It was the week of Ludlow fair, and farm Morgan had attended, as usual, both to sell his sheep and wool, and to buy fresh stock for the winter feed. The sheep sold well, but winter stock being in great demand, the farmer determined not to buy at the fair, but to try his luck at Bishopscastle, where there was to be a catt. Bishopseastle, where there was to be a cattle sale on Saturday; so, tying up his money, a good deal of which was in guineas and silver, in a canvass bag, he mounted his nag and made for Longhope. A ride of sixteen miles brought him to Church Stretton, where he drew up at the Buck's head for an hour, to enjoy a pipe and tan-kard in the crowded taproom. Larking Joe, as usual was one of the party, and though the farmer knew nothing of the affair between him and Jesse, he had the natural contempt for him that hard-working man is sure to feel towards an ia hard-working man is sufe to leaf towards and descripegrace, nor could all Joe's songs and jests attract his attention. But Garbett himself was not so indifferent. The quick-witted fellow had eaught the heavy sound of the money-hag in the ner's great-coat as he threw it off, and when farmer's great-coat as he threw it of, and when Morgan cautiously transferred the treasure to his coat-pocket for greater security. Joe's eye had lighted up for an instant on the bulging canvass. That mere sound, that momentary glance, was enough to raise in his evil mind the ghastly vision of a horrible crime. Unconscious of the ion of a horrible crime. Unconscious of the coming doom, the farmer smoked on, and whon his pipe and pot were both expended, rode stouthis pipe and pot were both expended, rode stoutly away to his lone house among the hills. Far
up the glen he saw the cheery blaze of his own
hearth, kindled most likely, for the commonest
purposes yet "it looked like a welcoming," and
he pressed on the the faster to gain that comfortable fireside. A sturdy halloo brought out a he pressed on the the laster to gain that comfortable fireside. A sturdy halloo brought out a herdsman, who took charge of his horse, and Morgan was soon installed in the chimney-corner, talking over the events of the day with his wife, while Jesse bustled about, arranging the materials for a right substantial supper.

Rebecca Morgan suited her husband exactly.

Her courageous persevering industry, and good management, were just such manly virtues as management, were just such manly virtues as the stout yoeman knew how to value; he felt a respect for his helpmate, consulted her on all occasions, and availed himself of her strong good sense without a particle of jealousy, or the least dread of being hen-pecked. There was no sentiment or refinement in either, but good old English feeling was not warting. And when their early time of rest arrived and the couple stood by the bed where their child lay, soft and warm, sleening, the farmer's "God bless'un." and the sleeping, the farmer's "God bless'un," and the mother's light kies on his cheek, were truer far, and, if rightly looked at far more affecting, than if the expression of parental love had been clothed in daintier phrases ;-yet the same heart that will feel little interest in the homely affection of a rough yeoman in his lone farm-house, will soften at once beneath the graceful sorrowing adieus of the cold-hearted Mary of Scotland!

Little cared the bluff farmer for such reflections The night he snored and slept with a viger-ous enjoyment of rest that knew no interruption, and when Saturday morning rose bright and clear, out tumbled, got into his clothes, dipped his head into a bucket of water, and routed out the sheptherds and herdsmen with bustle and activity that would have astonished the farmers of our degen-erate days. In less than an hour he and all his men were off across the mountains to Bishops-castle, and, as Morgan intended to drive home whatever sheep he might purchase that same day, he was not likely to return before dark. As they were leaving the farm one of the shepherds fancied he saw a man's face looking down on them from the hill-top, but it vanished too quickly, and the bumpkin cared too little about the matter, to think it worth mentioning to his com-

While the men-folk were away, the good wife While the men-folk were away, the good wife and Jesse were busily engaged the live long day in brewing a cask of home made—and hard work it was to fill the copper from the brook, ladle out the hot wort, and set it to cool in the masitubs. But all was done before dusk; the cooled liquor thrown back again into the boilers to remain until Monday, the mash-tubs all cleaned upand turned over on the floor, and everything set in order, to the high satisfaction both of misset in order, to the high satisfaction both of mistress and maid. Darse Morgan had just sung her little Johnny to sleep, and leaving him in the bed, had returned to the large room, which, like the cobbler's stall, served for kitchen, and par-lour, and all, when she saw three men enter the farmyard and approach the house. She went to the door immediately, when one of the three stepped forward, and very civilly asked her to give them a bit of bread and cheese and a cup of beer, as they had lost their way among the hills.

Such claims on her hospitality had frequently occured in that wild country, and she made difficulty about giving the refreshment they required; but not liking that the room she had just cleaned up should be dirtied again by these strangers, she called Jesse, and bade her carry some bread and cheese and ale into a sort of open shed across the yard, where, in fine weather, the shepherds commonly took their meals.

