

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.—Cairo, March 8.—The plague, which has spared Egypt during eleven years, and had not, for several months extended beyond the walls of Alexandria, is now beginning to spread in all directions in this unfortunate country.

Three ships which arrived at Trieste from Alexandria brought letters which express the greatest alarm respecting the frightful increase of the plague, not only in Alexandria, but in all parts of Egypt.

PETRIFFIED BUFFALO.—This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since by some trappers belonging to Capt. Bent's company, lying on the side of one of the beaver dams of the Rio Grande of the north (a stream emptying itself into the Gulf of California) whose waters, it is said, possess the petrifying qualities to an eminent degree, its shores abounding in specimens of various animal and vegetable productions in a petrified state.

LAW OF PRINTERS.—We learn from a gentleman who was present, that in the case of Arnolds vs. Clifford, tried at Newport last week, Judge Story upon an incidental point, stated that a promise on the part of a libel to indemnify the printer of it, against any damage he might sustain for printing, could not be enforced.

THE SAILING OF THE SULTAN'S FLEET FROM THE DARDANELLES FOR TRIPOLI IS CONFIRMED. It left the Straits on the 25th April with a force calculated not to exceed three or four thousand men.

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The British Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary for 1835, at Exeter Hall, London, on Friday the 14th of May—Lord Brougham in the chair.

THE U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, arrived yesterday afternoon from Plymouth, England, whence she sailed on the 16th May, having on board Mr. Livingston, late Minister to Paris, and family.

DEADLY COMFORTABLE.—Among the curious advertisements of the day, is one for making coffins comfortable by lining them with caout-chouc. This says the ingenious speculator, "will make them perfectly water-proof."

CURING BUTTER.—Take two parts of the best common salt, one part sugar, and one part of saltpetre, beat them up together, and blend the whole completely; take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into a mass, and close it up for use.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE COMMENDATION GIVEN OF THIS PRACTICE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER; "The butter cured by this mixture appears of a marvellous consistence and fine color, and never acquires a hardness, nor tastes salt; it eats as sweet after being kept three years as at first. It must be noted that butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is fit to be used; if it be sooner opened, the sours are not perfectly blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards."

THE DUPLICATE.—A certain eminent individual ordered a pair of trousers from his tailor the other day, with a strict injunction that they should be made in a particular way; and fearing that the tailor should not do so, he sent another pair as a pattern. The trousers were made according to direction, except in one single point. The gentleman expressed his satisfaction, but observed that the tailor had not made a job. "Why (said the knight of the tumbler.) I thought it was not necessary, as I found the duplicate of your watch in your old trousers pocket?"

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Albert Conyngham, it is said, is to be the new Lord Chamberlain; Lord Litchfield the new Postmaster General; and Lord Errol the new Master of the Stag hounds.

In the House of Lords on the 19th of May, the Marquis of Londonderry gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he would present a petition from 50,000 Protestants of the north of Ireland, respecting the danger of the Established Church.

On the following day, the Marquis of Londonderry renewed the subject of the Irish processions, by putting several questions. Lord Melbourne repeated his former statement, denying that the procession was illegal, and as for the display of banners, it was impossible to have prevented it.

On Thursday the 21st of May, Lord John Russell took his seat in the House as member for the borough of Stroud. [There was no opposition to the election of his Lordship; and the poll was consequently closed about as soon as opened—after which a cold dinner was partaken by about 400 people, who were addressed by his Lordship.]

On the 22d, Sir R. Peel moved the second reading of the Dissenters' marriages' bill, stating that he should now leave it in the hands of the ministers, as he thought that all such measures were best under the management of the government.

IRISH TITHES.—At a meeting of the reformers and friends of the ministry, held on the 23d of May, at Lord Ebrington's, the plan of the government for the settlement of the Irish tithe question was announced by his lordship, of which the following are stated to be the principal features:—The million loan is to be cancelled. Thirty per cent. is to be the new valuation to be granted in any parish where it may be called for.

