is not a person in the calumniated church of Ireland more affectionately attached to the tenets of the Catholic religion, or more willing to sacrifice his life to maintain them, than (the Rev. E. J. Burke) the respected clergyman thus unjustly 'maligned.'"

All I shall add is, a firm belief that the Rev. gentleman is a sincere convert to the true religion established amongst us.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's sincerely,
L. J. NOLAN.

MADRID.—I witnessed this morning the execution of an unfortunate being convicted of parricide. The inferior Court condemned the criminal to ten years hard labour only. This sentence was reversed by the superior tribunal, and the penalty of death ordered to be inflicted. The cause of the crime itself was most lamentable.—Ignacio de los Heros was not more than nineteen; he was in the habit of going out to work, the price of his labour being received by his father Eugenio. On the 28th of June, 1835, it appears that the son had brought to his father seven rials (1s. 5d.) less than the father expected. High words ensued, and Eugenio proceeded to beat his son, who at first attempted to escape, but at length turned upon his father and stabbed him. The wounded man died on the 30th of the same month.—It appears that this unfortunate man himself twice attempted the life of his own father, and that he had left the son immured in ignorance and without any religious instruction, as became evident when the wretched parricide had to prepare himself for death. There exists in this city a religious association which has for its object the religious instruction of prisoners, and particularly of such as are condemned to suffer capital punishment. For three days previously to the execution, and up to the fatal moment, the criminal is left entirely to their care, and everything is done on their part to excite feelings of repentance, and to render less rugged and less difficult the path which leads to eternity. Half past seven o'clock this morning was the hour fixed for the departure of the culprit from the prison. He was mounted on an ass, and dressed in a yellow wrapper, with a cap of the same stuff and colour. Two priests attended him, and se-

veral of the lay members of the Association of Peace and Charity. One of the members walked behind him, holding him by the girdle for the purpose of supporting him.—Another bore a basket containing a silver goblet and a vessel of water, whilst another was ready with a handkerchief to wipe the perspiration off the face of the unfortunate culprit. From time to time the procession halted, and the silver goblet was raised to his lips, for his hands being tied together, at his wrists, he could not take the cup himself. He drank freely of the water thus proffered to him. The procession moved from the prison by the Calle de la Concepcion Geromimo into the Calle del Toledo, and proceeded to its destination amidst a considerable crowd. The punishment to which the culprit was condemned being the "Garrotte vil," a small stage had been erected. In the centre stood a plank, on which the criminal sits, and another against which he is caused to lean his back, and to which is attached the fatal instrument destined to terminate his connexion with this world. The instrument consists of a collar, which is fixed round the neck of the condemned, and then tightened by means of a screw of great power, so that the process of death is but an affair of a few instants. The hands of the culprit being bound together by the wrists, and his feet made fast to the plank, there is no room for struggling, and in this instance at least, the only symptom perceptible to the immediate spectator was the agitation of the limbs of the sufferer, but even this was soon over. On arriving on the ground, he seems to preserve much firmness, and his responses to the prayers said by the ecclesiastics who accompanied him were given without trepidation. During the whole procession, one or other of the ecclesiastics who assisted did not cease to exhort him. On the ground at the foot of the steps leading to the fatal plank, he continued some time to listen to the exhortations of his confessor; his assistants mounted the stage with him, he seated himself, and when his hands and feet had been secured a white cloth was thrown over his face, and the executioner performed his duty in an off-hand manner, certainly, but still with decent gravity. According to custom, the body was left some hours, as a spectacle to the gaping multitude, and about four it was removed and immediately interred.—*Private Correspondence of the Morning Post.*

MARCH OF LIBERALITY.—The French Chamber of Deputies passed on Friday an important vote, suppressing all the gambling houses of the capital from January, 1836. The company which had been established had hoped to parry the menacing blow by volunteering to suppress such gambling houses as were frequented by artisans, and where the stake was as low as a franc. The Home and Finance Ministers deprecated the loss to the revenue, and proposed a more gradual suppression. But the Chamber decided upon adopting the motion of M. Gaetan de la Rochehoucauld, which fixed the commencement of 1838 as the term of permission to such houses. M. Pary, one of the Ministers, voted for this motion—deprecated, if not opposed by his colleagues—a circumstance which gave rise to some observations in the chamber.—*True Sun.*