The moment Jesse set eyes on the men, of The moment Jesse set eyes on the men, or rather on one of them, she started, and reddened, and cast such furtive glanges at her mistress, that the latter guessed instantly that one of the men must be Joe Garbett. She felt a great inclination to pack the whole of them off without ceremony, for coming in that under that way where they were not welcome, but, on second thoughts, she determined to wait until her husband returned, and leave him to deal with them. returned, and leave him to deal with their Jesse bustled about to hide her confusion, lock dout a huge brown loaf and half a cheese, and, bidding the men follow her, she tripped gaily across the farmyard.

She had not been gone a minute before a scream roused dame Morgan's anger still more against the men who, she imagined; had been rude to her little maiden, and, brimful of wrath, she burried to the door.

Ha! there is no rouping there! Shricking in wild terror, the blood gushing in streams through the handsthat clasped her throat, Jess; through the handsthat clasped her throat, Jess's was staggering out of the shed. Close at her back followed one of the men with a bloody knife, and, cursing fiercely, thrice he stabbed the poor girl with all his might. The blows forced her against the shed, and the smallest man of the three, springing forward with an oath caught up a broken ploughshare, and drove it on the victim's head with crushing violence; —she dropt, rand there was no more shricking. "Murder!" rand there was no more shricking. "Murder!" issued unconsciously from dame Morgan's lips in a hoarse whisper—the next instant her own fearful danger flashed on her mind. To shut the door and down with the wooden bar was inthe door and What next ? for she could neither stinctive. sinctive. What hear is a since the sist nor fly. There was not a moment to think. The mash tub caught her eye—she flung herself down on thefloor, pulled the tub over her, and had just time to coil herself round before the ruffians burst in with fierce execratious. heard their horrible threats, the eager search made for her, the furious rage they showed when she was not to be found. All agreed that when she was not to be found. All agreed that it was impossible she could have escaped, and again and again every hiding-place was ransacked except the one—nay, two of them even sat down on the tub, and reproached one another with having murdered Jesse 10.9 soon, as they wanted her to tell them the "old un's" hiding

the cruffians start up, and declare that he could soon find out where she was. Then there was a cry—the cry of her little Johnny—the mother's hear; sprang to her lips, for she had not thought of dancer to him.

"Ay, burn the kitten," said one, with a mocking laugh, "and the old cat will soon come out."
"Well don, Joe," replied another, "clap his

oes to the bars.'
Mercy! mercy! they are torturing her child! His shrill screams of pain ring in her ears— there is a hissing sound as of burning flesh— ch! she cannot bear it—the devilish practice will succeed—the tub rises—no, it falls again, and the miscreants have not seen it move.
"I can't save him, I can't save him" mutter-

ed the strong-hearted woman to herself with maniac raipidity. She gnawed her arm to the maniac raipidity She gnawed her arm to the bone, but lelt it not, for she dared not stop her ears, and the piercing cries of her child thilled through her brain with a bitter agony that mocked all other pain. Screams continued, she knew not how long, and sill, with resolute courage, she lay silent and motionless as the dead, baffling the hellish scheme of those bloody murderers. At length they too wearied of the poor infant's

"Stop the reptile's squalling, Joe," said one, surlily;—the next instant there was a dull heavy sound as of semething soft swung against the wall, and the cries immediately ceased. Then the mother knew that her little boy was dead.

The ruffians must have proceeded to search the house for plunder, since the next thing the miserable woman remembered was the rattling of money over her head. They had actually on which to divide their booty, and talk over their future plan! After counting out to each other the price of blood, which was after all, an inconsiderable sum, they spoke of her own un-accountable escape, and the danger there was that she might be able to recognize them. All agreed that they must quit that part of the counagreed that they must quit may party, but it was at last arranged that, before they went, they would, on the wing Sunday night, break into the house of a Mr. Harper, near Long. den, which had been marked by the g plunder on account of the quantity of was known to contain, And then, with brutal oaths and grumblings at their scant booty, the miscreants went away, not dreaming that a just Providence had posted in the very scene of the crimes a living witness to work out the destined retribution.

In about an hour afterwards, when it was al-

most dark, the farmer and his men came down the glen, driving a large flock of sheep before them. But this time no cheerful blaze greeted Morgan's return. He rode a short distance ahead, and was surprised to see the yard gate open. The silence, too. was unusual; and when he found the door of his house ajar, and no light within he dismounted hastily, and entered in some apprehension. No one was there; he called out. "Becky!" "Jesse!" but they came not. Dreadfully alarmed, he rushed to the smouldering fire, thurst in some sticks, and stirred it into a blaze. The quivering light fell strongly on a white bundle at his feet, streaked with-red. He lifted it up—good Heavens! it isthe bloody corpse of a child! His shout of horror brought in the shepherds, and all stood gazing in dumb consternation. when, to their infinite terror, a mash-tub which lay on the floor slowly rose up, and the form of a woman gradually uncoiled itself into a kneeling posture, like one rising from the grave. The face was deadly pale, and the open eyes star-ed vacantly upon them. At this fearful appar-ition the men shrank back in supersitious dread, and even the stout farmer quailed. "Becky! at last he uttered, in a doubtful tone. She not ded. "Becky," he said again, more confidently. She stretched out her arms, and Morgan; recovering his self-possession, caught her up like a feather, and vehemently demanded his child. The rough embrace roused her from the trance into which she had fallen—"Johrny is dead!" she said, piteously wringing her hands—"Johnny is dead!" piteously wringing her hands—"Johnn,—and that was all she would answer.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE STEAMER. Yesterday morning a large steamer was repor-ted coming up the bay, and at about half past 9 the British mail steam packet Clyde, from Char-leston, anchored off the Battery, touching at our port on her way to Halifax. She resumes her