The highly gifted and accomplished, the patient, meek, and long-suffering Felicia Hemens is no more. She died on the 16th of May, at Dublin, and met her fate with all the calm resignation of a christian, conscious that her spirit was winging its flight to another and a better world, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

King Otho was to be crowned on the 21st of the present month of June, in the open air, the capital of his exceedingly unsettled kingdom not containing a building of sufficient grandeur and extent for that imposing ceremony.

The sailing of the Sultan's fleet from the Dardanelles for Tripoli is confirmed. It left the Straits on the 25th April with a force calculated not to exceed three or four thousand men.

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The British Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary for 1835, at Exeter Hall, London, on Friday the 14th of May—Lord Brougham in the chair. His Lordship made an eloquent and stirring speech on the occasion, in which he spoke earnestly against the conduct of France and the United States, on the subject of slavery.

The meeting was next addressed by the Rev. John Durnett. And he in turn was succeeded by Mr. O'Connell, who uttered a second edition of his calumnies upon the people of the United States, with increased vehemence and bitterness. According to the report of the Morning Chronicle, "he began by advertising to slavery in America, on which country he pronounced a most bitter philippic."

disgusting to every lover of reason and justice and true liberty, to hear them boast of their democratic principles and institutions, without a blush at the recollection of their own bondage. They were traitors to liberty, to honor, to consistency. They nullified the proudest sentiment in their immortal declaration of independence, which declared all men to have equal sacred, and inalienable rights. (Cheers.) He did not wonder at the death-plagues of New Orleans, or the devastation of its people, many of whom enjoyed health and vigor at morn, and were lifeless at noon, when they had committed or countenanced crimes which could only be registered with the annals of Nicholas and the curses of Poland.

FRANCE.—Paris papers and letters are to the 17th of May, inclusive. They contain not one syllable respecting the American question, which has, therefore, not yet been called up for consideration in the Peers:—and as this body has taken upon its hands another serious matter, before having disposed of the great political trials upon which it has been engaged for some time past, it is quite uncertain how soon the indemnity bill will receive its final disposition.

SON OF NAPOLEON.—A stranger who has lately arrived at Rennes, and has taken up his abode at one of the principal hotels, has made himself the object of general observation by announcing himself as a son of Napoleon by a celebrated actress. He makes a lavish expenditure, and declares that he has an income of 300,000*fr.* He is particularly kind to all the old soldiers he meets, and the very sight of a military uniform seems to make his heart thrill with delight.—*French paper.*

SPAIN.—The intelligence from this kingdom is extremely meagre. There is nothing from the seat of war in Navarre and the Basque provinces, and but very little on which reliance can be placed from the capital. All that we base, comes by the way of Paris, purporting to be received in letters from Madrid, and the *Constitutionnel* expressly says that no faith is to be given to these communications.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 7th of May, announces the arrival of General Cordova, with proposals from Arvelaz and Zumalacarray, for a termination of the war by compromise, the terms of which are as follows:

First, Don Carlos to renounce his personal claims to the throne; secondly, his eldest son to be affianced to the Infant Queen, and assume the name of Louis II; thirdly, a general amnesty to be issued; fourthly, the *Estato Real* to be maintained; fifthly, the privileges of Navarre & Biscay to be preserved inviolate; sixthly, the arrangement to be effected under the auspices and with the guarantee of France, England, and to be ratified by the Northern Courts.

This proposition is said to have been favorably received by the Queen Regent and all her ministers except Martinez de la Rosa, who had in consequence resigned his premiership and been succeeded by Count Forend. It must be stated, however, that the *Journal des Debats* and the *Constitutionnel* speak very doubtfully of these tidings, and the latter considers them nothing more than stock-jobbing fabrications.

Lord Eliot arrived at Paris on his return from Spain, on the 13th of May, where he had a conference with Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador. In announcing his departure for England, the *Reformateur* states that Lord Eliot had held conferences with the King and with the Austrian Ambassador; and that he had openly declared his conviction that the Queen's Government in Spain cannot stand, and that the blockade established on the French frontier does not in the least prevent the army of Don Carlos from being supplied with arms and ammunition, obtained from that kingdom.

PROVINCIAL.

