

The *Diario* of Saragossa states that the Criminal Tribunal has condemned to death Eon Antonio Saez, for conspiracy against the government of the Queen.

Extract of a letter from Baronne dated the 13th instant:—"The 7th battalion of the Carlists of Navarre quitted Enea, in the valley of Estilar, on the 9th, and moved to the valley of Bistan, where the 5th and 6th battalions were stationed. On the 8th the column of General Cordova escorted 800 mules and 40 waggons laden with wine and provisions from Tatala to Pampeluna. The column of General Rodil remains aterreos, within a league of Pampeluna, and those of Lorenzo and Oraa are at Purenle la Reyna, Meradiggorria, and Urbano. There are no other Carlists in Navarre except those who are in the Bastan, and the officers of the customs. According to an ordinance of Don Carlos all the young men of the valley of Amesca are enrolled under the orders of Don Bernardo Zubiri, colonel of the 7th Carlist battalion. On the 9th a Carlist sergeant came into Pampeluna bringing with him 36 men. On the 8th the column of General Rodil aterreos lost eighteen men by the cholera. At Pampeluna fifty persons die daily, of whom ten are soldiers.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* gives a letter from Berlin, which says—"The importance of affairs in Spain both of a financial and political point of view has, it is said, induced our government to resolve to send its former Ambassador, M. de Liebermann, to Madrid. As this diplomatist has not been officially recalled from the post he occupied, we conceive there will not be any difficulty in resuming his functions; and the more so as there is no idea of acknowledging Don Carlos, notwithstanding all the efforts of his partisans to insure him the crown of Spain.

BAYONNE, October 9.—Another General (Osma) retire from the contest in the northern provinces. Caratala takes his place at Vittoria. It is said that a new Carlist chief, named Campanho, has shown himself in Castille. It seems no longer doubtful that a vast conspiracy has been discovered in the capital; among the persons implicated and arrested are three Brigadier Generals.

Persons who came from Navarre give a most afflicting account of the state of that province, where the cholera rages in the most dreadful manner.

A letter from Carinthia says, a dreadful fire had for sixteen days ravaged whole forests upon a surface of eight square miles (one hundred and seventy square miles English). A dense smoke rises, above which is the most brilliant flame. All the surrounding houses have suffered from this conflagration. The damage is immense; a heavy rain put an end to the ravages of this fire.

EARTHQUAKE IN SANTA MARTHA.—Advices from Angostura give some particulars of the destruction of Santa Martha by earthquake, respecting which so many reports have been current. They are furnished by advices from Caracas, which mention that at the latter end of June the eruption of a frightful volcano, preceded and succeeded by forty-five shocks of earthquake, had caused a part of the town to be submerged. Almost all the buildings had been destroyed, both great and small, but it was not supposed that the loss of life had been great, as the population had fled to the woods by which the surrounding heights are covered. Some few houses remained standing among the mass of ruin, but the whole neighbourhood was one scene of desolation and misery, and the inhabitants depending upon chance for a precarious subsistence.

THE POLES.—The following letter from Dresden gives some curious details upon the subject of the sympathy exhibited by the English residents of that city in favour of the Poles:—"When the intrigues of the Russian envoy at Dresden forced the Poles to leave Saxony, the English envoy, Mr. Forbes, gave them permission to go to England, upon condition that they should give proof that they possessed the means of subsistence for a year. Captain Mikolowski, a venerable and respectable individual, who was still suffering from the wounds he received while fighting for the independence of his country, had not the requisite funds to enable him to make the proposed stay in England. Sir John George de la Pole, of Devonshire, having become acquainted with the circumstance, went immediately to Mr. Forbes, and made the offer to guarantee to the unfortunate patriot the means of subsistence so long as he might remain in England. Miss Palmer, Lady Pole's maid, requested her mistress to advance her a year's salary, which she offered to M. Mikolowski. M. Mikolowski could not accept this sacrifice, but the tears fell from his eyes when he heard of it."

