

THE
STAR,
 AND
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1834.

NO. 12.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland.--Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at his Office, Carbonear.

On Sale,

A FEW
HORSE COLLARS
 FOR SALE,
 At FIVE Shillings each,

By the Subscribers,

T. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 22, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.

Carbonear, Jan. 1.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

A VARIETY OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.:

Murray's Grammar
 Guy's Orthographical Exercises
 — Geography
 Entick's Dictionary
 Carpenter's Spelling
 Ruled Copy Books, &c. &c.
 Carbonear, Dec. 25.

Notices.

THE Creditors upon the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES COZENS, who have proved their DEBTS, may receive a DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING in the Pound, on application to the Trustees.

By Order of the Court,

W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the
 C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate
 R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens.
 St. John's, Feb. 4.

The NORA CREINA having ceased running for the season, DOYLE begs to inform the Public, that he employs a POST-MAN WEEKLY, to convey letters, &c. round the Bay, (weather permitting.)
 Carbonear, Feb. 5, 1834.

On Sale.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz. History of Greece, History of Rome, History of England, Geography, Astronomy, Latin Grammar, Navigation, Modern History and Antiquities.

The Charter House Latin School Prize Books (10 vols.)
 Sturm's Reflections (2 vols. plates)

Sequel to Murray's Elements of English Grammar
 Pinnock's Histories of England

Bonycastle's Mensuration
 And sundry other School Books.
 Sealing Wax India Rubber

WRITING PAPER of a very superior quality, and large size

Notices.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY,

For the Education of Young Gentlemen.

MR. GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that the above School OPENED, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday the 13th of January, 1834.

Terms

Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, £4 Ψ ann.
 Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6 Ψ ann.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

— No Entrance Fee.

Carbonear, Jan. 14.

MRS. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary for YOUNG LADIES, OPENED, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday, January 13, 1834.

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper
 Jan. 1, 1834.

Notice.

BOOK LOST.

Whoever has FOUND the FIRST Edition of the STATISTICAL CHIEFS, (Standard of the CARBONEAR BOOK SOCIETY) which the BOOK belongs to, please return the same to the CARBONEAR BOOK SOCIETY, Carbonear, Jan. 20, 1834.

Newfoundland Legislature.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

ST. JOHN'S, TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Debate upon the Bill for removing doubts respecting the introduction of the Laws of England into Newfoundland.—Resumed:

After a discussion of great length, in which most of the Honourable gentlemen took part, the preamble of the Bill was passed—the numbers being,

For the motion.—The Hon. the President, Hon. Mr. Crowdy, Hon. J. B. Bland, Hon. W. Thomas, Hon. J. B. Garland.

Against it.—The Hon. the Attorney-General, and the Hon. Mr. Dunscomb.

The following are the terms on which the bill has been introduced.

Preamble of the Bill.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled an Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes; it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for His Majesty to institute a Superior Court of Judicature in Newfoundland, which should be called the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and that the said Court should be a Court of Record, and should have all Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction whatever in Newfoundland, and in all Lands, Islands, and Territories dependent upon the Government thereof, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and High Court of Chancery, in that part of Great Britain called England, have, or any of them hath, and that the said Supreme Court should also be a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Newfoundland and all places within the

Government thereof; and whereas many improvements have, since the passing of the said Act and the Institution of the Supreme Court, been made as well in that part of the Law of England which relates to Property and Civil Right as in that which constitutes the Criminal Code; and where it is expedient not only to declare up to what period the Law of England shall be taken for the Rule of decision, in the several Courts of Justice of this Island, but also to remove whatever doubts may heretofore have existed upon that subject.

Be it therefore enacted and declared, etc., that from and after the passing of this Act, in all matters of controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of England as the Rule of the decision of the same; *Provided always* that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to introduce into this Island any part of the Statute Law of England which has been enacted since the accession of His present Majesty to the Throne, or to introduce any of the Laws of England respecting the Maintenance of the Peace—respecting Bankrupts—respecting the Game.

And be it further enacted and declared, that the Criminal Law of England which stood at the accession of His present Majesty to the Throne, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, the Criminal Law of this Island.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

The Committee waited upon his Excellency the Governor with the address which was passed in the House yesterday.

On motion of Mr Hoyles, it was resolved that a copy of the address of this House to his Majesty praying that he will recommend to the Imperial Parliament to grant a sum of money in aid of the funds of the Colony be transmitted to the Legislative Council, with a request that they will concur in and recommend the prayer of the said address to the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Government.

A message from his Excellency the Governor, having been announced, Mr Secretary Crowdy appeared at the bar of the House and presented the same which was as follows:—

Government House, Feb 21, 1834,

The Governor considers it desirable that the attention of the legislature should be drawn to the law relating to the fisheries of this Island, which will expire on the 31st December next. This act is, in its present character, partly local and partly bearing upon the trade and navigation at large; it will be therefore very essential that the Council and Assembly should, before the recess consider the above act in all its relations, and communicate to the Governor their sentiments upon any changes they may deem requisite in its detail, that his Majesty's Government may provide for those alterations in the new bill it will be necessary to introduce into the Imperial Parliament during its present Session.

On motion of Mr Row, it was resolved

that the House do on Tuesday next take the said message into consideration.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 22.

The bill to limit the duration of the present and all future Assemblies of this Colony, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The bill to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the town of Harbor Grace, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House then went into Committee upon the several bills that stood committed, and then adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

The bill to limit the duration of the present and all future Assemblies of this Island was read a third time and passed.

Mr COZENS gave notice that on Wednesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the making and repair of streets in this Island.

Mr COZENS gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Companies in the town of

Mr SHARPE respecting certain bills introduced by him, pursuant to a resolution of the House, was read and taken into consideration, and then referred to a select committee to report thereon.

Mr PECK gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the streets of the town of Carbonear; which was read a first time and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

Mr HOYLES gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the establishment and regulation of Hospitals throughout the Island.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the consideration of such bills as stood committed.—Mr Hoyles in the chair. The committee having reported progress, the House resumed.

Mr Row presented the draft of an address to his Excellency the Governor, thanking him for his Message of the 21st instant, relative to the Fishery Act;—which was read and adopted.

The bill to regulate the streets of the town of Carbonear was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the hon. Mr Secretary Crowdy, transmitting by command of his Excellency the Governor the following Returns, in compliance with the address of the 11th instant—namely.