The Printer of the *Newfoundland Patriot* has been sentenced to three months incarceration and to pay a fine of £50, by the Chief Justice, for an alleged contempt of Court, in having printed in the *Patriot* (he does not appear to be the Proprietor or Publisher) the following article:—

Stia' a pin here!

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF HANGING ILLUSTRATED!—We understand that a lecture was delivered in the Court House yesterday to the Grand and Petit Juries, on the opening of the Central Circuit Court, by the *President of the Council* in his capacity of *Chief Judge*, on the very great benefits which hanging the people confer on society arising, no doubt, from its sedative effects upon the human system, which to the uninitiated are truly astonishing!

The proceedings of his Honor, H. J. Boulton, in the case, were most extraordinary.—They will, probably, occupy a portion of our next publication.—The meddling propensities and the high-handed measures of the Chief Justice, joined to the conduct of the Council, over which, he is said to exercise much influence, seem to have caused no small sensation among the people of the Colony.

When will the British Government learn that men who are unfit to hold high and responsible situations in one colony are equally so as respects another:

colony? If H. J. Boulton was no longer worthy of being continued Attorney General of Upper Canada, was it proper to make him Chief Justice of Newfoundland? If R. S. Jamieson was properly recalled from being Chief Justice of Demerara, were the people of Upper Canada properly respected, when so incompetent a being was sent out to be their Attorney General? In both these cases more attention seems to have been paid to giving a good place to a hanger on of the Government than to consult the real welfare of the Colony to which they were sent.

That the present constitution of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and of the American Colonies generally, is not in accordance with sound constitutional principles—that this has been one of the principle causes of all the unhappy differences that have existed between them and the Mother Country and is calculated to render insecure the British connection.

Resolved.—That in the imprisonment of Robert John Farsons, we feel we have to deplore the loss to society in St. John's of the patriot citizen, the talented gentleman, the honest man,—and that feeling deep sympathy in his sufferings, we take the earliest opportunity of conveying to that oppressed but proud prisoner the heartfelt expression of our attachment, our respect and veneration; and of offering the meed of our sincere condolence to cheer him within the damps of his dreary dungeon.

Resolved.—That an aggregate meeting of the citizens of St. John's be convened to meet at the Society's Rooms on Thursday next, the 4th of June, at 7 o'clock, to memorial the King and petition both Houses of Parliament, for an investigation into the violations of the Royal Charter of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

A report is in circulation, (whether true or false we do not pretend to say, not being in possession of the facts,) that Judge Boulton has been called home, and that he will shortly leave the Island.—We hope that our Gracious Sovereign is about to confer upon the Judge some more lucrative situation than that of Chief Justice of this Island.

The Judge will carry with him the prayers of the people—the purport of which prayers will be, that he may never again visit our shores! and sure we are, that the people will join with us when we say, that the worst wish we have towards him is, that we may never see him more. Since the day that Judge Boulton delivered his Charity School Speech, confidence in him has been shaken, and can never be restored; the sooner therefore he is removed, the sooner will calm repose take the place of unkindly feeling and distrust.—*Brockville Recorder.*

THE GREAT SNAKE IN A PREDICAMENT.—This monster has ever since Thursday evening last, been struggling against the stream, between the island and this city. If it be that it is the same unnatural creature seen lately in some of the Upper province lakes, we should suppose that he used but little exertion in his course down the St. Lawrence, over the falls and rapids with which it abounds. We apprehend he finds much difficulty in getting back for it appears that he has spent near four days in endeavoring to overcome the heavy current which sets against him where we left him yesterday. He seems, however, to be determined. Several shots were fired, but the bullets have taken no effect, and he is not daunted in the least.

Yesterday morning, between twelve and half-past three o'clock, Hondlow's hotel was broken into, and a quantity of wearing apparel, silver spoons and knives, decanters, spirits, and a small sum of money, carried off. The alarm was given by a dog, but the thieves had escaped before any one got down stairs. Some cooking utensils, belonging to one of the Durham boats, were found near the house. This is the second time Mr. Hondlow's house has been broken into this season; and it would be well if a quantity of wearing apparel, silver spoons, knives, decanters, spirits, and a small sum of money, carried off. The alarm was given by a dog, but the thieves had escaped before any one got down stairs.