Concluded in our next.

voyage this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

The Clyde is commanded by Lieut. Wood-ruff, R. N., is of 1842 tons burthen, and belongs to the British West India line of steam-packets Her present voyage commenced at the island of Grenada, and she has touched at St. Thomas, Turks Island, Nassau, Savannah and Charleston.

From the Charleston Courier. By the Clyde mails were received from England and the several West India ports, but she brought no English papers. The Liverpool letters are to the 15th January.

Capt. Woodruff informs us that he read London papers to the 16th January, but recollects no news of any particular interest. Much anxiety appeared to exist as to the general existing relations between Great Britain and this country We are indebted to Capt. W. for files of British in and this country West India papers down to the middle of February, but they are barren of news. Mr. Johnson, a passenger in the Clyde, informs

us that in conversation with the harbor master at Nassau, he understood that the sixteen murder-ers, who were on board the brig Creole, were still in confinement at that place, waiting the decia ion of the British and American governments. e tieir ultimate disposal. The Clyde received the mail from England, to

The Clyde received the mail from England, to the middle of January, at Grenada, to which port it was brought by the steamer Dee.

She will return here from Halifax, via, New York, in about a fortnight. Under the proposed arrangement of this line, we are, it is said, to have been touching at this port, each way, once

have a boat touching at this port, each way, once a fortnight. We learn that the U.S. government have de-

sided that there will be no objections to the mail stermers taking passengers from and to the vari-ou. A regican ports as they carry no goods or merchandize freight. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

We have just been informed, by a gentleman from Manchester, of a serious accident which occured this morning on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, and which, he supposes, will be found the most disastrous in its results of any that has hitherto been recorded.

It appears that, about half past seven o'clock this morning as a luggage train was proceeding toward Leeds, it was discovered that an engine and tender were returning thence on the same line of rails. Before either engine could be stop-ped, a fearful collision took place by which the ped, a learful collision took place by which the engines were destroyed, and the whole train upset on the adjoining line, rendering the road impassible. Immediately after this had occurred, the early passenger train came up, and before the engineer could succeed in stopping it, it also came in fearful contact with the wreck of the previous prepriets and train. Our information that previous engines and train. Our informant states that the loss of life is very great, but could not, at the time he left Manchester, ascertain the number. He states, also, that the carriages and goods were on fire at the period the messenge left the scene of the accident.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The packet ship Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived last evening, having sailed on the 13th of January. The Hibernia brought out 123 steerage passengers, most of whom are farmers and their families, not unprovided with means to establish themselves comfortably in the Western world, to which they have been driven by the growing distress, and misery of their native growing distress and misery of their native

There she is close coiled, knees, elbows, and chead all jammed together, not three inches from them, in fear doubtless—in mortal, agonizing fear—but still with every faculty sharpened to a painful acuteness, and not without a silent hope that the good God-would yet protect her.

The advices by this arrival are meagre enough. The London papers dwell at immense length upon the preparations for the christening of the Prince of Wales, in which lavish expense seems; have been incurred, strangely at variance with the good God-would yet protect her.

O heart of proof, stand firm! She have been incurred, strangely at variance with the good God-would yet protect her. this expense are wrung. We must say, more-over, that even without reference to financial difficulties, it seems to us that a more quiet and

The accounts received from the Niger expedition continued to be of the most melancholy character. The mortality and disease on board the Albert were so great that little hope remained of her attempt to ascend the Niger being persevered in, and the Wilberforce had returned, abandoning the voyage up the Tchadda. She had followed the Soudan to Fernando Po. From that place the Soudan had been sent to follow the Albert, and render assistance in case of need.

Mr. O Connell had been making a most furi-ous speech even for him, against England under domination. Speaking of her approaching

The time is fast approaching; turn your eyes to the many convulsions which rend her asunder; mark the meetings which are held for the resusitation of trade; see her banks failing—see her labours starving, and murdering each other—see her machinery growing rusty from disuse—see her foundries empty—see her fires blown out
—you can hear no sound of the anvil—you can
not catch the cracking sound of the shuttle or the loom—all is desert—all is destitution—all is want. And what a parliament has she selected at such a crisis! I do not deceive myself, when I see her people thronging to her socialist chapels, when doctrines repugnant to civilized hu-manity are inculcated, I cannot be so blind as to overlook the congregations of her chartists. I cannot but think of her torch and dagger meetings; I cannot but regard these things as omi-

nious. (Hear hear.)
When I see her population rapidly diminishing
—when I see her people convulsed—when I see
them dying of starvation—when I see France rewell for an opportunity to destroy her—when I see the United States regarding her with no very propitious eye—when I see M'Leod's case helding a deserved the see the free the see the holding a dangerous aspect—when I see the fron-tier question unsettled—when I see proud Eng-land assailed from abroad, and her bowels torm land assailed from abroad, and her bowels torn out by internal dissension—when I see all this, do I deceive myself when I look forward to no distant day, when I reland approaches to her own independence. independence ? [Cheers.]

