FOREIGN.

DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Europe, Captain Maxwell, has arrived below from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ultimo. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this conveyance, London and Liverpool papers to the latest dates, together with Shipping Lists.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

London, (Saturday evening,) July 13th, Half-past 7 o'clock.

Accounts from Algiers of the 24th ultimo, state, that some French Engineers, when engaged in the labors of the harvest, had discovered the bed of the canal constructed by the Romans, for conveying water through the province of Mitidjea, which was capable of being repaired and applied to its original use, at the very small expense of about 25,000 francs. Hence was demonstrated the possibility of cultivating this province; the resources of which, for agricultural produce, are of the most extensive kind.

The Calcutta papers last received, contain some further particulars respecting the travels of Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard, and the arrival of the latter at the Court of Persia after travelling through Caboal, crossing the snows of Hindoo-Korh, navigating the Opus, and passing about two months in Bokhara. They journeyed eastward into the territories of Khiva, and passed down to the Caspian—From thence, Lieut. Burnes made his way by comparatively well known routes to Teheran. Dr. Gerard preferred returning to India by the road of Herat and Candahar, and for this purpose struck off from the route of Lieut. Burnes, when they were within about one hundred miles of the Holy city of Meshid, while the Lieutenant pursued his journey through Persia, proposing to return to Bombay by Bushire and the Persian Gulph instead of making a further circuit by Constantinople, Syria, Egypt, and the Red Sea, as at one period he had meditated.

Lieut. Burnes met with a very favorable reception at Teheran; and in one of his audiences with the Shah, seems to have shown a very courtier-like tact and shrewdness peculiarly adapted to his situation. He was closely questioned by that monarch respecting the countries through which he had passed; and after satisfying himself in all the particulars he wished to know, he put suddenly to the traveller the question, what was the greatest wonder he had seen on his journey. "Centre of the universe," the Englishman replied, "what sight is there on earth more wonderful than your Majesty's radiant countenance?" The courtiers were vehement in their applause at this sally. Lieut. Burnes returned to Bombay on the 18th of January. We do not collect from this account what were the objects of his mission.

We understand that the neighborhood of Ratcliff Highway has been for the last two days in a state of uproar and confusion, in consequence of a house of rendevouz, being opened for entering sailors for Don Miguel's fleet, the extent entered amount to 500 men, 200 of which embarked this morning for Lisbon. They get an advance of two months wages on arrival on board, and £5 bounty each man. There appears to be no want of money—all the expenses being regularly discharged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great question absorbing all others in the British capital, was that of the probable fate of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in the House of Lords. The struggle was to come up on the 18th. On the 11th, on the presentation of some petitions against the Bill, a skirmishing debate took place, during which the Duke of Wellington distinctly avowed that the second reading of the Bill would be opposed. The prevailing opinion was, that Earl Grey would be out-voted; but he appears to stand firm in the confidence of the King.

The Times, however, declares that the Tories have proceeded so far as to make arrangements for the new Ministry.—Neither the Duke of Wellington, nor Sir Robert Peel, according to this journal are to come into place. The speaker, Charles Manners Sutton, is spoken of for the Premiership.—Serious difficulties were apprehended, in the event of the resignation of Ministers, and the King had postponed a levee to await the event.

The Local Courts Bill, one of the Law Reforms proposed by Lord Brougham, had been rejected by the Peers—on which occasion Lord Hill the commander-in-chief, voted against Ministers. The cabinet, it is said, had taken the subject of this refractory vote into consideration, and decided that on the next occasion on which the commander-in-chief shall vote against the government, or be neutral when they require his support, either his Lordship must go out of office or *they will*.—This, with all allowance for Lord Hill's merits as a man and as an officer, the Times says is what ought to have been done long since.

MR. FERGUSON'S MOTION RESPECTING POLAND.