A Return of all writs and processes issued from the Central Circuit Court during the year 1833.

A return of all writs, &c. issued from the Sessions Court for the Central District during the year 1833.

A Return showing the amount of writ and poundage money received by the Sheriff during the year 1833, with the expenses of his office.

Also, in compliance with the Address of the House of the 15th instant, the following detailed statements of charges and services

severally included in the estimate submitted to the House under the following heads—viz. Civil contingencies—Judicial Contingencies—Paupers—Passages—Roads, &c.—Incidentals—Public Buildings—Fuel and Light for ditto.

Also, a detailed statement of all appointments made pursuant to the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5th Geo. 4 cap. 67.

Mr SPEAKER also laid before the House certain documents connected with the Court House Buildings, transmitted by his Excellency the Governor; which were laid on the table.

Mr COZENS, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 18th of March next.

The House then went into Committee upon the consideration of the several bills which stood committed. The House then resumed, the Chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the town of Harbor Grace to which they had made several amendments; also that the committee had gone through the bill to regulate the streets of the town of Carbonear, to which they had made certain amendments.

The Chairman then delivered in the said bills with their amendments, at the clerk's table, where the same were read throughout a first and second time, and upon the question put thereon, were severally agreed to by the House and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr KENT gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the general state of the colony.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Colony.

The House having resumed, a committee was appointed to investigate and examine the estimates and other financial documents laid before the House by his Excellency the Governor, and report thereon to the House, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Hon. Mr Secretary Crowdy, transmitting by command of his Excellency a copy of the opinions of the Attorney-General upon the case, submitted by the House in their address of the 21st inst.

The said opinion was read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

*Attorney-General's Office,
28th February, 1834.*

SIR,—In obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Governor, signified to me by your letter on the 21st instant, that I would take into consideration a case submitted by the House of Assembly respecting the duty payable upon certain spirits imported into this Colony, under the provisions of the Imperial Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap. 59, and the Colonial Act of the 4th William IV., chap. 1, and report to his Excellency my opinions on the queries submitted therein, with as little delay as possible, I have taken the same into my consid-

ration, and I beg most respectfully to report thereon as follows:—

In answer to the first query, I beg to premise, that the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of the 6th Geo. IV., chap. 114, and of the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., chap. 56, having been totally repealed by a statute of the Imperial Parliament, 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 50,* passed and put into operation simultaneously with the Imperial statute of the 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 59, I am of opinion that from and after the promulgation of the two latter statutes in this Colony, no duty on spirits the produce of the British possessions in South America, or the West Indies, imported from any such British Possessions, or from other British Possessions in America, or from the United Kingdom, could be lawfully demanded and levied by any other authority than that which is contained in the Colonial Act, 4th Wm. IV., chap. 1,† and the Imperial Statute 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 59. Under the provisions of the Colonial Act, a duty of sixpence per gallon on all such spirits imported into Newfoundland as aforesaid, is made payable; and under the provisions of the Imperial Statute, a like duty of sixpence per gallon is made payable upon the same articles so imported, but nevertheless subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the 11th section of the Imperial Statute: and by the operations of which limitations, I conceive, the whole duty payable upon such spirits by virtue of both Acts is restricted to the sum of sixpence per gallon.

Second Query.—The opinion I have already expressed upon the first query comprehends my answer to the second; and first I consider that such spirits imported from the United Kingdom, stand on the same footing of duty as though they were imported from British possessions in the West Indies.

Third Query.—In answer to the third query, I am of opinion that under the provision of the 11th section of the Imperial Statute of the 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 59, the aforesaid whole duty of sixpence per gallon is chargeable under the Colonial Act; but that such duty, following the words of the Imperial Statute, must be "levied and recovered and received under the regulations, and by the means and powers" of the Imperial Law; and that when it is so levied and received, the said duty must, in pursuance of the directions prescribed by the 13th section of the Imperial Act, be paid to the Treasurer or Receiver-General of the Colony, to abide the directions of the Local Legislature.

I have, &c. &c.

JAMES SIMMS.

To the Hon. James Crowdy, Esq.

Colonial Secretary.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the consideration of Ways and Means.

The House having resumed, the committee reported among other matters, that it is the opinion of the committee that speedy measures should be adopted to secure the

* Passed 28th August, and in operation 1st September.

† Passed the 23rd July, 1832.

payment of the full amount of duties contemplated by the act of the Legislature of this Colony 4th Wm. IV., cap. 1, and which it appears by the operation of a recent act of the Imperial Parliament 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 52, cannot now be collected.

It was then resolved that the House do concur with the committee in the said resolution.

On motion it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft and report to the House a bill or bills in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

The bill to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the town of Harbor Grace, was read a third time and passed.

Mr PACK presented a bill to establish and regulate Fire Companies in the town of Carbonear; which was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for Monday next.

Mr CARTER gave notice that on Saturday he should move for leave to bring in a bill to establish a standard of weights and measures throughout the Islands.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

A petition of Thomas Beck and others, inhabitants of the town of St. John's, was presented by Mr Kough, and read, setting forth that the petitioners, at a great expense erected a landing wharf and steps in the public cove adjoining the premises occupied by Alexander McGregor & Co.;—that great quantities of timber, scantling, stones, and other articles, are landed in the said cove by persons making use of the said landing-wharf and steps, whereby the same are greatly encumbered, and praying that an Act may be passed to empower the said petitioners and those at whose expense the said wharf and steps were erected, to levy certain rates and dues for landing goods and articles thereon.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr PETER BROWN gave notice that on Wednesday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Police of Conception Bay.

Mr ROW gave notice that on Wednesday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal such parts of the Judicature Act as authorised the institution of a Court at the Labrador.

The bill to establish and regulate Fire Companies in the town of Carbonear; was read a second time.

A message from his Excellency the Governor was delivered by the hon. Mr Secretary Crowdy, who being admitted within the bar, presented to the House an estimate of the sum required for defraying the expenses of firing fog-guns at the entrance of St. John's Harbor during the year ending 31st March 1833.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr KOUGH reported from the Committee appointed to draft a bill in pursuance of the Resolution of the House passed on Friday last, and presented a bill for securing the payment of the Revenue; and the same was read a first time.

Dr CARSON seconded by Mr Kent, moved that the House do come to the following resolution:—

Resolved, that a copy of the Journal of

the House be furnished to the printer of the House daily, and that on the following morning the printer do hand a printed copy thereof to each member;—which being put, passed in the negative.