Mr. Peel, uncle of Sir Robert, died on the 5th of January, very suddenly. His fortune is set down at two millions sterling. Bishop of Chichester also died suddenly.

From the Liverpool Times of Jan. 12. STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER—An improved feeling has been parent in the cloth market this week, and a ir business has been done in most descriptions, at improved rates. Yarn is in full request fo riod of the year, and prices have upon the lowest rates, though in no degree pro portionate to cotton, so that the spinner is absolutely in a worse position than before any advance in the raw material took place. Everyody, however, is satisfied that cotton must specify be lower again, and that there is no change of a permanent advance for a long time. The States are every year increasing their growth, and from the East Indies we have increased, and shall have increasing imports, and of a far better quality than formerly.

Leeps.—There was more confidence displayed

on Tuesday as well as on Saturday, that the late depressed state of trade is on the point of improvement, and the least additional demand would, om the lowness of stocks, be sure to improve prices. The stuff trade is tolerably healthy, though the demand is far short of that state of things which imparts plenty and comfort to the workmen, but hings in this way have of late, improved a little

proved a little.

Bradford—Since our last report we cannot earn that any material alteration in wool ha taken place either in demand or prices. The deep stapled wether fleeces and matchings continue in request. Thursday was not so muc we could have wished, nor are the purchases made extensive, being in a great measure confined to fancy goods made from mohair and alpaca wool; the latter article having underone an advance causes many to be eager buyer at old prices, which the manufacturers state the cannot afford, and are seeking an advance com-mensurate. In other goods the demand continues rather limited, but late prices are fully main

HALIFAX.—We had rather a better deman or most articles in the trade on Saturday, and prices did not advance, late prices were made ithout difficulty. The finer lastings were in

London, Jan. 11.-3 per cent. Consols, 89 1-3; Consols for account, 89 1-8; 3 per cent Reduced, 893 1; 31 per cent Reduced, 991; Long Annuities, 12 9-16 § ½; Exchequer Bills, 2½0, 18 20 p-m; Bank Stock, 66½ 67½; India Stock, 245 47.

FRANCE.-The advices from Paris are to the

8th of January.

The National of the 7th contains an account two regiments of the garrison f a fight between two regiments of the garrise of Paris. The combatants were about 2000 in number, and were armed mostly with sabres, but some with bludgeons. Several were severely wounded, but none killed. Some four hundred students attempted a demonstration on the liberation of the Abbe de Lammenais. They marched through the streets with shouts of "Down with Guizot," "Down with the Peers," "Long live Lammenais," but were soon dispersed by municipal guard. La Presse says that the

Russia was subsiding.

M. de Boutinieff had arrived at Paris from St. Petersburgh charged with the establishment of more friendly relations between the two Governments. Gen. de Rumigny, who was sent to re-place Gen. Bugeaud in the government of Algeia, was soon to return, as the latter refused resign unless he received a formal order to that effect from the Minister of War. The public discussion on the reply to the king's speech was not to commence before the 22d.

FROM SPAIN .- Madrid papers to the 1st had been received. Nothing had been decided as to the quarrel between the French Minister and the Spanish Cabinet. M. Salvandy insists of presenting his credentials to the Queen instead of the Regent. It is expected he will soon address his ultimatum to the Government, and set out to Paris, leaving a charge d' affaires at Mad-

Letters from Constantinople of Dec. 16th say that the Rorte has definitely expressed its determination not to grant the firman demanded on the part of the British Government, for the nent of a Protestant church at Jerusa-

LONDON MARKET, JAN. 15. Wheat very dull, and prices are now quote at 8s lower than at the highest current. The duty has advanced to 24s 8c. American flour in bonds 20c. 22s. bonds 30sa32s. For the present business is at a stand, owing to the winter. Cotton has been flat

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1842.

We are still without any news of the Steam Packet Caledonia. It is supposed that she had to put back or into the Western islands, as the Captain of the Packet Hendrick Hudson, by which later news from England will be found below, states that he never experienced more dreadful weather than between the 6th and the 14th of February. The Steam Packet Unicorn which winters at Halifax, took the place of the Caledonia, and sailed from Boston last Tuesday, for Halifax and Liverpool, baving 6 passengers for the latter place and 7 for the former, and 13,000 letters. She would also take the mail from Halifax

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON. The packet slip Hendrik Hudson, Capt. Morgan, arrived this morning from London, via

We are indebted to Captain Morgan for London papers to the 17th January inclusive. The ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 19th, but the morning being foggy, the boats which should have brought the papers of the previous day were not able to board her.