The readers of the Commercial Advertiser will recollect that our latest previous parliamentary advices were contained in a letter from a London correspondent, written on the evening of July 9th, when Mr. Ferguson was left speaking in the House of Commons, to a motion which he proposed to make, touching, the Independence of Poland. Before he closed, he entreated the House not to give the last blow to Poland, by recognizing it as a portion of Russia, and concluded by moving "an address to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased not to recognize, nor in any way give the sanction of his Government to the present political state and condition of Poland, the same having been brought about in violation of the treaty of Vienna, to which Great Britain was a party."

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, admitted the truth and justice of all the observations and details made by the hon. mover; but, at the same time, deprecated the pressing of the motion, on the ground, that, if carried, a war with Russia would be inevitable.

Lord ALTHORP followed in a similar strain, and moved the previous question.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped, that though Ministers might concur in the sentiments of the mover, he would withdraw the motion, on the ground that when the unanimous opinion of the House went forth to the world, it would have more effect than if a division took place and a large majority voted against it.

He was followed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Attwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, and several other members, who argued in favor of the motions, as being due to the character and feelings of the country; and by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stanley, who, as well as Mr. Warburton and Sir Robert Peel, argued againrt it, as being likely to involve the country in a war, for which it was not prepared. Mr. Cutlar Fergusson replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were—for the previous question, as moved by Lord Althorp, 177; against it, 95; majority 82.

The Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter, was read a second time on the 10th of July. On the following day the House went into committee upon the Bill, and during that and the succeeding day, rapid progress was made in the details.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On the 11th, Mr. H. L. BULWER, previous to proceeding with his promised motion for papers respecting the measures pursued by Russia in her late interference with the state of Turkey, inquired whether a Government existed in this country.—(Lord ALTHORP: Here we are.)—It did not follow that because they were there, that they constituted a Government. He then adverted to the recent interference of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, and expressed his astonishment that England appeared to have taken no share in those important transactions. He hoped the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs would afford some satisfactory explanation. It appeared to him impossible that any person who had watched the conduct of Russia could doubt that the object which she aimed at was to reduce Turkey under her dominion. This country, however, could not tamely look on and see her carry that object into effect. In order to afford the noble Lord an opportunity of explaining what had been the course of policy pursued by England, he would move that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to lay before the House copies of papers respecting the measures pursued by Russia in her interference with the state of Turkey.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that compliance with the motion would be productive of great inconvenience; that there was proceeding a correspondence on the subject: that he doubted not Russia would keep faith on this subject; and that he believed at the time he was speaking, the Russians were withdrawing. He only asked that confidence might be reposed in the Government on this subject for a very short time.

After some conversation, Mr. Bulwer, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's statement, withdrew his motion.

On the 12th July, the Lord Chancellor introduced his bill founded on the report made by the Commissioners of inquiry into the Ecclesiastical Courts. By this bill about 300 diocesan courts will be abolished and their business transferred to the ordinary jurisdictions. The Court of Peculiars—does any body out of the profession know any thing of it, even the name?—is to be abolished, and criminal actions for brawlings, &c., are to be transferred to the judges, these offences being made misdemeanors.

The statute of frauds, also, is to be extended by it to the probate of wills, and real property thereby put on the same footing as personal. The Marquis of Westmeath, who has had some experience of the present system in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Bishop of Lincoln, approved of the principle of the bill, which was read a first time.

In the House of Commons nearly all the early sitting and a considerable part of the late, was occupied with the details in committee of the East India Company's Charter Bill; the committee proceeded as far as the 40th clause, with only one division, on an amendment of Mr. Hume, to the effect that instead of "twenty" years, as proposed to be the period of the renewal, it sho'd be "ten", with two years' notice to the company, should parliament deem it advisable. The amendment was lost by a majority of 51. The bill is to be re-committed on Monday, and proceed *de die in diem* until disposed of.

Sir John WROTTESLEY gave notice of a call of the house for Thursday next, in contemplation, as it is understood, of the vote of the House of Lords on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, which is now fixed for Wednesday.