Mr POWER moved that it be resolved that each day, as soon as the clerk shall have written up the Journal of the proceedings of the House, he do transmit a copy thereof to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr KENT moved that all the words of the said motion after the word "Resolved," be struck out, and that in lieu thereof the words following be inserted—viz.,

That the printer of the House be examined as to the expense and practicability of printing the journals daily;—which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment two, against it eight.

The original motion was then put and agreed to by the House.

On a motion of Mr Kough, it was resolved—That the printer of the House be ordered to attend at the bar to give information as to the practicability and expense of furnishing each of the members of the House, daily with a printed copy of the journal of the proceedings of the House.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

The bill for the better securing the payment of the Revenue was read a second time, and committed.

Mr KOUGH gave notice that on Friday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill in amendment of an act passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on all wines, and on brandy, rum, gin and other spirituous liquors imported into this Island and its dependencies.

Mr ROW, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill for repealing such parts of an act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the 5th year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the better administration of justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," as authorized the institution of a court of civil jurisdiction on the coast of Labrador and the Islands adjacent; and the same was read a first time.—Adjourned.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday an Inquisition was taken before John Stark, Esq., Coroner, at Musquitto, on view of the body of Margaret Doran, wife of John Doran, fisherman. It appeared in evidence, that on Monday last, the deceased was returning from the woods with a Horse and Slide laden with wood, accompanied by her son, a child of about twelve years of age. As they were passing a declivity of the path near Saddle Hill, the unfortunate woman walked by the lower side of the slide, with the view of supporting it with her shoulder, notwithstanding the repeated caution of her little boy, who was leading the horse, when melancholy to relate, the slide was overturned by a sudden jolt, and she fell undermost.—The boy exerted all his strength to extricate his mother from her perilous situation, but unhappily without effect, and as the axe had also fallen beneath the slide, he was quite unable to cut the rope which bound the load,

in order to its removal, with much presence of mind, however, he cast off the horse, and then ran towards Mosquito in quest of assistance. The step-sister of the deceased was the first to arrive, and she was soon followed to the spot by several other women, before the men could be apprised of the accident—they speedily removed the wood from the body,—the bracing-stick was found across the neck of the unfortunate sufferer, and life quite extinct. It was one of the coldest days that have been experienced this winter—one of the persons who went to the assistance of the deceased (the relative before mentioned) had both her hands severely frost-bitten. The Jury, of which Mr Roger Hanrahan was foreman, were clearly of opinion that the sad catastrophe was purely accidental.—Verdict accordingly.

The deceased was a woman of a most industrious and unobtrusive character—the mother of four living children and eiciente of the fifth—these circumstances connected with that of her husband, who had left home only the day previous for the render the calamity one of a truly painful and melancholy nature.—*Conception Bay Mercury, March 14.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1834.

By the kindness of mercantile friends we have been supplied with English files to the 20th of December; extracts from which will be seen below. The most interesting part of their contents is that which refers to a contemplated partition of Turkey between the same powers that blotted Poland, as a nation, from the map of Europe. However passive England and France were, during the dismemberment and prostration of the country of the wise Casimer and the brave Sobieski, they appear not likely to permit the great military powers to have it all their own way, on a subject (the destruction of the Turkish Empire) which so nearly affects their own commercial interests. England and France could admit of other powers aggrandizing themselves, when it was not done at the expense of THEIR interests, as in the case of Poland; but when the prospect of a stop being put to their trade in the Mediterranean opens to them, they readily fly to arms and dare the despots to advance. What is *liberty* in comparison to *interest*? England and France, we regret to say, answer nothing! even though the strugglers for liberty be Christians, and the promoters of their interests be Turks.

We refer our readers to subsequent columns for particulars.

Our Nova Scotian files came to hand on Monday. We perceive by them, that trade is at an extremely low ebb in the province, occasioned, it is stated, by the depreciation of the Bank paper.

Advices, from New York, also give a de-

plorable account of trade there, caused by the difficulties into which the commercial body is thrown by the President's VETO having been put on the United States' Bank Charter, and the consequent removal of the States' deposites.

The British Parliament was prorogued, according to the latest dates, until the 4th of February.

LISBON, FEB. 1.

Extract of a letter:—"We have just received advices from the army, that on the 30th past, Don Miguel's forces made an attack on the Queen's, at three points, the first against Count Saldanha, who repulsed them, took seven pieces of artillery, killed and prisoners more than 1000. The second division attacked the Duke of Terceira near Santarem, who also repulsed and killed many. The third attack near Vallada, where about 1,200 Miguelites were killed and made prisoners. The loss on the Queen's part must be great, but the result must be fatal to Don Miguel."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 7 to 12 inclusive.

BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME:—A Bill for the further increase of the Revenue, (Mr Carter).—A Bill to repeal that part of the Judicature Act which authorises the institution of a Court of Judicature on the coast of Labrador, (Mr Row).

BILLS READ A FIRST-TIME:—A Bill to regulate the Police of the District of Conception Bay, (Mr Brown).—A Bill to establish a Town Council and Police, in the Town of St. John's, (Dr Carson).—A Bill to establish and regulate Hospitals, in the different Districts of the Colony, (Mr Hoyles).—A Bill to Incorporate the St. John's Mechanics' Society, (Mr Kough).—A Bill to declare the legality of the collection of certain Duties under the Revenue Bill of last Session, (Mr Kough).

LEAVE GRANTED TO BRING IN THE FOLLOWING BILLS:—A Bill to regulate the granting of Licenses, and for repealing such parts of the Act of the 5th Geo. IV cap. 67 as now regulate the granting of the same (Mr Kent).—A Bill for the Establishment and support of Light Houses, (Mr Martin).—A Bill to fix the rate of damages on protested Bills of Exchange, (Mr Row.)

On the motion of Mr Kent no private Bill can be introduced after the 10th inst.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.—Mr P. BROWN reported from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor with the resolution of the House relative to the treatment of prisoners for debt, confined in the gaol at Harbor Grace, that the Committee had waited on his Excellency accordingly, and that in reply his Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the

necessary investigation to be made. That his Excellency had also handed to the Committee a report from the Deputy-Sheriff and Gaoler at Harbor Grace, on the same subject, made in compliance with the commands of his Excellency, in consequence of a petition from one of the prisoners confined in the said gaol; and the said report was read.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 12.—The Hon. Mr Secretary CROWDY, delivered a message from his Excellency the Governor, stating, that as it appeared from the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the Duties collected in this Colony since the passing of the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cannot be made available for the payment of the salaries (of the Governor, the Judges, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Secretary) reserved by the Act 2d and 3d Wm. IV., cap. 78, owing to inadvertence in framing the former Act. His Excellency trusted the House would see the propriety of making provision for the payment of those salaries in any revenue bill which it might pass.