CRIME IN RUSSIA.—The sixth number of the *Journal of the Department of the Interior* contains an interesting extract from the "View of the Administration of the Empire with respect to the police in the year 1831." It appears that there are in the prisons of the empire in 1831, 37,782 individuals, many of whom, however, are reckoned twice, because 15,834 were removed from one place to another. There were arrested for drunkenness

and excess committed in that state, 4,659; for robbery and the like, 4,474; for want of passports, or not renewing them, and for desertion, 8,708; for begging and vagrancy, 3,371; for forgery &c., 1,178. Among the crimes which show the highest degree of moral degradation, of uncommonly violent passions, are doubtless those which are committed in families by the members of them against each other. Of such crimes there were in the whole empire in 1831, one hundred and forty, viz. parricides, 4, or one to 35. Murders of husbands, 18, or one out of 8. Ditto of wives 38, or more than one out of 4. Fratricides 12, or more than one out of 12. Infanticides 68, or one-half of the whole. The number of suicides, 1,104.—Thus the number of suicides is nearly equal to that of murders, and of each, on an average, about three daily in the whole empire.

MAHOMMEDANISM—INDIA.—It should seem that the Mahomedan states all over the world are in a worse condition than at any former period; and not only worse, but more hopeless. They not only have no prospect of any favourable internal change, but have given up all expectation of it. They are all suffering a visible and rapid decay. They are ill-governed and wretched within, and weak without. The star of the Moslem is visibly on the descent. They are now arrived at a great crisis. Turkey, so long the stronghold of the Faith, and the terror of Europe, exhibits every symptom of imbecility. The states of Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Greece, the country beyond the Danube, and large provinces on the Black Sea, have been virtually or really wrested from her.—The other Mahomedan states are in a similar condition. India, another bulwark of the Faith, can no longer yield it any support. Persia is a prey to divisions, and if it ever was as weak before, never was placed near so dangerous a foe. The progress of Europe has made it impossible for Asia and Africa to stand still and exist on their present footing. This truth, urged on them by the enterprise of European artists and adventurers, and the success of European arms, has forced its way even into the impassive minds of their rulers; and a conviction of the necessity of reform by foreigners and by foreign arts has reached the courts of Cairo and Constantinople. To change the laws and maxims of government of a people, especially where they are founded on its religion, is always a difficult and dangerous task. To do so successfully in the face of an enemy is next to impossible. Even in the most favoured countries and ages, quiet, reflection, time, preparation, a superior overruling intelligence, and the power of directing all the resources of the state to repress internal discontent, are essentially necessary. In the present instance, the extreme ignorance of the people, the extreme ignorance of the government, a pernicious religion which contracts the minds of its followers, and many other causes, present formidable obstacles to a reform made by the government itself, and one from without can only be made by conquest. It seems as if Turkey could be saved from the jaws of Russia only by an odious partition, or by an armed confederation for preserving her existence, and maintaining the balance of power—a kind of alliance, which, however necessary it may sometimes be, has always hitherto proved the interminable source of wars.

But, what is the consequence of all this, so far as regards an expedition to India? Is it not, that, while the disorganised state of the intermediate countries affords facilities, in one sense, for armies passing through them by force, it offers, on the other, the greatest inducement to shun all distant and dangerous enterprises? While great prospects open near home, on the very frontier,—objects that have long been the leading-star of Russian ambition and policy,—uncertain and distant plans that might precipitate or ruin the others will not be thought of. Constantinople, or the delightful regions of Asia Minor, will never be sacrificed for any plans on India; to the ultimate execution of which, if seriously entertained, the others, greater in themselves, might justly be considered as the first and most important step.