WEST INDIES AFFAIRS.—At an adjourned meeting of West India proprietors, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Earl of Harewood in the chair, resolutions were passed, declaring—"That the meeting were anxious to adopt the principle of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley; that they had always been ready to offer to his Majesty's Government their local knowledge and practical experience; that the proposed bill meditated an unnecessary interference with the rights and privileges of the Colonial Legislatures; and that a committee cousisting of the agents of the Islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed, to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter upon it.

Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Laffan, Roman Catholic Arch-Bishop of Caspel, and brother of Sir Courey De Laffan, Baronet.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The Liverpool Times of the 16th July contains posive accounts, and ample confirmation, of the news recently arrived at this port, via Gibraltar, of the defeat of Don Miguel's fleet—the capture of the most important part of it—and the dispersion of the remainder,—by Captain Napier, in command of Don Pedro's squadron—There is other cheering news from Portugal. The whole of the kingdom of Algarve has declared for the young Queen, with, it is said, from six to seven thousand soldiers; and the army of the Usurper has been most signaliy repulsed in a desperate attack on Oporto. These advantages, if followed up with the same energy with which they have been achieved, are likely to put a speedy close to this destructive and vexatious contest. The capture of the fleet is especially important, as it gives the constitutionalists the undisputed possession of the sea, and will enable them to attack Lisbon by forcing the mouth of the Tagus, at the same time that Villa flor approaches it with his army from the south. If this army has really been increased to any think like 10,000 men, by the defection of the troops sent to oppose it, the contest must by this time have been decided.

The vessel which brought this intelligence to Falmouth, met with Marshal Bourmont on his passage outwards. The news must have been very satisfactory to him. As for Captain Elliott, who was sent out by the English Conservatives to take command of the fleet, he would just arrive in time to hear of its capture. It was lucky for him that he was not on board.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PORTUGAL—CAPTURE OF DON MIGUELS' FLEET BY REAR ADMIRAL NAPIER'S SQUADRON.

The Birmingham steamer arrived here last night, from which Senhor Mendizable landed with despatches from Portugal, with which he immediately departed for London. The bearer of the despatches observed the strictest secrecy as to the character of his news. We have however, obtained the substance of his despatches, which we have much pleasure in communicating to our readers.

It appears that Rear-Admiral Napier, with his squadron, consisting of three frigates—the Rainha da Portugal (flag), Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of nine ships, but there being no wind, the admiral was not able to bring the enemy to action, upon which he called on the steamers to tow his ships towards the enemy, which they declined, unless the value of the steamers was secured to the owners. On Friday the 5th instant, however, a breeze sprung up, when Rear Admiral Napier bore down on the enemy and commenced the action about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by attacking the Da Rainha, mounting 74 guns, which he carried in gallant style. The Don John, alarmed at the capture of her consort, made all sail to escape a similar fate. Admiral Napier having secured the Da Rainha, immediately pursued the flying ship, and after a long chase, during which the Don John kept up an incessant fire from her stern chasers, came up with the enemy, who at once struck his colors.

The Princess Real, 50 guns, was captured by the Dona Maria of 38 guns, after a short but smart engagement of twenty minutes, in which we regret to say Captain Goblet, commander of the latter ship, was killed. A store ship, after a desperate conflict with the Don Pedro, likewise surrendered, as did two of the smaller ships.—The remainder of the enemy's fleet effected their escape. Thus terminated an action which proved the destruction of Don Miguel's naval force, and which, in its results is of the utmost importance to the cause of the legitimate sovereign of Portugal. Besides the loss of Captain Goblet, the constitutionalists have to deplore the loss of Captain George and Lieutenant Woolridge, flag-lieutenant to Rear Admiral Napier, and several other officers, also a considerable number of officers and men wounded—Among the latter is the son of Rear Admiral Napier.