Mr PACK's Ice cutting Bill has passed both Houses.

DIED.—At St John's, on the 10th inst after a very short illness, Mrs Mary Slater, wife of the late Mr William Slater of that town.

Shipping Intelligence.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

March 6.—Schooner Huskisson, Warner, Halifax; pork, beef, tea, &c.

7.—Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole; bread, cordage, and sundries.

8.—Brig Leander, M'Ausland, Lisbon; salt.

11.—Brigantine St. Patrick, Burridge, Greenock; potatoes, coals.

CLEARED.

Feb. 28.—Brigantine Trusty, Wills, New-York; salmon, seal-skins.

March 5.—Brig Salvina, Hayes, Barbadoes; fish, salmon.

SHIPWRECK.—On Sunday the *Minerva*, bound from Newfoundland for this port, was driven into Youghall a complete wreck, having become water-logged during the late tempestuous weather. The crew suffered every extremity of hardship from the time she became unmanageable, being obliged to take refuge in the rigging; and the captain was found dead in the cabin from the suffering he experienced after the vessel was water-logged, he having previously given up his watch and papers to one of the crew, named Hanlon, who is a native of Youghall. Another of the crew was killed by falling from the mast-head on the deck, in consequence, it is supposed, of having drunk too freely of some rum from a small cask which they hoisted up there when the vessel got water-logged. The remainder of the crew were found in a most exhausted state when the vessel was boarded by Mr John and others from the town; but it is expected they will soon recover from the effects of their long suffering and hardships, as every attention was paid to their condition by the inhabitants of the town. It was, we understand, an American vessel, and the captain's name was Muid. The storm first took her off the banks of Newfoundland, when three of the crew were washed overboard. The mate died in the rigging, with his arm broken, and three others had their limbs fractured,

and are now in the hospital at Youghall.—*Liverpool Albion*, Dec. 9.

The Eagle, Hamilton, from Labrador, at Civita Vecchia in 38 days, experienced heavy winds from the eastward in the Mediterranean, which washed away bulwarks, boats, &c.—*Ibid.*

Lady Leitrim, Clements, at Cork, in 12 days, from Newfoundland.—*Ibid.*

The Brig Indian Lass, Captain Stabb, from Liverpool, for Carbonear, out 75 days, put in here on Sunday last, with some of the crew frostbitten.—*Newfoundlander*, March 13.

Great Britain.

FROM ENGLISH DATES.—NOV. 2 TO DEC. 20.

European Intelligence.

Captain Elliott, who has taken so active a part in favour of Don Miguel, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday week, in a Portuguese Schooner, having made his escape from the coast of Portugal. He comes to England with authority and means for engaging and equipping a squadron of vessels of war to support the cause of Miguel, which Captain Elliott represents as being by far more popular with the Portuguese than that of the Queen Donna Maria.

It is the intention of Government to disband the whole of the militia. Besides the reduction of the militia the army will be virtually reduced 6,000 or 7,000 men by the cessation of recruiting.

The trial of William John Bankes, Esq., M.P.; Corfe Castle, and Thomas Flowers, a soldier, for a nameless offence, came on in the Court of King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special Jury on Monday last. After a patient investigation of twelve hours' duration, the jury consulted together for a few moments, when the foreman returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*; adding, 'I am further directed by the jury to declare it as their opinion, the defendants leave the court without the least stain on their characters from this trial.'

BRISTOL CORPORATION.—The *Bath Herald* says:—"The Corporation of Bristol, acting under the advice of the Town-clerk, Sergeant Ludlow, have refused to show their records to the corporation commissioners without the authority of an act of Parliament; an act of Parliament having conferred the privileges which the body corporate enjoy."

ASSESSED TAXES.—We understand that a common-hall of the citizens of London will be convened, in the event of the seizure for the assessed taxes being persevered in, in order to petition the King either to convene the parliament immediately, or to pass an order in council for suspending the payment of the repudiated imposts.—*True Sun*.

Commander Ross (nephew of Capt. Ross) has been raised to the rank of captain in the navy. He has been appointed to his Majesty's ship *Victory*.

DON PEDRO.—The agents of Queen Donna Maria in this country have received orders not to recruit any more men for the present. This counter-order appears to be in consequence of a misunderstanding between the foreign legion and the government, who wish

es to place them on the Portuguese pay instead of the English, which they all refuse to comply with, and are determined not to continue in the service longer than their engagement, which is for six months, unless the government acts up to its promise.

PROPOSED MEASURES OF MINISTERS.—On the return of the Cabinet Ministers who are at Woburn, there will be a succession of Cabinet Councils, at which several important questions will be discussed. It is understood that among them will be the English Church Reform Bill, the Assessed Taxes, a revision of the laws affecting stamped publications, and the proposed reductions in the army. The friends of Earl Grey assert, and we hope correctly, that the session will commence with several liberal measures on the part of the Ministry. It is believed that the Solicitor-General, who has availed himself of the recess to receive suggestions respecting his Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, not only from his own legal friends, but also from distinguished lawyers of different political principles, will bring forward that important measure very early in the session. An amendment of the present anomalous and iniquitous law of libel will also, we trust, be among the first acts of a liberal Ministry.—*Sun*.

The British squadron in the Mediterranean, we learn from the *Courier*, is about to be reinforced. The Royal William of 120 guns, is mentioned as one of the ships ordered to be sent out. There is also a great activity at present in the French naval dockyards at Toulon.

A report is prevalent that the King intends creating three Irish dukes, and that the following noblemen are to be raised in the peerage:—Marquis Wellesley, as Duke of Dublin; the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Duke of Kerry; and Earl Fitzwilliam as Duke of Rockingham.

There is now more agricultural produce shipped from Dublin alone, than there was from all Ireland thirty years ago.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's held this morning, the sum of £1,000 was voted from the funds of that establishment, for the purpose of making an official register-book of all the commercial marine of the country, in which the age, build, and character, as to out-fit and seaworthiness of each merchant vessel, will be correctly recorded and publicly known.—*True Sun*.