In answer to "One wanting information," we beg to say, that in our opinion, the word *riches* is just as much a plural as the word *riches*. The best plan, when one feels any doubt, is to evade the difficulty.—*ib.*

An unfortunate woman, named Conway, was taken out of the Bay, near the Wharf, on Monday morning, into which it is supposed she had fallen the preceding night, and, lamentable to say, while labouring under the effects of intoxication! An inquest was held by George Duggan, Esq. and a verdict of "Found Drowned" returned. Some severe bruises appeared about the head of the deceased, and the hands belonging to one of the Steamers were closely interrogated by the Coroner. It appeared that she had been in company with some of the sailors, and most probably fell off the plank on returning to the wharf. How truly awful the termination of the day's debauchery! and what a lesson to the intemperate! A respected Alderman mentioned to us the other day, that nearly the entire charges brought before himself and brother magistrates arise out of an improper use of that curse to thousands—Ardent Spirits.—*Toronto Recorder.*

The celebrated John Slack, whose persevering endeavours last year to establish a college in this city, of which he was in the most disinterested manner to take the charge, is now on a collecting tour down east. Although he managed to elicit a considerable number of dollars from the good natured people of Canada, we question much if he will succeed in imposing upon the clever natives of Massachusetts, among whom, according to Captain Hamilton, neither Jews nor Scotchmen can pick up a miserable subsistence.—*Montreal Gazette.*

There is some reason for believing that Lord Amherst may yet come out to this country, in the capacity of Lord High Commissioner. Letters received in town, we are informed, state that the Ministry have renewed their negotiations with his Lordship, of whose services they are still anxious to avail themselves.—*ib.*

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—It is not intended to allow our Navy to go down under any circumstances. The Navy Commissioners have issued proposals for the delivery of white oak keelpieces and other timber for eight seventy-fours, eight frigates, and ten sloops of war, by the first of August, 1836, at the naval stations of Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. This is an addition of nearly one-third to our present naval force.—*Reporter.*

The first steam-boat ever built at Toronto launched at that place the week before last. It belongs to a number of spirited individuals. Improvements in and about the city indicative of increasing prosperity are rapidly progressing. Mr. Knowlton also Mr. Palin particularly distinguish themselves the peaceful and beneficial rivalry of honest industry and activity.—*Irish Advocate.*

Thomas Dalton has made attacks on the Whig, the Correspondent and Advocate, Mr. Thorburn and also on our amiable contemporary the Brockville Recorder. We mind when old Dalton was a Radical, he sat at the head of the Market Kingdon, in honor of the 4th of July. Some in Brockville got hold of this bit of "Treason," showed him up as the Prostrate, drunken ex-Chief Justice of the Devil in Pandemonium, and begged his pardon for the slight aberration which he had been guilty and avoided his riding ever afterwards. We advise our brethren to let him into the same characteristic predicament, and will not trouble them much more.—*Vanguard.*

The journeymen shoemakers of this town, Mr. Roche and the Long Sault, are about making a strike. They are to have a meeting at Mr. S. May at the foot of the Long Sault, on Monday next, the purpose of establishing prices, and arranging other matters connected with their business.—*Small Observer.*

A steambot, resembling the Rapid at Prescott passed this way on Wednesday morning last on its way downwards—not having called at the wharf are unable either to tell her name or business; some say her name is "Nonsuch" from Byron while others contend that she is the Rapid, but our opinion the boat is neither one nor the other. We surmise that she has been recently chartered from Lake Ontario to go in search of the sea-pent. If so the crew can find his snakeship applying his figure to the new-fangled portion of the community at Montreal. Should her "whaling" expedition prove successful, we would thank her to call on her way upwards, as the good folks of Cornwall are anxious to see the amphibious traveller. It is well for his serpentine that the Jackass Bill not become a law in this province, for if it did, canalers would harpoon him while ascending rapids as a substitute for brother Jonathans etc. etc.—*ib.*