Captain Morgan states that his present passage is the one hundred and sixth that he has made across the Atlantic, and during the whole time he payer before a vaporisenced such dreadful.

time he never before experienced such dreadful weather as that between the 6th and 14th of February.

Among the marriages in high life the London

papers mention one that is shortly to take place between Adolphus, the reigning duke of Nassau, and the princess Maria Sophia Louisa, of Orange. The former was born in 1817, and the latter in

The King of Prussia's present to his godson, the Prince of Wales, according to the on dits in the first circles at Berlin, will be a splendid roy-al mantle, lined with ermine, decorated with the star of the Order of the Black Eagle, formed of brilliants and other jewels of the first water

Some of our readers may remember that on the advancement of Lord Segrave (Colonel Ber-kely) to an Earldom, a most pungent letter was published in the London Herald, signed Junius, and charging one of the six noblemen then ad-vanced with enormous offences against moralvanced with enormous offences against morality: particularly the forcible abduction and subsequent seduction of a young lady from Clifton. We perceive by the papers before us that Earl Fitzbardinge has discovered the writer of this letter in the person of the Rev, Henry Cleveland with proof that the nobleman intended was himself; and he has accordingly filed an information for a libel against him. If the matter ever the person is the learn investigation, there will ner. omes to a legal investigation, there will per-

comes to a legal investigation, there will perhaps be some startling disclosures.

Heavy falls of snow are not usual in the neighborhood of London; but they had one there on the 13th of January, which lasted six or seven hours. Out of the metropolis the snow 0 inches deep, and where there were drifts the travelling was much impeded.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the

3d of February. The usual notice to the sup-porters of the Ministry had been issued, requesting their punctual attendance.

The Times has broken ground on the Creole case—declaring the claim for restitution "the most audaciously untenable" it is possible to im-

The author of "Tom Cringle's Log"-ascribto be a Mr. Scott, who died not long ago. The discovery was made by the sons of Mr. Black-wood, the publisher on the death of their father;

and they have recently announced it in a new The London papers announce the death of James Deacon Hume, Esq., so long connected with the Board of Trade, and whose name has been made a familiar word in this country by his evidence upon the subject of free trade,

evidence upon the subject of free trade, given before a committee of the House of Commons. He was 68 years of age. Lord Ashburton had not sailed, but was ex-pected to leave in the course of the month of January. QUET OF REVIEW, WESTMINSTER, JAN. 13.

Ex Parte Jaudon, for the State of Illinois, in Re Wright, Biddulph & Co., and Ex Parte Whitesides in the same.

These cases were before the Court in Decem r when an application was made under the firs petition for leave to prove for a sum of £19,076, with delivery of Illinois State bonds of the nominal value of £166,956, and under the second, for proof to the extent of £33,000, and delivery of other bonds for £215,000. This property came into the possession of the bankrupts under an arrangement for raising funds for completing the Michigan canal, and carrying out other internal improvements. A difficulty arose as to proof of the authority of the petitioners to represent the United States local authorities, and time was given for the tender of such evidence as might appear satisfactory to the assignees. This having been afforded by the assistance of the University ing been afforded by the assistance of the Uni-ted States consul resident in London, the mat-ter again came on for hearing, pursuant to notice and the Court, admitting the vertification, issued orders directing the admission of the proofs as prayed, with delivery of the Illinois securities.

From the Londen Times of January 17.
Saturday, Evening.—It is now stated that the balance of stock when it was supposed the Government broker would bring into the market has been taken by the Bank, but of course nothing is known of the price at which the bargain was made. The jobbers are much displeased at the negotiation, as it is stated to have been con-cluded without the intervention of any member of that body, who invariably act as the "middle men" between the brokers. As business was slack to-day, there was but trifling fluctuation in prices, Bank Stock closed at 166½ to 167½; India Stock, 246 to 247; Exchequer-bills, 15 India Stock, 246 to 247; Exchequer-bills, 15s. to 17s. prem.; Consols for money, $89\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$; ditto, accounts, $88\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$; Three per Cents, reduced, $89\frac{1}{8}$; Three and a half per Cents, reduced $99\frac{3}{8}$; New Three and a half per Cents, $99\frac{3}{8}$; Long Annuities, (expiring Jan. 5, 1860,) 12%; and India Bonds, 12 to 10 premium. IRELAND.

DISPUTED LEGACY.—A curious case, connected with the will of a wealthy Catholic lady, named Whelan, is likely to be made a subject of judicial inquiry during the term. It appears that this lady, after leaving var.ous sums to Catholic charities, directed that, in case of failure of issue on the part of her son, a sum of £10,000 to which he was entitled, should go to the "Archbishop of Dublin," meaning Dr. Murray, the Catholic Bishop, whose name was mentioned in another part of the will, to be disposed of in charity as he might think proper. The son has died, and the money is claimed by the commissioners of charitable bequests, on the part of the Protestant Archbishop, inasmuch as the law does not recognize any other .- Dublin Morning Register.]