All descriptions of Fish Oils are still advancing, and Whale cannot be purchased for less than £23. Linseed still is equal to 14s. London price.

THE FLOGGED SOLDIER.—Somerville, late of the Scotch Greys has become an insolvent in Edinburgh, and left for America.

NEW PEERS.—Several new Peers are talked of, among whom are Lord Dunraven, Shapland Carew, Esq., M.P. for Wexford, Mr St. George, Sir G. Wrottesley, Sir O. Mosley, Mr Methuen, and Colonel Tynte.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—It is rumoured that the expedition to the north is to be attempted again, by some of the parties who have but so lately returned from their perilous voyage with Captain Ross, who, it is also said, is to be nominated as their future commander.—The royal premium for 1833 has been pre-

sented by the Royal Geographical Society to Captain Ross. It appears that so entirely had his relatives lost all hopes of his return that they had even opened his will.

It appears that the O'Connell tribute has this year brought a much larger sum than was anticipated, above £12,000 having been already collected.—*Liverpool Mercury*, December 20.

Ireland

O'CONNEL DEBT.—In Limerick the people have, according to the suggestion of Mr Steele, changed the name of "The O'Connell Tribute" to that of "The National Debt to O'Connell."

NEW AGITATION.—The following is an extract from O'Connell's last letter, which he calls the first step in his renewed agitation:—"I have had my two months' play-days, and I am as ready and willing as ever to agitate for old Ireland. We must get every parish in Ireland to petition for the abolition of tithes, total and unequivocal: and above all, and before all, for repeal. I never was a bitter repealer until I was made so by the conduct of the reformed ministry and the reformed parliament. Before the coercion bill, I looked upon the repeal as the means and not as the end to be sought. He who forgets or forgives the coercion bill is, in my mind, a miscreant Irishman, upon whom harsh words are thrown away. Yet how comparatively harmless is the act, as passed compared with the bill as brought into the House of Lords, by that noble patron of his family, Lord Grey, and by his equally consistent compeer, Lord Brougham, and yet the newspapers in both countries amused their readers by gravely stating that I was about to take office under those men. Give me an administration that will impeach Stanley and Lord Anglesea, and then, indeed, I may possibly think of taking office, if I see that by so doing I can serve Ireland more than by standing out to watch the proceedings even of that administration. Yes, we will repeal the union. Yes, we will re-establish the Irish Parliament by the peaceable, legal, and constitutional combination of Irishmen, to which legislators yield, in order to obey a sentiment not to be resisted, because universal Ireland will set another example to the nations of the world of the mode in which great political changes ought to be brought about, that, is without a crime or an offence—without sacrifice of property—and, above all, without one drop of blood."

In the Court of King's Bench, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, Mr Barrett, the publisher of the *Pilot* newspaper, was tried for publishing, on the 8th of April last, the celebrated letter of Mr O'Connell to the people of Ireland, which, as our readers may remember, made a great noise at the time. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney and Solicitor-General; and Mr Barrett was defended by Mr O'Connell and Mr Shiel. The jury, after deliberating for a short period, returned a verdict of *GUILTY*, but recommended the defendant to mercy. Sentence will be passed next term.—*Liverpool Albion*.

(For remainder of European Intelligence see last page.)

Poetry,
Original and Select.

EMIGRATION.

Must I leave thee, dear land of my birth!
Blest home of the brave and the free;
To the uttermost regions of earth
Must I wander an exile from thee?
To herd with the felon and slave,
To meet in the stranger a foe,
Or to perish beneath the dark wave
On the perilous main as I go.

Must I leave thee in absence to sigh,
With soul-yearning sorrow to brood,
And for what from my kindred to fly?
Alas! for mere raiment and food.
To accumulate wealth I must leave
To toil with the dissolute band,
Mid the chains of captivity grieve
For a glimpse of my own native land.

One struggle, then, ere I depart,—
Love, duty, obedience impel
One pang, though 'twere breaking my heart—
My country, for ever farewell!
Where destiny leads me henceforth,
To the southernmost verge of the sea,
Or the icy-bound realms of the north,
Happy England, my heart dies with thee!

THE END. A DREAM.

BY DUGALD MOORE.

Methought Creation's brow was wan,
Earth's thousand thousand cities old;
That o'er the countless tribes of Man
A million years had roll'd.

Justice her sword had sheath'd; its edge
Was useless now to scare the view;
Death with a keener blade had cut
Life's latest fibre through.

Her awful voice of doom was hush'd,
No longer weigh'd was good and crime;
Her beam was snapp'd, her scales were crush'd,
Beneath the tramp of Time.

Such was the scene: methought I trode
A gallant bark; and we
Were drifting lonely as a cloud,
Far o'er the lonely sea.

(From the Edinburgh Literary Review.)

CHAPTERS ON EDUCATION.

BY DERWENT CONWAY.

(Concluded).

CHAPTER VI.

False Notions of the Sensibles with respect to the Imaginative Faculty.

But a second consideration, which has had its weight with the Sensibles, is, that, in their opinion, it is more important to instruct the judgment than to improve the imagination,—a fallacy, which originates in an entire misconception of the nature and uses of the imaginative faculty. It may be laid down as an incontrovertible position, that in no one department has true greatness ever been attained where this faculty has not been pre-eminent. Sir Humphrey Davy could just as little have invented his safety-lamp,—or Professor Leslie made his discoveries in heat and moisture,—or Mr Watt his improvements on the steam-engine, without imagination, as Sir Walter Scott could,

