the only other persons who know the truth."

"No! Lord de Brooke!"

"Perhaps you may think me a very disloyal wife, but not even Lord de Brooke; all our confederates are more or less in the dark."

"But—but," continued the bewildered Glenroy, "I received a letter from her in Italy, which Mrs. ——, which she herself read to me,—yes, and answered."

"I know it; perhaps the only case on record of a correspondence so conducted with oneself; that letter was brought to England by Sir Henry, ready sealed and directed, and I put it into the office myself. She had heard enough of what yours contained from mine, to be very able to answer it; so the two letters travelled together. Is there any thing else you would ask? for you seem to me even now scarcely to credit what I say."

"Tell me all—from the beginning," said Glenroy, in a low subdued voice.

"I will. Lord Glenroy died almost suddenly, and Matilda was left with only two English servants. She endured a sort of persecution from an Italian nobleman, of whose designs she felt apprehensive in her unprotected state; and, having little confidence in the fidelity of her foreign servants, she eloped, as it were, in disguise, with Harris and old Barrett. She was hastening to England, when she found herself in the same inn with you and Sir Henry; she had already been alarmed by banditti, and now resolved to put the box containing the title deeds of the Glenroy estates into your hands, who were so much better able to defend it. When she found that you were wounded, and chose, for *auld lang syne*, to stay and nurse you, she wrote to me, and arranged the plans we subsequently adopted. Although Lord Glenroy quarrelled with my father, as he did with every body else in the world, and forbade any intercourse between Matilda and myself, we contrived to maintain an irregular secret correspondence, so that our affection never cooled, and I aided her with all my spirit. A young person, under obligations to me, was instructed in her part, and arrived here late one night, personating Matilda, and apparently overcome with fatigue. The next day she was reported too ill to quit her bed; thus de Brooke never saw her; for I fear he would have proved but a refractory conspirator. On Matilda really arriving, she dismissed her servants, entered the house unobserved, and her pretended self became her maid. This is, I believe, a complete explanation; but now, my lord, your promise."

"Take it—never can she ask any thing of me that is refused. But, oh! Lady de Brooke, Fanny—she spoke of banishing me from her presence: if you have any compassion within you, any woman's sympathy, intercede with her for me! There are no words to utter how I love her. I have always loved her—she knows it—I told her so in Italy."

"Yes, but why did you write her that cruel letter?"

"Because I am a Glenroy; I chose to interpret what she said into an unworthy consideration for pecuniary matters.

"Then she found, amongst her father's papers, a letter of yours, evidently refusing her hand."

"It is true; but how was that precious boon offered? in the grossest, the most arbitrary manner, and merely as a means of preventing any future difficulty respecting the property, without a hint that her inclinations could lead to such an event. It would have been an insult to Matilda to have accepted it. That I have erred towards her—deeply erred—I confess, with anguish; but I do not deserve the terrible punishment she would inflict. Oh! Lady de Brooke, let me see her if only for a moment!—tell her, I implore you, that I cannot exist without her—tell her ——"

"No, I shall leave you to tell her all that; I see clearly how this will end. Come with me, Nigel Glenroy, and plead your own cause. Mercy on us that a green shade should render a woman so irresistible! Were the fact known they would be universally adopted."

News by the Acadia.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

The new born Prince.—We perceive by the English papers, that the Prince is styled *the Duke of Cornwall*. The London papers of the 18th Nov. 7 o'clock P. M. state that Her Majesty, and the Duke of Cornwall, were going on very well. Enquiries at Buckingham Palace, that afternoon, were extedingly numerous.

The last bulletin was issued on the 18th, in these words—

"The Queen is convalescent. The Infant Prince is as well as possible. Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued."

In reference to the title of the Prince, our papers say:

It is generally thought that the style and dignity of Prince of Wales are inherited by the heir apparent to the throne. This opinion naturally enough has arisen from the fact, that very soon after his birth (or the accession of his predecessor to the crown, as the case may be) the heir apparent has for a long period received the title of Prince of Wales. The Dukedom of Cornwall is his by inheritance, and of course, like all sons of the Sovereign, he is a Prince by birth.

The Dukedom of Cornwall, the most elevated dignity in the British Peerage, was first introduced by King Edward III, who created his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, in 1337 (then Earl of Chester), Duke of Cornwall, and subsequently Prince of Wales, when the Dukedom merged in the principality, and has ever since been vested in the heir apparent to the Crown, who, at his birth, becomes Duke of Cornwall. The second dukedom was conferred on the 6th of March, 1351, upon Henry Plantagenet (son and heir of the Earl of Derby), under the title of Duke of Lancaster, &c.