It would seem as if we never recovered from the panic which the original prospect of such an invasion excited. In the state of excitement into which we were then thrown by the apprehensions of Bonaparte's enterprise, perhaps the only one from which much danger was to be apprehended, no plan seemed too chimerical for execution.—We dreaded the march of a French army to Bussora, whence a pinnace or a diw could not reach India when our ships commanded the gulf, where there was not a tree fit for ship-building, and hardly stores to furnish a sloop; we were told of marches by Kerman and Mekran, through deserts, where the army of Alexander nearly all perished with hunger, thirst, and fatigue, and where a trifling caravan can with difficulty force its way. Our terrors made us generous, and seemed to justify every folly and every expense.—The court of Tehran became the seat of European negotiations—and not satisfied with counteracting the influence of our enemies, the King's and the Company's ambassadors vied in outbidding each other, at the expense of one common purse, to gain the fa-

vour of a prince and his nobles, who took what they received as a tribute, which bound them to nothing. The artful Jones, the brave and frank Malcolm, and the cautious Ouseley, were all sent together or in turns, to pursue shadows, and to humble England at the feet of barbarians, who wondered at their own importance. In one thing only did they all agree—in the enormous sums which they squandered in doing nothing, because nothing was to be done. A small mission of judicious men, supported at a moderate expense, and backed by our known weight in Europe and in India, is all that our interests can ever require in such a country. In the present state of our concerns in the East, the researches made with the least parade, are likely, among a people so jealous, to yield the most instruction and the best return.

Upon the whole then, in the present state of European and Asiatic politics, we may consider the overland invasion of India as next thing to chimerical. There is no railroad between Moscow and Delhi, by which stores and troops can be conveyed at will and with speed. India cannot be taken by surprise, as an enemy ten miles off might, by a night march, seize an ill-defended town. All confidence that blinds is dangerous; but it may safely be affirmed that no European army can reach India by land, but by long, tedious, and toilsome marches, after long preparation and negotiation, and with little prospect of success, if we have an able Governor-General and an able head to our army. This we say, because though every day, even of talent, who have passed through the service with credit, may act their part well, and leave little to be wished for in most of our other foreign possessions, the chief power in India must always be considered as an exception. The government there, after all the modifications it has received is in its nature despotic; and a despotic or absolute government must always take its colour from the prince at its head. Where there is no deliberative public body, and hardly any public opinion, the whole must depend upon the vigour and genius of one man, who must every day have a thousand difficult questions of internal and external policy to determine. India therefore, though distant, or rather perhaps because distant, can never safely be made one of the grand prizes of political patronage. It must be reserved for some enlightened and vigorous mind, where such a one can be found, to whom the safety of our wide empire, and the happiness of its millions of its inhabitants can be conscientiously consigned.

If we were disposed to add anything on a subject on which we have probably already run into excess, it would be that after all, it is not in India, but in Europe, or at least not to the east but to the west of the Euphrates that the battle is to be fought, that so far as European enemies are concerned, is to decide the fate of India.—*Edinburgh Review for Oct., 1834.*

(From the *London Globe*, Oct. 18.)

In the course of yesterday most of the members of the royal family visited the scene of devastation, and during the day the Earl of Munster, the Duchess of St. Alban's and many distinguished characters went over the ruins. A meeting of such of his Majesty's ministers as are at present in town took place at the Home Office to devise the most effectual means of ascertaining the actual origin of the fire, which remains still involved in mystery.

Several additional rumours are afloat.—The general opinion seems to be, that some of the gas-pipes had burst in the entrance to the Lords. Another opinion is, that the fire originated from some of the plumbers employed in the new library having left a fire alight after they had quitted their work. At six last evening, after the fire was considered to be almost totally subdued, the firemen who had retired to the public-houses in the neighbourhood to take some refreshment, were summoned in consequence of flames re-appearing in the north-west corner of the House of Lords, which however by prompt exertions were got under. Clouds of smoke were still issuing at the above hour from the gable wall of Westminster Hall, and one or more engines continued to play on it. A number of workmen were employed last night boarding up the end of Abingdon-street and the ruins of both Houses as far as New Palace-yard, and likewise the entrance to Westminster Hall. These orders were issued from the Home Office, with a view of dispensing with the greater part of the police force and a military that were continued on duty yesterday.

At the time Westminster Hall was threatened with destruction, Mr Beaumont of the County Fire Office, used his utmost endeavours to rally the exhausted firemen, and supplied them from time to time with necessary refreshments. Large sums of money were paid for seats at the front windows of the houses in Bridge-street, and Parliament-street to witness the imposing scene on Thursday night, and the watermen reaped considerable profit by rowing parties up and down the River. Two young men, named Harland and Wybrow, who had hired a boat, and were inexperienced in rowing, ran

against one of the piers of Westminster Bridge, which capsized the boat, and they would have met with a watery grave, but for the timely assistance of Pridham, a waterman.