without the faculty, have written his *Ivanhoe*;—or Southey, his *Thalaba*. Before researches in any branch of natural science are begun, imagination must have been at work.—Newton did not sit down to the calculations which ultimately demonstrated the truth of his system, until imagination had previously suggested the possibility of the results which he afterwards arrived at; nor, in truth, was any object ever reached, either by reflection or experiment, without the exercise of this faculty, both in suggesting the ultimate end, and the steps by which it was to be attained. Then turn to a survey of literature. It is not in poetry and fiction only that the power of imagination is seen: There is scarcely a prose writer of any eminence, the charm of whose works does not owe more to imagination than to the reasoning powers. Johnson, esteemed one of the most profound among our writers, is even more remarkable for the excellence of his illustrations than for the depth of his reasoning; and in the conversations related by Boswell, it is by the force and aptness of his illustrations, and neither by his great learning, nor by the perfection of his judgment, that he silences his opponents. "Women," says he, "write indifferent poetry;" and then he adds, "A woman who writes poetry, is like a dog walking on its hinder legs; it does it ill, but we are surprised that it can do it at all." The mere expression of the opinion, that women write indifferent poetry, is nothing very striking or original, and will hardly be admitted, in our days, to the sober merit of being true; but, backed by such an illustration, who is there, after Johnson had spoken, and looked triumphantly round him, that dared to have attempted a reply? All illustration is the offspring of the imaginative faculty, and judgment does no more than approve the suggestion which imagination has made. Nor need I confine my survey to the field of letters. In oratory, what is it that mainly captivates? What would Chatham, or Burke, or Sheridan, or Canning, have been without imagination? And if I were asked, what it is that makes Dr. Chalmers the Prince of Pulpit Orators, I would answer, imagination! imagination!! Such is the faculty that is so despised, and which modern wisdom labours to extinguish. Had the Sensibles lived two hundred years ago, we might never have known "Caliban," or seen "the Mask of Comus;" and in place of "the Romance of the Forest," and "Waverley," we must have been content with "Self Control," and "Discipline," and "May You Like it," and the tales and talkings of the Sensibles.

But by the new system, the Sensibles would mend the morals, as well as improve the intellects, of the rising generation: and so would I, if I but knew how to set about it. But is not a certain maturity of judgment required to comprehend the nature of a duty, or to understand the value, and feel the authority, of those writings which are the basis of all morality? Refinements in morality may be carried so far as to disturb our conceptions of its true essence. Such is the description of that ridiculous refinement which the Sensibles have declared for, in doing away with the use of fables, upon the ground, that they inculcate falsehood,

by making children believe that birds and beasts can speak. Oh! most tender-conscienced of moralists! Was it ever known that a child cried because the cat would not answer when spoken to? It would not, perhaps, be advisable that the morality of the ancients should be taken as a guide; but there were some shrewd men among them, who seem to have considered fables no bad method of instruction. Before leaving this part of the subject, let me briefly notice one other overstrained refinement which has of late years been attempted to be effected.—Along with Infant Mythology, the innovators would explode all those mirthful revelations, which, in by-gone days, enlivened the holidays of happy Christmas blind-man's-buff, and all romping games, are prescribed, because now-a-days young ladies must never have been children; and all the little games that involve forfeits are strictly forbidden, because it sometimes happens, that, in paying the forfeits, young masters salute their neighbours. This is indeed frightful!!! But with all our respect for the morality of the age, we question if the young ladies who have been brought up upon the new plan,—never having played at any game of forfeits in their lives, nor having read the history of Prince Desire, who did not discover that his nose was a league and a half long, until, being betrothed to a Princess, he wished to salute her through the bars of his prison, are more perfect patterns of modesty than their mothers were before them. Away with this foolery! Let children be children, not ridiculous caricatures of matrons and divines. Let them romp, and laugh, and be merry; take away from childhood its mirth and its festivities, and what is there left to it?

In these chapters, as far as they have gone, the principle has been attempted to be elucidated, that we must not, in education, depart from the *invariable order which nature has established in the development of the faculties.*

Varieties.

MILITARY TACTICS OF THE TURKS AND GREEKS.—If any one can believe such qualities as the Turks possess can make virtuous citizens or good soldiers, I would only ask to transport that person, for half an hour, to the spectacle of an engagement between the Mahometans and the Greeks.—After the dreadful note of preparation had long been heard, he would find the two armies in the field, and at a convenient distance from each other; he would find the Greeks, who are the most religious people in the world, posted probably behind a church; he would observe the Ottomans, who are the best soldiers in the world for a siege, affording their lives the shelter of a wood, or perhaps of a wall; and he would expect to hear the thunders of the artillery commence; but would he hear them without a parley?—Oh, no! the ground is classic, and, like the worthies of Homer, the hostile heroes must abuse one another first; he would hear the noble Moslems magnanimously roaring, "Come on, ye uncircumcised Giaours! we have your mothers for our slaves. May the birds of heaven defile your fathers' heads; come on, ye Caffers!"

Then would he hear the descendants of Themistocles, nowise intimidated, vociferating, 'Approach ye turbaned dogs! Come and see us making wadding of your Koran; look at us trampling on your faith, and giving pork to your daughters!' Greatly edified with such a prelude to the horrors of the war, he would at last hear two or three hundred random shots, but he would look for the armies and he would not see them; he would observe stones flying, when the ammunition failed; and at night, when the carnage ceased, he would hardly know whether to be astonished most at the cool intrepidity of the warlike Turks, or at the great discretion of the patriotic Greeks. And he would see the returns of the killed and wounded; and what with the bursting of guns, and some unlucky shots, he would find half-a-dozen killed on either side, and he would see the classic Greeks wrangling over the bodies of their own people for the dead men's shirts; and he would observe the amiable Turks cutting off the ears of their fallen countrymen, to send to Constantinople as trophies from the heads of their enemies. And if he went to *Napoli di Romania*, he would hear a Greek *Te Deum* chanted in thanksgiving for the victory over God's enemies; or he would return by Constantinople, and hear the Prophet glorified from the Mosque, for the overthrow of the Infidels; at all events, he would be sure, on his arrival in England, to read in the *Times* of the great victory achieved by the struggling Greeks, and in the *Courier*, of the signal defeat the Grecian rebels had just sustained. And after the gentleman had wept or laughed at the follies of mankind, he would have leisure to contemplate the arrogance of the Turks, the effrontery of the Greeks, and the cowardice of both.—*Madden's Travels in Greece.*

Now, of all animals in creation, the Lisbon dandy is by far the lowest in the scale of mere existence. I have been haunted in my dreams by visions of ugliness since the first time I beheld a small, squat, puffy figure. What was it? could it be of a man?—incased within a large packsaddle, upon the back of a lean high-boned, straw-fed, cream-coloured nag, with an enormously flowing tail, whose length and breadth would appear to be each night guarded from discoloration, by careful involution above the hocks. Taken, from his gridiron spurs and long-pointed boots, upon his broad blue-striped pantaloons, à-la-Cossaque, to the thrice-folded piece of linen on which he is seated in cool repose; thence, by his cable chain, bearing seals as large as a warming-pan, and a key like an anchor; then a little higher to the figured waistcoat of early British manufacture, and the sack-shaped coat, up to the narrow-brim sugar-loaf hat on his head,—where can be found his equal?—with a nose, too, as big as the gnomon of a dial-plate; and two flanks of impenetrable deep black brushwood, extending under either ear, and almost concealing the countenance, to complete the singular contour of his features.—*Portugal Illustrated.*