We understand that Lord Palmerston, after a most careful examination of the nature of the duties performed by the British superintendants in China, and of the objects for which they were sent to that country, has come to the conclusion that a very considerable reduction may advantageously be effected in our establishments in that quarter of the Globe. Dispatches have already been forwarded to China, announcing the abolition of the office and salary of chief superintendant. The office is at present held by Sir George Robinson, and the salary is six thousand a year. We are happy to hear that our trade with China has been proceeding with uninterrupted prosperity, so far as the country is concerned, and with immense gain to the merchants engaged in it.—*Observer.*

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—His Majesty's ship *Terrar* fitting out at Chatham, will sail in a few days to convey Captain Back to the Arctic regions, with the view of ascertaining correctly the geography of those parts of North Eastern America, over which the mist of obscurity still hangs so heavy, and to which his own late discoveries and the voyage of Sir J. Ross have given an additional interest. He takes, as his first lieutenant, Mr Smyth who last autumn returned from the completion of a journey from Lima to Para, down the Amazon and who accompanied Captain Beechy in the *Blossom* a few years ago through Behring's Straits in the hope of meeting Capt. Sir J. Franklin. The ship will make for Wager Bay, where she will be laid up, and parties will proceed westward across the neck of land which is supposed to separate that inlet from the Polar Sea, or Gulf of Boothia as Sir J. Ross calls it: for the navigation and exploration of which they will carry with them light boats already built for that purpose. Capt. Back and his gallant companions are expect-

ed to return with two years.—*London Herald.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—*March of Agrarian Legislation*.—On Sunday morning, between the hours one and two o'clock, eight armed ruffians broke into the dwelling house of Murty Trney, of Killagannon, near Borrisokane. One of the banditti having entered, they dragged Tierney and his son out of bed, plad them on their knees, and swore them in solemn manner to give up the farm which they had taken from Richard Uniack Bayly Esq., about four weeks previously. Having taken the oath, one of the party handed to younger Tierney a threatening notice, the effect that "if he did not give up the id at the expiration of a week, to mark the consequence, as they were determined to cut down all *circumventing* scoundrels." They then marched to the house of a man named Flannery, who had also taken a lot of the prohibited land from Mr Bayly; they knocked, said they were the police, and such, were admitted. Having placed Flannery on his knees, they administered the oat and gave a short exhortation about the necessity of giving up the land. One fellow cocking his pistol, observed, that "a 63 in the pan could bring things to a finisshment, if necessity demanded such alternative."—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The Messenger says that a project of marriage is on the tapis between the Duke of Orleans and an Austin Princess.

Such is the compulsion between the proprietors of coaches plying between Huddersfield and Manchester, that they have issued the following injunction:—"Outside, what you like inside, ditto!"

The U. S. Gazette says—A friend who was in Harrisburg during the sitting of the recent convention, tells us that he inquired carefully of the delegates from every portion of the State, as to the prospect of grain, and learned with great pleasure, that the fears entertained a few weeks since, of a considerable failure will not be realized.

QUEBEC, July 11.

A meeting took place this afternoon in the Quarter Sessions Hall at the Court House, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to give a Public Dinner in honour of His Excellency, Sir Francis Bond Head, the Constitutional Governor of Upper Canada, and the loyal people of the sister Province, in commemoration of their glorious victory achieved over the enemies of the connection of the Canada with Great Britain. The Meeting was composed of a number of the most respectable and influential persons in Quebec.

The last Election Returns for Upper Canada give 37 Constitutionalists to 12 anti-Constitutionalists. The House consist of about sixty members.

A letter was received in town to-day from Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, by which we learn that that officer arrived at Montreal yesterday, having travelled from Montreal by land. It appears by the following general order that Sir John immediately entered upon the duties of Commander in Chief:

HEAD-QUARTERS, QUEBEC, 1st July, 1835
General Order.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Major General Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., to command the forces in the Canadas, with the local rank of Lieutenant General, all reports will in future be forwarded to the Heads of Departments for the information of the Lieutenant General Commanding.

(Signed)
JOHN EDEN,
By, A. J. C.

Seven of the present members of the Legislature in the island of Jamaica, are mulattoes.

On the 7th July, on the motion of Mr Ward in the House of Commons, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the different modes in which land had been and is at present disposed of in the British Colonies, with a view to ascertain that mode which would be most beneficial in future, both to the colonies and mother country, Sir George Grey having previously intimated that Ministers had no objection to the motion.

MEXICO.

From late Mexican papers the Editors of the "Nation" have translated the annexed correspondence. "It appears probable," they remark, that Gen. Filasola will be dismissed by his government, if not treated with greater rigour, for obeying the orders given by Santa Anna after his captivity, and thus putting in end to the campaign." The reader will take notice of the decree of the Mexican Congress, whereby all Santa Anna's Acts while prisoner, are declared null and void.

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