In consequence of St. Margaret's church being filled with furniture and papers brought out of the House of Lords, no divine service will be performed there to-morrow.

From the first alarm of fire, nearly an hour elapsed before the engines began to play. The spot at which it commenced was immediately over the entrance to Cotton-garden, about six or eight feet to the right of the tower, and used as private apartments. From this place it made its way with considerable fury to the new gallery of the Lords from thence to Howard's coffee-house, and thus cut off all communication with the Commons. Through the stone lobby it found its way to the lower doorkeeper's room, thence to the messenger's lobby, and the wooden staircase leading to Mr Bellamy's apartment's and then to Mr Ley's room.—Close to this room there was a small library and owing to the very active exertions of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the books were all saved.

We cannot speak too highly of the exertions of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who frequently risked his own personal safety in his anxious wish to save whatever books or papers it was possible to come at.

The fire soon reached the Note-office and the Speaker's Secretary's room. The principal part of the Commons' Library is saved; also some of the furniture belonging to the Speaker, and that of Mr Ley.

About ten minutes after eight the immense heavy roof belonging to the Lords fell in. The report was so loud that it was very distinctly heard upon Waterloo-Bridge. A gentleman belonging to the press, who was anxious to obtain a good situation for witnessing the burning of the houses, had a narrow escape of his life, and was saved by means of ladders from Mr Bellamy's kitchen windows. The whole of that part of the building was in flames at the moment he was rescued.

A professional gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood, on first observing the fire, at an early period, rushed into the House of Lords and saved some valuable papers in which he was interested. He entered the House about 25 minutes before seven, found the lamps lighted in the lobbies as if the House had been sitting, but saw no porter or any one in the lobbies or in the House—not a single person was to be seen. The strangers' gallery was then on fire. He hastened to the apartments of Mrs Wright the housekeeper, and the door in consequence of his ringing furiously, was opened by that lady herself, who then received the first intimation of what had begun. She had hardly left her apartments with her servant before the flames had attained a very serious height.

It is rather a curious circumstance that the fire communicated from the Lords to the Commons by the large doors through which the members used to bring up the bills, and the flames rushed with such force that the persons who were endeavouring to save what remained in the Commons were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. All that is positive as to the origin of the fire is that it certainly broke out in the House of Lords.

The Speaker's private library has suffered little or no injury. Workmen were yesterday actively employed throughout the morning in removing the different articles, and the Speaker's garden presented a curious appearance—furniture, books, and various valuable articles being placed in all directions. The Speaker's plate had all been taken away, so that we may be led to hope that the hon. gentleman will not have sustained any very serious loss.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EARL MUNSTER.—About three yesterday morning his lordship was about to enter one of the libraries at the eastern wing of the Commons, urging the men to rescue the valuable works therein deposited, when a part of the rafters of the ceiling fell in, and a labourer named Daniel M'Callam, of No 79 Tottenham-court-road, seized his lordship by the collar, and dragged him from the apartment, the ceiling of which immediately after fell in, and M'Callam's shoulder was dislocated by the rafter. He was conveyed to Westminster Hospital, where he now lies.

This destructive fire was visible at a distance of many miles from the metropolis, and from the neighbouring villages of Hampstead, Highgate, Blackheath, and all other elevated situations, the flames from the buildings could be distinctly seen. The light of the moon and the clearness of the atmosphere, however, prevented the effects from appearing so terrible at a distance as would otherwise have been the case; for, excepting from the clouds that occasionally flitted over the scene of destruction, there was no reflection of the glare of the flames, and the atmosphere in other directions than the one directly towards the fire, afforded no indication of the extensive conflagration.

The persons employed in working the engines, and the soldiery, exerted themselves to the utmost; but the superintendants or managers of the fire engines seem totally unacquainted with their business. There