FRANCE. The address in answer to the King's was read in the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th.
The Debats speaks of it as meriting the fullest approbation, whence we may infer that there is

having been adjusted. SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Madrid are of the night of the 6th January. At that time, M. Salvandy had prepared and fully intended to set out vandy had prepared and fully intended to set out on the following day. Communications between him and M. Gonzales having led to nothing satisfactory. Could M. Salvandy have waited till the 12th, the Spanish Government would have received the despatches which left Paris on the 5th, and in which Lord Aberdeen joins Louis Philippe in pressing the Regent to yield. But, in order to act upon these, they must send couriers after M. Salvandy—that is, if Espartero yields.

The accounts from Madrid in the matter the protested bills are more favourable, as it seems that the firm by whom they were drawn have been able to replace their draughts upon London by cash and bills, which have satisfied those by whom they were taken. The great speculation in the funds at Madrid, known by the name of the "ten coupon" speculation, had been brought to a settlement, and most of the parties who found themselves unable to deliver the stock sold, had submitted to a loss of 4 or 5 per cent in liquidation.

The Minister of Finance brought forward the

budget for 1842 on the 3d of January. He est mates the deficit in the revenue at £1,800,000. TURKEY.

The Leipsic Gazette of the 10th January,

received of the arrival of five French sail of the line at Smyrna from Toulon. This move-the line at Smyrna from Toulon to the state of relations We are indebted to Captain Morgan for Lon- nople with 4000 men. Intelligence had been etween the Porte & the kingdom of Greece. The Austrian Observer publishes the fol-owing intelligence, dated Constantinople, well, but they were

> " M. de Bourquenev, the French Minister, had his first audience of the Grand Vizier on the 21st, and on the same day state.
>
> The Seraskier, Nouri Mushas also made some comme on his article, but they are the 21st, and on the same day visited the who was joined with him in the command, He still thinks that the sailed from Constantinople to Syria with two Turkish steam boats, the Tairi-Bahri and the Peiki Schevket. These boats took 1,500 Turkish troops on board for Syria.

"Akif Effendi, Minister of Finance, was on the 19th inst. appointed ambassador to the Court of Austria, and Ali Effendi to the same

followed by others." A private letter from Vienna, dated the 3d

of Jan'y, brought the following intelligence.
"On the 15th of Dec. the Porte forwarded "On the 15th of Dec. the Forte for wards a note to the representatives of the five great cause the merchants, forwar residents of Lower Canada. days the Greek Government did not comply with all their just demands, the Sultan was determined to have satisfaction by force of the lower ports, to all the should they not cle when it is exactly the same of the when it is exactly to the same of the same of

in their communication to the representatives of the five powers, expired on the 1st mand for artizans, they ask of this month.'

The Augsburg Gazette of the 8th instrumers and the larmer be e confirms this intelligence, and anticipates the grain may be, he shall have it shall be kent down be. commencement of a war between Turkey & Greece before the end of the present month. clared resolve of the great powers not to permit any attack upon Greece, as conveyed in the letter of Prince Metter of Prince Meter of in the letter of Prince Metternich to the Ottoman Government, state that no apprehensions were entertained in the diplomatic circles of Paris that any hostilities would ensue.

FROM THE EAST. A serious disturbance took place at the Italian theatre of Alexandria on the 23d Dec. during the representation of Della Lucia di Lammermoor, in consequence of a dispute between some Italians, who were vociferously applauding the *prima donna*, (Signori Polani,) and some Englishmen, who wished to near the performance. The Italians were severely punished by the Englishmen's fists, and forced to fly. Ladies fainted, and the performance was concluded with the first act, very one having left the theatre. The Mahometans who were present were much scandalized, and exclaimed, "Those are the Europeans who have come here to civilize the

Turks!" This affair produced an unpleasant result on the morning of the 26th ult. Dr. Grassi. accompanied by M. Ceruti, the Sardinian consul general, and a M. Clere, were walkng on the square, when they were met by a Mr. Brooke, accompanied by some other Englishmen. Mr. Brooke addressing the Docor in Italian, asked him " if he had called him an ill-behaved person"—to which the Doctor replied, "It is true, because you disturbed Mr Brooke public order in the theatre.' then struck the Doctor with his fist in the face. M. Grassi placed his hand on his sa

bre, but M. Clere prevented him from using Mr. Brooke then snatched the sword rom M. Clere, and broke it into pieces. Ceruti then declared that he considered this personal insult, when another Englishman eplied that he was ready to give him satis faction on the spot. The Italians then with frew, and it was feared that they might in heir anger use their daggers against the Englishmen.