A BRACE OF ORATORS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.—The following is an extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*:—"It is

difficult to give the reader a vivid idea of Mr Mc Duffie's eloquence. The majority of men say he is not eloquent, and affect to be, or are, disgusted with his style, and yet will listen to him with intense attention for hours. One thing is certain, he has a very bad manner, bad so far as good taste or propriety is concerned. He hesitates and stammers, he screams and bawls—he thumps and stamps like a madman in bedlam. But yet he is eloquent, and often eloquent with little or nothing to say. I will attempt to give you an idea of his manner in the report of a few periods, putting in parenthesis, as well as words will admit, his modulations and his gestures. 'Sir, (a thump on desk upon a quire of paper heavy enough to echo over the whole hall) sir, South Carolina is oppressed, (a thump.) A tyrant majority sucks her life blood from her, (a dreadful thump.)—Yes, sir, (a pause) yes, sir, a tyrant (a thump) majority unappeased, (arms aloft) unappeasable, (horrid scream,) has persecuted and persecutes us, (a stamp on the floor.) We appeal to them, (low and quick,) but we appeal in vain, (loud and quick.) We turn to our brethren of the north, (low with a shaking of the head,) and pray them to relieve us, (a thump) but we t-u-r-n i-n v-a-i-n, (prolonged and a thump.) They heap coals of fire on our heads, (with immense rapidity.) They give us burden on burden; they tax us more and more, (very rapid, slam-bang slam—a hideous noise.) We turn to our brethren of the south, (slow, with a solemn thoughtful air.) We work with them: we fight with them; we vote with them; we petition with them; (common voice and manner,) but the tyrant majority has no ears no eyes, no form, (quick) deaf, (long pause) sightless, (pause) inexorable, (slow, slow.)—Despairing (a thump) we resort to the rights (a pause) which God (a pause) and nature have given us: (thump, thump, thump,) &c &c. &c. This is no caricature, but gives you a better idea of Mr Mc Duffie's manner than I could give you in sheets of description."—So much for the American, now for the English orator. Mr M. Attwood, whose motion on the state of the country, or, rather, on that of the circulation, occupied the attention of the House of Commons three nights during the last week, is one of the most ungainly speakers we ever saw. While speaking he throws his arms about as if he were a blacksmith wielding a hammer or a thrasher wielding a flail. He generally comes to the table, which he thumps most unmercifully, first with one hand and then with the other; his body undergoing every variety of contortion, and his legs occasionally crossed the one over the other. The *Times* of Tuesday last, thus describes Mr Attwood's action:—"All that we could say of the honourable member was, that, if he was not a convincing, he was a striking speaker; and that, judging from his manual vehemence, he must have made a deep impression on the table, if not on his audience. A reporter, who had some curiosity, and a few minutes to spare, timed the honourable member's thumps upon the table, and found that the honourable member inflicted no less than 200 knocks in a quarter of an hour. At this rate Mr Attwood must have struck the table no less than 3'000 times

in the course of his speech. Few orators have ever before made so many hits in so short a time; and the 'poorfu' preacher, who danged the inside out of six Bibles in the course of six years' preaching, was nothing to Mr Attwood."

Facetia, &c.

"May I be married, Ma?" said a pretty brunette of sixteen to her mother. "What do you want to be married for?" returned her mother. "Why, Ma, you know that the children have never seen any body married, and I thought it might please 'em."

A gentleman, subject to the gout, on being told that this disease gave a long lease of life, answered that the lease was at a RACK-RENT.

Lady Jane C—— once gave a masquerade but no supper. A wag dressed himself as a miserable half-starved object and stood in the corner of the room; on being questioned by the characters his only reply was, "I am Lady Jane's supper."

The following extract from a Boston paper is a fine specimen of laconic criticism: "Francis the First was brought out on Thursday at the Tremont, performance pretty good, play heavy, audience thin, applause meagre. No go."

SCHOLASTIC EXAMINATION.—The children Matilda was conversing with were all between ten and fifteen years of age, and therefore capable of giving intelligent answers about the patriarchal tale they had been reading, if about any part of the bible whatever. "What did they do next," she asked, "after determining where they should settle?" "They pitched their tents before it grew dark." "Do you know how a tent is pitched?" "Yes, my lady; it is all daubed over with tar." Uriah Faa, well informed on this matter, set the mistake right. "When they saluted each other, what did they do? What is it to salute?" "They scolded each other right well." "If they had wished to scold one another, there would hardly have been such handsome presents given—so many sheep, and oxen, and asses, and camels. What is a camel?" "A sow." "But they had been angry with one another," observed a child. "Yes; but they were now going to be friends, though they thought each other in fault. Should we be sorry or angry when others are in fault?" "Angry." "Why?" "Because they have no business to do wrong." "And if others are angry with us, what should we do?" "Give them as good as they bring." Matilda began now to despair of the much vaunted morals of Mr Pim's pupils; but to give them a fair trial, she turned to the New Testament, and questioned them about a story that their master allowed they knew perfectly well. "When the apostle had neither silver nor gold, what did he give to the lame man?" "Half-pence." The explanation on the subject of half-pence led to a commentary on the story of the poor widow, and her gift to the treasury. "Now, little boy," said Matilda to one of the youngest, who had been playing stealthily with the end of her fur tippet, "what was the widow's mite? What is a mite?" "A flea." "He knows most about the Old Testament," observed his master, anxious to shift his ground again. "Yes replied" Matilda, "he

told me about Esau and Jacob, and the mess of pottage. What is a mess children? 'Ashes,' 'dirt,' 'rubbish,' cried they.—'And what is pottage?' 'Sheep's head and taters.' Matilda thought she would try them with the commandments. 'Is it right to covet?' 'Yes.' 'Why so?' 'Because it makes us comfortable to have things.' As a last experiment, she turned back to the first page of the Bible, and found they could tell the world was made in six days; upon hearing which Mr Pim began to rally his spirits. 'What were the two great lights which were made to rule the day and the night?' 'Dungeness and the North Foreland.'—*The Loom and the Lugger, by Miss Martineau.*

Ireland.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The "first shot," as it is called, has been fired at Galway, that is, a vast meeting was held there on Sunday week, at which speeches were made, and resolutions passed, for advancing the repeal of "that odious measure." Mr Lawless spoke for forty minutes.—*Liverpool Journal, Nov. 2.*

Foreign Intelligence

SPAIN.—The insurgents under Zabala are rated at about 1000 strong, and Valdez is reported to be on the march to attack them. There are also said to be 500 under Valdespinas, badly armed and provisioned, near Onate; although it appears that the Carlists are strong enough to give trouble, but not strong enough for any prospect of success. Carlos is said to be at Miranda del Douro, about 40 leagues from Madrid.