On the return of the squadron with their prizes, to Lagos, the corporative body presented Admiral Napier with a crown fomed of laurel.

The whole of the province of Algartes has declared for the young Queen, and the constitutionalists now feel certain of establishing Donna Maria on the throne of her ancestors.

The Birmingham called off Oporto with despatches for Don Pedro on the 10th, and communicated with the Transport off the Bar, the commander of which came on board the steamer, and stated that an attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's forces on Saturday last, which was repelled with great loss to the enemy. During the voyage home, the Birmingham fell in with the George the Fourth steamer, which sailed hence for Lisbon last week with Marshal Bournmont on board and communicated the intelligence of the capture of the fleet.

ENGLAND.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—All eyes are now turned to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, under whose care the Fair Flower of England's Hope is fast approaching the period of royal maturity.—With the character of a most estimable woman, the Duchess blends the reputation of being a shrewd observer of passing events. Her position in this country at this particular time is a very critical one. To the court of George the Fourth she was almost a stanger—in that of his present Majesty she sometimes appears upon state occasions; but her visits to Windsor are few and far between. While the delicate health of the Princess offered an excuse for seclusion, we, duly appreciating the affectionate anxiety of the mother, and the tender years of the Princess, forbore to comment upon it; but the revolution of time hath happily removed all fears, and the fragile bud hath blossomed forth a healthful and a beauteous flower. The Rose of England must not be hidden in the shades of Kensington or waste its sweet fragrance in the Isle of Wight.

The lamented daughter of George the Fourth owed much of her popularity to her frequent appearance in public—to her unaffected delight of being associated with her father's subjects—to her genuine exhibition of *truly English* feelings—and above all, her characteristic display of dignified spirit and proverbial kindness, which endeared her to all ranks, and gave promise of *the great hereafter*. Without stretching our imagination beyond the natural course of mortal events, it is likely that the Princess may be enthroned at a very early age. It is true that the Legislature hath foreseen and provided for this—but in the present state of society much more must depend upon the loyal and personal respect of the people for their Sovereign than upon the acts of any administration, no matter how or of whom composed. We have been induced to touch upon this very delicate topic from circumstances known but to few. We hope the necessity for a more explicit declaration may be spared us. *Ad interim*, we advise that the Royal Maid be taught to regard as *purely* English, and dependant upon English feelings for that loyal and affectionate attachment which has always supported her predecessors in times of the greatest political excitement.—*Age.*

A return has been made to Parliament showing the immediate and prospective reductions which have been or are about to be made in our colonial expenditure. The total civil expenditure of all the colonies amounted, before the reductions, to £572,717, of which sum £134,331 is to be immediately reduced, and £90,283 as soon as existing interests expire, making a total reduction of £224,614, in an expenditure of less than six hundred thousand pounds. It will not be denied that this is a vigorous and unflinching method of going to work.

The plan of Government for reducing the debt, by inducing stockholders to accept an annuity of £3 for a term of 100 years for every £100 stocks subscribed, the holder to receive a bonus of £3 per cent., and a quarter's dividend, has totally failed. The books to receive subscriptions were open the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, and we are informed not a single individual has accepted the proposal.

In the recent division in the House of Lords the Bishop of Bangor paired off against the bill with Lord Barham in its favor, and the Bishop of Exeter against it with Lord Amherst for the bill. Lord Hill's name does not appear in the list of those who supported the bill, although he was in the House during part at least of the discussion. The Duke of Gloucester, tho' generally for some time past, voting with the Opposition, abstained, on this occasion, from voting at all.

CHOLERA.—We are informed, (says the *Lancet* of July 13th,) by a gentleman who has this week arrived from Sunderland, "that several cases of the malignant cholera have lately occurred in that town, and that two of them proved fatal after an attack of a very few hours duration.