Blackstone says: "The heir apparent to the crown is usually made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by special creation and investiture; but, being the king's (the crown's) eldest son, he is by inheritance, Duke of Cornwall, without any new creation."

The Prince's Income.—As this important subject will one day come under consideration, and is already exciting some speculation, the following extract from the *Annual Register*, explaining the course observed in the case of George II, while Prince of Wales, may be read with interest:—"On the 23d of June, 1783, the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from his Majesty, recommending to the House the consideration of a separate establishment for the Prince of Wales. The said message being afterwards taken into consideration, the House was informed that his Majesty had graciously resolved to take on himself the annual charge of his son's establishment, without laying any additional burden on his subjects; that £100,000 was to be settled on the Prince, to be paid out of the Civil List; and that all that was demanded was £60,000, as a temporary aid to equip him at his outset in life. This sum was accordingly voted, and an address of thanks presented to his Majesty."

It is worthy of historical record that her Majesty is the only female Regent who has given birth to a male heir apparent to the British throne.

The Paris papers state that King Louis Philippe has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, congratulating her Majesty on the birth of the young Prince.

There is no *Brevet*, but Prince Albert has, by her Majesty's command, written to the Hons. Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting a list of officers who from meritorious services are entitled to promotion, with a view of bestowing on them some mark of royal favour in commemoration of the birth of the heir to the throne.

The Hampshire Telegraph announces that the *Hibernia*, Captain Erskine, having on board Sir Charles Bagot and Suite, was to make the best of her way to New York, and not to Halifax, as only spoken of.

The waters in the different parks in London were covered with ice, and there was a strong indication of a severe winter.

Incendiarisms and highway robberies were spoken of as being in England very rapidly.

Bread is now received at Portsmouth Dockyard, larger and in shape to suit the navy, at the rate of £40 to be of fifty pounds each.

The examination of the parties concerned in the Exchequer bill fraud, is in progress. Mr. Smith has been fully committed for trial on the charge of Lingen, as also was Ernest Rapello, charged as being his accomplice.

Several Chartist meetings have lately been held in Blackburn, and in other large towns of England.

In the south of France, extensive floods have done much mischief.

Tranquillity is completely restored in Brussels. The details of the late importance relative to the arrests of two hundred persons, will be given hereafter.

The state of the potato crop in Southampton has been injured by the rising of great water to some extent, and of Belgium. The shaft is still proceeding at the rate of five feet daily.

The Queen's birthday, being the 18th of the present month, the 24th, was observed by a Levee at Buckingham Palace, which was numerously attended by the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of Wellington has been very ill, but is now considered out of danger.

The Duke of Cambridge is expected to be married to the Princess Sophia Matilda, daughter of the late Duke of Gloucester, on the 24th of January next.

The Duchess of Kent is expected to be married to Prince Lichtenfeldt, a Bavarian Nobleman, in the month of January next.

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A treaty of navigation was concluded at Turin on the 7th of September, between the King of Sardinia on the one hand, and the Queen of England on the other, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 6th instant at Turin.

From the Liverpool Standard of Nov. 19.

From the statement made by Lord Stanley to the Scottish deputation, to the effect that the subject of Emigration on a large scale, was under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, a good deal of speculation has been set afloat. Such a project has had from time to time a considerable number of sanguine advocates, but no ministry has thought fit to make it a subject of deliberation—upon a scale at least in any degree commensurate to their expectations. The inclination of the public mind towards the plan has, however, been decidedly a growing one, though subject to much disturbance, and to influence of an exceedingly opposite tendency. It cannot be denied or disputed, however, by any party, that it is a prodigious advantage to possess colonies. "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," have become a sort of byword adopted by all who speculate on the grand outward instrumentalities of national greatness; but colonies are obviously the first link in the chain. It would seem that there should have existed in this country for a length of time a great desire to promote colonization, and that it should have been contemplated with more concern with a view to promote our maritime and domestic interests than it appears generally to have been.—The most likely cause to assign for such apathy, is the abundance of prosperity with which the country has been blessed, without applying any extraordinary stimulus to the colonization principle. Emigration was too much looked upon as a species of banishment. A body of emigrants about to embark for a distant settlement—at any time indeed, an object of interest—was made the subject of melancholy foreboding. Thus Goldsmith sung:—

Even now the devastation is begun,
And half the business of destruction done;
Even now, methinks, as pond'ring here I stand,
I see the rural virtues leave the land.
Down where yon anchoring vessel spreads the sail,
That idly waiting spreads with every gale,
Downward they move, a melancholy band.