The Montreal Courier of the 28th ult. makes tection a fortnight ago, and opposes it on the ground that as the Canadian farmer pays noth- the Bahamas, where those who had be ing of the taxes paid by the English farmer, he s not entitled to the protection afforded to the latter. If this means that he is not entitled to at as a right, we know not that any one would contest the point; for the protection is sought as a favor which can be grante! by England without injury to her farmers. That it can be thus granted is proved by the fact, that the cost of transporting wheat from Canada to England s, on the average, equal to a duty of 2s. 6d. per pushel: and surely this is ample protection for the English farmer. Inasmuch then as Canadian bread stuffs can be admitted into England at a nominal duty without injury to the English farmer, it is asked that this may be done, and expected that it will be done; for he must be a churlish soul, who, having it in his power to confer a favor without any detriment to himself, refuses to do so. Such churlishness we do not expect to find in the Mother Country. And then, as to the reasonableness of this re-

quest, (for we waive the question of right,) we contend that it is reasonable; because, although the Canadian farmer does not pay English taxes, he is far more heavily taxed, in proportion to his means, by climate and circumstances. The single but essential article of labor costs him twice The Debats speaks of it as meriting the fullest approbation, whence we may infer that there is nothing in it very offensive to the Monarch and his Ministers.—The debate on the address was to commence on the 17th.

M. de Salvandy, the Minister to Spain, was said to be actually on his return from that kingdom, his dispute of etiquette with Espartero not having heap adjusted.

The Debats speaks of it as meriting the fullest gle but essential article of labor costs him twice approaches the register of the case much as it does the English farmer; and while the latter can labor in his fields nearly the whole year round, and does most of his ploughing in winter, the Canadian farmer cap do nothing in the field for five months in the year, and is put to a vast amount of extra labor in providing food and shelter for his cattle durative these padiusted. in providing food and gletter for his cattle dur-ing those dreary months. The taxes paid by Canadian farmers in the shape of bad roads, dear labor, long and severe winters, extra clothing and fuel for himself and family, and food and shelter for his cattle, and the low price of his produce, are more than equal to all the taxes paid by the English farmets. Indeed, the sim-ple fact that the Canadian has to cut down and clear away the forest before he can sow a grain, or plant a seed, is of itself ample proof that he is entitled to all the favor that can by any means be extended to him. Let the English far sent into a forest in that country, to cut it down, and plant and sow among the stumps for his subsistence, and then see if he could pay taxes

of any sort, cheap as labor is with him.

On the other branch of the subject, a duty on American produce coming into Canada, the Courier refers with apparent triumph to the duty proposed by Nova Scotia on Canadian pork, and thinks this fact conclusive proof of the impolicy of protecting duties. The fact is so far from being in the Courier's favor, that it is dead against him, and in favor of our argument. For it was expressly stated that this duty was to meet meet American pork coming through Canada. Had that pork been subjected to duty on its first reaching British territory, it would not have been further taxed in Nova Scotia. Her legislators see the folly and injustice of leaving their farmers exposed to the flood of American prairie fed pork, and if that is not checked in Canada, it will be in Nova Scotia. The argument is not between two British Provinces, as the Courier seems to suppose, but between one and the laws that allow foreign produce to enter the Provinces. Admert Pasha, of Synope; had arrived at Constanti-

We have had considerable on with than are ever dres not become practically ac We have known many

whether this duty be paid

"These changes, it was said, would be first entering British

cle when it is scarce ! "The fatal period prescribed by the Divan ticle of merchandize become chants run up the price. then should the far duty free? Besides, the merch would be repaid for the addition

in unfriendly seasons, when tax paid by the Brit when Canada as a whole ! export, the price is regulate market, and all the duties in make it go higher. It not think that Can

We extract the following agreeable gence from the Montreal Confer of Fr We understand that Mr. Stennett has jewelry stolen from him, except s

"We are happy to learn that the roperty lately stolen from age & Sons, consisting of ge s, chains, and other jewe ered, and by mere acciden ng at marbles in St Edward they were found to co articles of value were for extraordinary manner above ing to Mr. Stennett, of King The American papers publish a lette

Webster to Mr. Everett, Ambassador on the case of the brig Creole. It w ered that this vessel was proceed Orleans with Slaves from Richmon and on the voyage the slaves rose on ters, killed one of the passengers who some of them, besides desperately wa remainder to take the vessel to a Br in the murder were imprisoned and could be had from the British Gover the remainder of the slaves took the walking away where they pleased Mr. Webster instructs Mr. Eve redress from the British Govern reasoning on which he builds the the flimsiest character imaginal ster's mind is not biassed by souther but it seems that in his official thinks it necessary to yield somethin or he would never have put forth s quent reasoning as he has here merchandise, opium for instance clared by the laws of the Unite ance, a poison, a thing in bound from one English be driven by stress of west would it be held just cargo should receive its cha by the American authorities

Mr. Webster's supposition giving false evidence by not spe truth. Let us complete the s Its fallacy consists in suppr portant fact, that the th ngs property are endowed with t action, and the demand made thority shall be used to prevent cising these powers in a Britis words, that Great Britain shall the United States! and safely acting things, and hand them ers when damages are repaire so many bullocks or hogs she but when these things are nature the same powers and right ers, England will never suly he to imprison or guard thes mortal things until it is convenient ers to remove them.