It appears from official reports that from the first appearance of cholera at Calais on the 15th of March, 1832, to the 1st of January, 1833, 230,000 persons, military not included, were attacked, and the number of deaths was 95,000.—*Med. and Surg. Jour.*

The Medical and Surgical Journal of this morning states that a case of malignant cholera occurred this week at the Fever Hospital, Grenville street. The patient was a young woman from Lincolnshire, and the attack commenced on Tuesday night. The saline injections were employed, and having taken three pints of fluid she rallied, the pulse returned, the countenance brightened, the faculties of the mind and speech were restored, she knew and spoke to some of the attendants, called for a glass of brandy and water, and commenced a song. She died at half-past eight on Wednesday morning. The saline injection was composed of a pint of tepid water at 98 deg., and two drachms of table salt. The same journal says that "There is a vast deal of diarrhœa and English cholera prevalent at present, but we have invariably observed that they rapidly yield to ordinary remedies."

Several other cases are talked of about town, one of which, that has come to our knowledge, was a most decided case, and the patient (a lady) who had been gradually recovering, for nearly a week, is at the present time unable to stand alone from the weakness resulting from the violence of the attack.

There are twelve cases of cholera returned in the bills of mortality for the past week.

TURKEY.

The following is given by the St. Petersburgh papers, as a copy of Ibrahim Pacha's letter to the Sultan, in which he thanks him for the government of Adana, and declared his submission and devotedness. The epistle is the more amusing, when we reflect upon the *cause* of the "investitute," and the sort of "devotedness," and "submission" which the Bey has recently exhibited to the contemplation of the "awe-inspiring" Sultan:[—Com. Ad.]

"My Sublime, Magnanimous, Awe-inspiring, Mighty, Great Sovereign, our benefac- and the benefactor of mankind:—

"May God grant to your Sublimity a life without end; and may he the august shadow of your Sublimity a protection for all men, and especially for my humble head.

"Your inexhaustible goodness has induced you most Gracious Sovereign, to grant me the government of Adana as Mahassilik (in farm.)

"Animated by this new favor of your Sublimity, the duration of my frail existence shall be wholly devoted to praying to God for the prolongation of your life and reign. As my heart is pervaded by a feeling of happiness, I entertain (God is my witness) no wish but to act so as to obtain the gracious approbation of your Sublimity, and to find occasion to devote myself to your service. For the purpose of expressing my gratitude to your Sublimity, and to express my most humble thanks, I venture to lay this humble petition at the foot of the throne of the Sublime, Magnanimous, Awe inspiring, Mighth, Great Padischah, our august Sovereign and benefactor, the benefactor of all men."

N. B.—This letter is written by Ibrahim Pacha with his own hand, and sealed with his seal.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Governor Throop, Captain Pitcher, which arrived at this port yesterday, has furnished the intelligence one day later than before received. In that short interval a large accession to our stock of news can hardly be expected.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the 15th of July, some skirmishing took place between Lord Ellenborough and Lord Melbourne relative to the probable amount of the sums to be disposable by the Commons under the church temporalities bill; but no information was given nor result arrived at.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Major Beauclerk, Col. Evans and Mr. F. O'Conner took occasion, on the presentation of a petition by the former for a commutation of taxes, to arraign the Ministry in very severe terms for not carrying into effect the great object of removing the burthens of the people, for which they were elected. None of the Ministers were present to defend themselves. This discussion was no otherwise important than as evincive of the spirit and feeling of the people of England. The inhabitants of that country will hardly be willing to reduce any important part of those institutions which occasion such enormous expense; and as payment of the interest on the public debt cannot be avoided, they seem to require of the Ministers to achieve impossibilities—to go on in the system of artificial society—to maintain the navy, the army, the civil list—and yet at the same time exempt them from taxes. Their requisitions savor not a little of the demands of the Pharoahs upon the children of Israel, three or four thousand years ago. The result will probably be that their absurdities will, ere long, drive them back under the dominion of the Tory party.