The insurrection in the North of Spain is for the present, all but suppressed. The Queen's troops entered Vittoria on the 22d, and Bilboa on the 26th of last month. The Duke of Grenada, who has been styled the Generalissimo of the rebels, has made his escape into France, followed by crowds of monks. There is no intelligence of the movements of Merino subsequent to his defeat; and this may be regarded as rather a suspicious circumstance. In other respects the news is altogether favourable to the Queen.

We wish we could add that the conquerors had made a good use of their victory, and treated the vanquished with political humanity. On the contrary, the carnage made among the fugitives seems to have been savage and indiscriminate. This is not the best way to prevent future outbreaks; and should a reaction occur, which is by no means improbable, terrible vengeance may be taken on the now triumphant party.

Don Pedro has liberated General Sir J. Campbell, on promise to return to England, and not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

ITALY.—The letters from Trieste speak of great military preparations in that quarter, and that various rumours of war were in circulation.

Letters received from Rome state, that the rumoured intention of Austria to sanction or create an Italian Confederation had so alarmed the French Cabinet as to elicit from

it a notification to the Holy See, that in such an event the French Government would deem it expedient to increase the number of troops in Ancona, and occupy Civita Vecchia. Great Britain, it is also stated, has acquiesced in the policy of this menaced proceeding.

The session of the Chambre des Representants of Haiti terminated on the 9th September. The most remarkable feature in the session has been the expulsion of two members of the Chambre des Representants, (named Herald Dennelle and David St. Preux) for systematically opposing the measures of the executive, and more especially for persisting in demanding a statement of the public expenditure.

LIBERTY OF THE PARISIAN PRESS.—Count Pozzo di Borgo, on the part of the Russian Court, has demand of the Court of France to check or stop the public press at Paris.—We are given to understand that M. the Count Broglie, on the part of the French Government, replied that the policy of France and Great Britain were assimilated, and referring M. Pozzo di Borgo to the British Government, stated that the French would abide by their answer.

TURKEY.—There is no fresh intelligence, but a good deal of speculation, as to the affairs in the East. It is said that the partition of Turkey was resolved upon at the late conference at Munchengrätz; that Russia and Austria are to be the active agents in the affair; while Prussia will keep France in check on the Rhine.

EAST INDIES.—at is said that the famine in India has been occasioned by the cupidity of the merchants dealing in rice, who have hoarded up their stores, waiting for higher prices, while the people were perishing from actual famine! The MADRAS GAZETTE mentions an instance in which a mother, in the extremity of want, absolutely devoured a part of her dead child. We can hardly believe the statement,—but it is so said, that although the wretched natives are perishing by thousands, there is abundance of rice, which is the staple commodity of life amongst the natives, in the warehouses of the dealers. It is a pity that Government cannot interfere with the inhuman wretches who thus coldly speculate and profit on the destitution of their fellow-creatures.

AUSTRALIA.—By papers to July 11, we learn that the whale fisheries there were very productive. One vessel had been out only three weeks on the station, and returned with seventy tons of oil. Wheat at Sydney, on the 13th June, was 3s. to 3s. 3d. per bushel.

ENCROACHMENTS OF RUSSIA.

The naval preparations of Russia and France, have, for some considerable period, attracted the notice of political observers in every part of Europe. The French Government has been pushing forward a powerful armament of men-of-war in her southern dock-yards, to be accompanied by 20,000 or 30,000 troops, for the purpose, as it is an-

nounced, of invading the African province of Constantina, a dependency of the former Government of Algiers. Perhaps a more pressing service might be discovered a few hundred miles to the eastward of that new French colony. Russia has a fleet in the Euxine, within three short days' sail of Constantinople, consisting of not fewer than from twenty-two to twenty-four ships of the line. Can any one be surprised that the Government of Louis Philippe should hasten to be in readiness for all contingencies, or that England should participate its just apprehension of the manifest designs of Russia? That England does share the feelings of France on that important subject seems plain from the fact, made known by all the newspapers, that our Admiralty have within the few weeks given orders to fit out for immediate service several men-of-war and first-class frigates, now lying in ordinary at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, eight sail of the line, we believe, and four or five frigates, which, with the Victory, and two others already in commission at Portsmouth would constitute a force of eleven sail of the line, which together with the squadron already in the Archipelago, would compose a fleet of some sixteen or eighteen sail of the line, including half-a-dozen three-deckers. Any longer indifference on the part of England to the progress of Russian conspiracy and trickery against the magnificent ruins of the Turkish empire, would be an insult to the honor of this great people, a sacrifice of the security of British commerce, and of the freedom of the Mediterranean, as well as a crime against the independence and tranquility of the European continent. We rejoice, therefore to learn from our brother journalists, that signs of increased alacrity to meet, or, in other words, to ward off the evil which threatens us, are visible in the preparatory measures of his Majesty's Government. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg shall be satisfied that France and England really "mean what they say," and that they rig out and man a formidable fleet not for ostentation, but if unavoidable, for action, it is our belief that the Czar will turn more than once on his pillow before he dares the encounter of such a confederacy. The safety of the whole world, of law, of liberty, of political society, everywhere, most reflecting men are conscious, must now depend upon a hearty union of councils and of efforts by France and England to stem the torrent of barbarian conquest in one quarter of Europe, and to prevent the pressure of military despotism from extending to every other. If some Powers be not of that great truth, we suspect Russia is not one of the ignorant. But M. Pozzo di Borgo may spare his attempts, however dexterous, to sow discord between Great Britain and her partner in this righteous cause. France and England know that they have a common interest, commercial, colonial, military, maritime, moral, as against the aggressions of the Northern Despot. They know that by their union all those mighty interests may with ease and certainty be secured, and that to withdraw from each other's standard is to sacrifice them all without redemption. M. Pozzo di Borgo will therefore lose his labor.