The commercial maxim of "ships, and colonies" was unknown to the poet, and even had it been so, it is more likely that he would have preferred indulging in the poetry of the passing sigh or the parting tear, to any speculations which involve concerns much more fitted to interest the statesman than the bard. The story, too, of almost all first settlers in a new country has been one of great trial and difficulty, and their reports have rarely suggested inducements to fresh tempters of the wilderness. The advocates of Emigration have therefore had to contend with an unpopular theme, and no pressure of necessity has either been so extensive or of so long continuance as to prepare the general ear for its reception. Changes, however—such changes indeed—have been going on in the world; and we shall not be surprised hereafter to find a very different view taken of the subject of Emigration from that which prevailed when Goldsmith wrote, and long subsequently.

Our manufacturers want markets—and what markets so sure as the colonies? They expect to attain their object by free trade in corn—a free trade chiefly with the old countries of Europe; but these countries do not promise to take our manufactures in exchange, and have long been making every effort to dispense with them by manufacturing for themselves. We learn from the valuable work of Mr. Montgomery on the contrast of the cotton manufacturers of the two nations, that there is already invested in the cotton manufactures of the United States upwards of forty-five millions of dollars, or about one-fourth of the capital invested in the cotton manufactures of Great Britain. This enormous sum, observes a London contemporary, our free-trade oracles assert that the republic would allow us to destroy, in return for throwing open our ports to the grain of the North-west. *Credat Judæus.* Already do the coarser descriptions of American cotton compete with those of Manchester and Glasgow in the South American and Mediterranean markets; while from the markets of Eastern Africa, the Persian Gulph, the Eastern Archipelago, and China, they have almost excluded their British rivals.

But while the manufacturer looks only to the present moment—while he feels his great want to be immediate markets, and seeks to attain that object by what he conceives to be the shortest road—the business of the superior and reflecting minority must be to take a wider and more atmosphere with the subject. He may have a reasonable fear that manufacturing industry and the factory system (its now inseparable concomitant in some of the chief branches) would be pushed too far; and seek to lessen a pressing distress by drawing off a portion of the unemployed, rather than by attempting to create an instant demand for manufactured goods through the doubtful and dangerous experiment of forcemeat. He may not hope to satisfy the importunate of the short-time working manufacturer by this process; but he may be satisfied in his own mind that he is consulting best for the interest not only of the distressed operative, but of the country at large—its extended importance in the eyes of the world. The mother country will be made to put forth her swarms more freely; our distant colonial lands will receive new inhabitants; the empire will be extended not by blood-stained conquests over men, but by converting the wilderness into a garden—by the peaceful conquests of civilization over barbarism; and our ships, our colonies, and our commerce will increase together. It will be a great object worthy the name of a Conservative Administration, to carry into effect the vast project alluded to by Lord Stanley.

FROM CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on the evening of November 2, the day of sailing of the Cape steamer packet, bringing intelligence from Canton of August 21, Bombay, October 4, and Malta 22nd November.

The Sesostris, with the plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, and admiral on board, arrived off Macao on the 9th of August, and anchored about 3 miles from the town. Notwithstanding a delay of two days at Singapore, where she took in 150 tons of [illegible] coal, she accomplished her voyage in 23 days—being the most rapid on record. [illegible] the following morning [illegible] Nemesis and Modeste to join the plenipotentiary. The [illegible] day, on the 11th o'clock, the admiral sailed for the anchorage off Hong Kong, for the purpose of inspecting the conditions of the East preparations to an immediate departure for the north. He arrived in Macao on the 12th, and went back to Hong Kong [illegible] H. Gough. On the 13th M. [illegible] published in the Semaphore [illegible] announcement of the arrival of the [illegible] and a copy of the demands of the British Government, to be forwarded immediately to the Emperor. Several in the world of [illegible] known to the Mandarins [illegible] time, this body [illegible] present. The [illegible] proceeds.

The following morning [illegible] were sent from Macao [illegible] Chinese, the Mandarins [illegible] and Nemesis; but though the honour of the [illegible] well known, [illegible] Chinese, and the [illegible] within the [illegible] at Macao [illegible] a letter was to be presented [illegible] chief province of Canton, [illegible] Chinese would not [illegible] the [illegible] in the south, they should [illegible] their property out of the way of mischief, [illegible] Chinese have [illegible] Canton.

The fleet of the Kwangtung [illegible] Pottinger [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Canton [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Canton [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Canton