IRELAND.—The Dublin papers contain an account of the death of Capt. Webber, aid-de-camp to Sir H. Vivian, Commander of the forces in Dublin, who expired in two hours after he had been thrown from his horse, near the Zoological gardens.

Government had taken very decided measures to prevent the threatened Orange processions in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. It appears that a Masonic Lodge marched in procession on Monday the 1st of July, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne, and that three Orange Lodges of the Lifford district (on the borders of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone) have also proclaimed their determination to march in procession on the 12th (corresponding to the 1st of July, old style.) The district master at Lifford, William M'Intosh has published a very serious pastoral letter to the "dear brethem," reminding them that at the last quarterly meeting of the district lodge at Raphoe, "it was agreed that there should be no proccession this year in this district. I trust" continues the master, "no Orangeman will so far forget his solemn obligation as to be guilty of a breach of the law, and disrespect for the orders of the head of the institution.

The Limerick Chronicle states that the government have altered their determination of breaking up the Royal Hospital for pensioners at Kilmainham, and tranferring them to Chelsea. The officers, only, whose salaries are enormous, are to be superannuated. The Military Academy, for soldiers' children, in the Phenix Park, adjoining the former, has also obtained a respite.

FRANCE.—The statute of Napoleon was to be elevated upon the top of the column, in the Place Vendome, on the 29th of July. The statute, which is of brass, represents the hero of the column, not in his imperial robes, as its predecessor, pulled down in 1814, but in his *redingote grise* (grey riding-coat) and small plain three-cornered hat—a costume in which all Frenchmen love to see him represented.

The column on which the statute is to be placed is the most beautiful in Paris, and is constructed of cannon taken by Napoleon in battle from the enemies of France.—It is therefore a proud trophy for the nation, and the statute of the individual who achieved it, very properly surmounts the apex.

The "three glorious days" are to be celebrated this year with much greater brilliancy than the state of the capital, owing chiefly to the ravages of the cholera and political excitement, would allow last year.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the plan for conducting the religious services during the sittings of the Methodist Conference in Manchester. The appointments commence with Sunday, July 28th, and extend in general to Wednesday, August 14. The ex-president will preach in Oldham-street chapel, on Sunday, August 4, at half-past ten in the morning; and the President in the same place in the evening of the same day. Mr. Treffery, sen., is set down for Gravel-lane chapel, on the evening of Sunday, July 28; but Mr. Grindrod, the other candidate for the chair has no appointment. The plan embraces the four Manchester Circuits, which altogether contain 45 chapels and other places of worship, besides 23 out of door stations in different parts of the town and environs, at which stations there will be public worship on Sunday, August 4, and Sunday, August 11. From the plan, it appears that during the sittings of the Conference, no fewer than 407 sermons will be delivered in Manchester and the environs, and that by nearly as many different Preachers. The young preachers will be publicly examined in Oldham-street chapel, which is that in which the Conference will sit, on the evenings of Monday, August 5, and Tuesday, August 6, and they will be publicly admitted into full connexion on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 7. The "Conference Sacrament" will be administered on the evening of Thursday, August 8. On Sunday, August 4, three collections will be made in all the chapels and preaching rooms towards defraying the immediate expences of the Conference.

From Blackwood for July.

PANAMA;

BY TOM CRINGLE.

As you approach the town, the open spaces before mentioned become more frequent, until at length you gain a rising ground, about three miles from Panama where, as the sun again shone out, the view became *truly* enchanting.

There lay the town of Panama, built on a small tongue of land, jutting into the Pacific, surrounded by walls, which might have been a formidable defence once, but I wish my promotion depended on my rattling the old bricks and stones about their ears, with one single frigate, if I could only get near enough; but in the impossibility of this lies the strength of the place, as the water shoals so gradually, that the tide retires nearly a mile and a half from the walls, rising I consider, near eighteen feet at the springs, while on the opposite side of the Isthmus, at Chagres for instance, there is scarcely any at all, the gulf stream neutralizing it almost entirely.