The Bytown riots or the late affair between the States of Ohio and Michigan were nothing in comparison to a scene that presented itself in the Long Sault the day before yesterday. Two parties, from the provinces of Munster and Connaught in Ireland, agreed to fight a pitched battle, to see of course who were the stronger party of the two. But as procedure would have it, before hostilities became a parent, Mr. Harvey and Dr. Powell expostulated with the belligerents on the impropriety of such a rash proceeding, and after a little reflection, the part of the sons of St. Patrick, they retired from the field to the great credit of themselves. Similar battles have often taken place in Ireland to our knowledge in fairs and markets, but we would like to know what induces people to introduce such a violent meeting here. This country is not like Ireland—one parish there contains nearly as many souls as two districts here, and where people are numerous there may be some excuse for quarrelling,—when done what will even the conquerors have to boast of—nothing, absolutely nothing save the consolation of having perhaps killed the fellow creatures, because, forsooth, they are from the same province with themselves! Show such unnatural conduct, shame on them who would disgrace the soil that gave them birth 3000 miles distant—that green little Isle of the ocean never intended her sons to behave so in Canada.—*ib.*

We have received a description, from a friend who has returned from seeing the effects of a most extraordinary phenomenon, which took place in the township of M'Nab, by some unaccountable effect of nature. The letter is dated some weeks ago, and has only now reached us. The cause of delay, we do not know.

There has been about eight acres of land suddenly removed from its pristine position, and thrown almost in a compact body, into a large bay of the Madawaska river, most of the trees standing their natural position, and now forming an island the distance which it was removed being half a mile. The breach or chasm from which it was thus violently removed, is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, quite perpendicular, and represents a semicircle—The shock was altogether local, but so powerful as to cause the fish to be thrown out of the river high upon the bank. It was not occasioned by their natural position, and was not a result of any cause the distance which it was removed being half a mile. The breach or chasm from which it was thus violently removed, is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, quite perpendicular, and represents a semicircle—the shock was altogether local, but so powerful as to cause the fish to be thrown out of the river high upon the bank. It was not occasioned by action of water, the soil being perfectly dry, and appearance of moisture of any kind; neither was there any earthquake. But on coming within twenty yards of the lower extremity of the chasm, strong sulphuric vapor proceeded from it, but is so palpable on getting a few yards within the breach, this has been remarked by several people. Considerable damage was done to timber that was lying in the bay.—*Bathurst Courier.*

MOB LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.—On the 10th instant, the town of Hartford was disturbed by operations of the sovereign people, in leveling several small houses occupied by Blacks. The proceedings were conducted with great spirit—and we form an appropriate topic for allusion on the approaching anniversary of the declaration of Independence.—*Irish Advocate.*

MILLIONS.—The subscription books to the bank of Charles S. C. chartered for a capital of 2,000,000 were opened the other day, and no less than Eighty nine millions four hundred and forty thousand four hundred dollars were subscribed.—*ib.*

SPED ON THE ERIE CANAL.—A new boat recently introduced on the Canal at Rochester, accomplished on the 5th instant a distance of twenty four miles in two hours and thirty four minutes, including time lost for changes of horses &c.—*ib.*

CATHOLIC FORBEARANCE AND DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE CONTRASTED.—On the 1st instant, Aaron H. Alvey, the only remaining batch charged with being concerned in the destruction of the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, were brought to trial and acquitted! Nearly a year has now elapsed since that unpardonable outrage was committed, and during that time not a single attempt has been made by the Catholics of the neighbourhood to take the law into their own hands—and their conduct is the more admirable—when it is considered that the original outrage has been followed up by a series of atrocious attacks on the reputation and social existence of defenceless women, devoted to the service of Religion and the instruction of youth. Those attacks have terminated in the withdrawal of the unfortunate, ruined, wounded and slandered victims from the cursed Empire of theoretic Liberty and practical oppression.—*ib.*

JUMP.—The other day a man in the port of Philadelphia, jumped from the main truck of a bright height of about ninety feet in the river beneath. Before performing the feat, he addressed the course which was very large, in good set terms. He told them "it was a pretty considerable of a jump, he was'n't afraid of it."—*ib.*

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—A son of the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, has been committed to prison for forgery, committed on the Bishop—Schroeder of the same city.—*ib.*