Moreover, Mr. Webster's supp

ish property not being subject in American ports is fallacious knows right well. It sounds while applied to mere matter, into thin air when applied to me into thin air when applied to me to be by him. We also will make and one that no American will cont pose a British vessel with tro be forced into an American P weather, or by any other ca should attempt to de authorities interfere to pr they move a finger to preve man knows they would not the soldiers be encouraged either with or without encourasolved to desert, and the to restrain them, and asked thorities to assist him; w No; no. Pull soon would be Webster himself, that American in American ports, and that thes

Bren as it respects the slaves who were Even as it is murder, the United States of the served in the murder, the United States of the served in the served in their turn to surrous and yet refused in their turn to surrous and yet refused in their turn to surrous in widely different, and will aurderers to the United States; but the confidence is widely different, and will be said by England. At all events, the Usuass can make no demand like this until the prepared to reciprocate it, which they are prepared to do at present.

We regard Mr. Webster's letter as any we regard the North to the South and

We regard Mr. Webster's letter as an affiring from the North to the South, an senfine from the spirit of liberty to the spirit of liberty to the spirit of compensation for the slaves. If it is soldiers are forced into an American soldiers are forced into an American ldiers are forced into an American in at liberty to desert if they choose, and would never think of asking the ates to prevent them, knowing that be laughed at if she did. And even would be laughed at it she did. And even instream slaves are forced into a British ey are at liberty to go where they pleas berly to desert their masters service, at merica asks England to prevent them, she ely be laughed at for her pains.

The Corporation election of an Alderman mmen Councilman for Ward No. 1, will lace on the last Tuesday of this month. For Alderman-Mr. Joseph Thirkell and

For Councilman-Mr. John Shaw and Villiam Ford. The Corporation have applied to Sir Ch bgot for liberty to issue a copper currency is Excellency has declined granting the

because "it ought to be made a cond hat the coin should be of the intrinsic value per after deducting the expenses of co be and there would thus be no profit o What has this to do with it? The Cor were willing to furnish the coin wi off, merely to accommodate the public.

rellency thinks the Banks will furnish n, but they will do no such thing, be re is no profit to be had from it. The ires that the coin shall be five sixths ght, purity and quality of the British co nd no one will furnish it on these t e Legislature should have provided a s upper coin before they suppressed spu er; and the Governor General should oned the application of the Corporati apply the public want. LABORERS WANTED .- The St. Catho

nol states that 1000 additional laborer anted to work on the Welland Canal Fe ages 4s. 41d. per day. Board can be ha

Two young men named Babcock, from Lo ough were committed to gaol on Satu passing counterfeit silver. The coin executed, having been cast in a lead they were taken by one or two shopked the dusk of the evening. One of the captured after a pretty good chase, by on, assisted by one or two others who j hase. The other counterfeiter was arr the police at his domicil in the country.

We mentioned in our last, that a motion of want of confidence in the administr con withdrawn from the Nova Scotiar This did not satisfy the friends o stration, and they determined to settl by moving the following resolution the principles and policy of the pr istration, as explained by the member wernment, are satisfactory, and if adl will entitle it to the approbation and sur the Legislature and people of Nova Sco fler a debate of three days, this resolution by a vote of 40 against 8, giving the Gov This division is a se The Assembly of New Brunswick have pa imiting the duration of the House to It will doubtless become a law. Ar Bill was before them to limit the election

murder was committed in the Execu il Chamber of the Wisconsin Terr nonth; one member shot another dead sitting of the Council.

annot help noticing the rapid impre a taking place all over the tountry.
by a Quebec paper of the 23d ult, that g ents are going on there .- Among wa'er; although they have wells, This proves that Quebec will keep with other places in the march of the communicated.

Births he Sthult, Mrs. John S. Cartwright, of a Son. da Tosa, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Charles Oliver, of a

mied. d.

lay last the lady of Judge Jarsidence in Murray near the T
ine, late Recter of Belleville, a ne 26th ult., after a short illness, Heu nt. 7 st Highland Light Infantry, deep Officers, and by all who knew him

WANTED. Nactive steady CAPTAIN, to sail a None need apply unless he can s made immediately, to HUGH CALDE

h March, 1842, MOTICE TO BUILDERS. ENDERS will be received by me from Persons as may be willing to contract section of THREE STONE BUILDIN corner of Rear and Store Streets, accopians and specifications which may be

HENRY SMITH, J gston, 8th March, 1842. TO LET. "AT Commodious Dwelling situate on a Street, and lately occupied by John Wat Possession given the first of May." In order particulars, Enquire of

ngston, March. 7 1842. T. & J. RIGNE FOR SALE, AT T. & J. RIGNEY'S. NEC ut & plain Glass Tumblers, C. Stands, Pen & Pocket Knives, Tea & Stands, Pen & Pocket Knives, Tea & Stands, Pen & Pocket Knives, Tea & Stands, Pen & Pen & Pen & Razo Stales—Also, their usual variety of Country Glasses, & C., & C.,

OLL BUTTER for sale by CARTER & BENTLEY No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Front gaton, March 2, 1842

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during the week.

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