On the right hand a hill overhangs the town, rising precipitously to the height of a thousand feet or there abouts, on the extreme pinnacle of which is erected a signal station called the *Virgia*, which, at the instant I saw it, was telegraphing to some craft out at sea. As for the city, to assume our friend Mr. Bang's mode of description, it was shaped like a todpole, the body representing the city and the suburb the tail; or a stew pan, the city and its fortifications being the pan, while the handle tending obliquely towards us, was the *Raval*, or long street, extending savannahward, without the walls. At the distance from which we viewed it, the red-tiled houses, Cathedral with its towers, and the numerous monasteries and nunneries, seemed girt in with a white riband, while a series of black spots here and there denoted the cannon on the batteries. To the left of the town, there was a whole flotilla of small craft, brigs, schooners, and vegetable boats; while further out at sea, beyond the fortifications, three large ships rode at anchor, and beyond them again, the beautiful group of islands lying about five miles of the town, appeared to float on, and were reflected in the calm, glass like expanse of the Pacific, like emeralds chased in silver; while the ocean, itself, towards the horizon, seemed to rise up like a scene in a theatre, or a burnished bright silver wall, growing more and more blue, and hazy and indistinct, as it ascended, until it melted into the cloudless heaven, so that no one could tell where water and sky met.

"Thou glorious mirror,
. . . . . in all time,
Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark heaving—boundless, endless, and sublime,
The image of eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible."

While a sperm whale every now and then rose between us and the islands, and spouted up a high double jet into the air, and then, with a heavy flounder of his broad tail, slowly sank again; and a boat here and there glided athwart the scene, and a sleepy sail rose with a low motion and a fitful rattle, and a greasy cheep, on the mast of some vessel, getting all ready to weigh, while small floating trails of blue smoke were streaming away astern from the tiny cabooses of the craft at anchor, and a mournful distant "yo heave oh" came booming past us on the light air, and the everlasting tincle of the convent bells sounded cheerily, and the lowing of the kine around us called up old associations in my bosom, as I looked forth on the glorious spectacle, from beneath a magnificent bower of orange-trees and shaddocks, while all manner of wild flowers blossomed and bloomed around us.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

I had rigged my hammock between the foremost and aftermost, hoops of the *toldo*, and as I was fatigued and sleepy, and it was now getting late, I desired to betake myself to rest; so I was just flirting with a piece of ham, preparatory to the cold grog, when I again felt a similar thump and rattle against the side of the canoe. There was a small aperture in the palm thatch, right opposite to where I was sitting, on the outside of which I now heard a rustling noise, and presently a long snout was thrust through, and into the canoe, which kept opening and shutting with a sharp rattling noise. It was more like two long splinters of mud-covered and half-decayed timber, than any thing I can compare it to; but as the lower jaw was opened, like a pair of Brobdignag scissors, a formidable row of teeth was unmasked, the snout from the tip to the eyes, being nearly three feet long. The scene at this moment was exceedingly good, as seen by the light of a small, bright silver lamp, fed with spirits of wine, that I always travelled with, which hung from one of the hoops of the *toldo*. First, there was our friend Peter Mangrove, cowering in a corner under the afterpart of the awning, covered up with a blanket, and shaken as if with an ague-fit, with the *patron* peering over his shoulder, no less alarmed. Sneezer, the dog, was sitting on end, with his black nose resting on the table, waiting patiently for his crumbs; and the black boatmen were forward in the bow of the canoe, jabbering, and laughing, and muncching, as they clustered round a sparkling fire. When I first saw the apparition of the diabolical-looking snout, I was in a manner fascinated, and could neither speak nor move. Mangrove and the *patron* were also paralysed with fear, and the others did not see it; so Sneezer was the only creature amongst us aware of the danger, who seemed to have his wits about him, for the instant he noticed it, he calmly lifted his nose off the table, and gave a short startled bark, and then crouched, and drew himself back as if in act to spring, glancing his eyes from the monstrous jaws to my face, and nuzzling and whining with a laughing expression, and giving a small yelp now and then, and again rivetting his eyes with intense earnestness on the alligator, telling him as plainly as if he had spoken it—"If you choose it, master, I will attack *it*, as in duty bound, but really such a customer is not at all in my way"—and not only did he say this, but he showed his intellect was clear, and no way warped through fear, for he now stood on his hind legs, and holding on the hammock with his fore paws, he thrust his snout below the pillow, and pulled out one of my pistols, which always garnished the head of my bed, on such expeditions as the present.

My presence of mind returned at witnessing the courage and sagacity of my noble dog. I seized the loaded pistol, and as by this time the eyes of the alligator were inside of the *toldo*, I clapped the muzzle to the larboard one and fired. The creature jerked back so suddenly and convulsively, that part of *toldo* was torn away; and as the dead monster fell off, the canoe rolled as if in a seaway. My crew shouted "*Que es esto?*" Peter Mangrove, cheered—Sneezer barked and yelled at a glorious rate, and could scarcely be held in the canoe—and looking over board, we saw the monster, twelve feet long at least, unturn his white belly to the rising moon, struggle for a moment with his short paws, and after a solitary heavy lash of his scaly tail, he floated away astern of us dead and still.

THE MILK SICKNESS.—The Danbury Herald contains a letter dated Vincennes (Indiana) July 11th, of which the following is an extract:

"At Logansport, on the banks of the Wabash, I was cautioned by an elderly lady against using either milk, butter or beef, on my way to Vincennes. As a reason for her caution, she informed me that the milk sickness was common in this State. I had heard of it before, but knew little of it.—She informed me that very many deaths occurred annually by this dreadful malady—There is a difference of opinion as to the cause that produces it: but the general opinion is, that it is occasioned by the yellow oxyd of arsenic in the low ground and woodland, and particularly near the Wabash river, and that some weed (yet unknown) imbibes the poison, and when eaten by cattle, causes them to quiver, stagger and die within a few hours. If cows eat it the milk is poisoned, or butter that is made from the milk; and is also as sure death to these who use the milk or butter as it is to the animal that eats the weed. Great care is taken to bury such cattle as die with it; for if dogs &c., eat their flesh, they share the same fate, and it operates upon them as violently as upon the creature that was first affected with it. The butcher uniformly in this State, runs the victim for his knife a mile, to heat his blood, and if it has eaten the weed, it will at one on stopping quiver and shake; if it does not, it is considered safe to butcher, and this is the uniform test even when beef cattle show no sign of having ate weed. Indiana is not alone in this misfortune: there have been many cases in some parts of Ohio and south of St. Louis, and other of the southwestern States. I have seen many farms, with comfortable building and improvements, entirely abandoned, and their owners fled into other quarters to avoid the dreadful curse. And yet I confess I have never seen any section of country superior in soil, to the land adjoining the Wabash, and this is the only objection to it. Yours, &c"

STEAM AND WATER POWER.

The following comparison between the cost of steam and water power is taken from "Blackadder's Account of the Strathmore Railway:"—"Of the great water-power thus available in the district, equal to that of 20,000 horses, there is not exceeding 250 yet occupied for the purposes of the linen trade. There can be no doubt that establishments at the port have certain advantages over those in the country; but the great expense of steam power in Dundee, amounting to £40 per horse, when compared with the small expence of a water-fall, will operate against the extension of steam-power for spinning establishments. A practical comparison cannot easily be made between the use of steam and of water-power for spinning linen yarn; the mills depending on water power already in use being all upon a small scale, and the power not being always applied with the greatest effect. But a paralel may be drawn between the expense of the two powers when applied to spinning cotton.—The Deanston establishment possesses a waterfall equal to 400 horse power, which is in progress of being made available.

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