

extent, that the attention of Minister would be immediately called to the measure by those merchants residing in Great Britain, whom it must extensively injure.

Messrs. Young, Fairbanks and Uniacke were in favour of a conference with His Majesty's Council upon the subject, and considered it of importance that a joint Address should be transmitted to the Government in England praying for a removal of the restrictions that had been imposed, and which if permitted to remain, would prove as pernicious to the commerce carried on between this Province and Jamaica, as were those obstructions and exorbitant fees, which were so long complained of, and which have been so effectually removed.

It was then agreed, that a conference should be asked with the Council by Committee; and on Saturday a joint address was transmitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for the interposition of His Majesty's Government.

SPAIN.

The student of history must have been struck with that portion of Mr. Canning's late speech in which he inquires "where can we now find that Spain in the map of the world, which was to have swallowed up the power of maritime England?" Spain was at one time mistress of the Netherlands in the north, and Naples in the south of Europe; of the heart of Italy; of certain islands in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and a strong hold in Africa; of considerable possessions in the East, and nearly all the West Indies; of three fourths of South America; her flag floating on every sea; she possessed more of the precious metals than all the world besides; and her sovereign, in addition to the sway of his own hereditary dominions, wore the imperial crown of Germany. Most truly did she boast that within the limits of her empire the sun never set. But that stupendous power was not obtained by virtue, nor possessed with moderation. Avarice and perfidy stained its rise; unexampled cruelty signalized its meridian; the most sanguinary tyranny and degrading meanness have brought unbounded execration and contempt on its decline.—*Lebanon Republican.*

BOSTON, FEB. 13.

One of the late Buenos Ayres papers states that the Congress of the new Republic of Bolivar has decreed the dissolution of all the Monastic establishments of that country.

Accounts from Brazil, announces the death of the Empress of Brazil, on the 10th December last, a few days after the departure of the Emperor from Rio for Montevideo. She was the daughter the Emperor of Austria, and was born in 1797.

FEB. 17.—Capt. Brittingham, of the Panther, at New York, states that the action between the British sloop of war and Spanish corvette, as mentioned below, was occasioned by the British vessel taking the Spanish for a slave ship. The commander of the former was severely wounded; the second Lieutenant and one man of the latter was killed, and several men wounded. Two British sloops of war were cruising off Havana.

Extract from a letter dated "Havanna Feb. 1. The British sloop of war Scylla, Capt. Hudson, fell in with, 15 miles to the westward of the More, the Spanish privateer corvette Dianna, of 20 guns and 500 men, from Porto Rico on a cruise. Capt. Hudson fired a gun at her to bring her to which the Dianna returned with two guns, killing one man on board the Scylla.

A short action took place, when the Dianna struck. After being detained one night, she was sent here.—She had two men killed, and three wounded.—The Scylla, and Espeigle sloop of war, are now cruising to windward. A British Brig had been cut out of the harbour of Neuvitas by the pirates, and the captain badly wounded. She was subsequently retaken by the United States frigate Constellation."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's Nov. 27, 1826.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Edward Ryar, Esq. on his appointment of Judge to the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

St. James's Dec. 16, 1826.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Joseph Fuller, Esq. Lieutenant General of His Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 96th Regiment of Foot, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Downing Street, Dec. 22, 1826.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major General the Hon. Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Malta, and its dependencies.

Whitehall, Dec. 29, 1826.—The King has been pleased to appoint the most noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K. C. and G. C. B. to be Constable of the Tower of London, in the room of the Marquess of Hastings, deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the most noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, to be His Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the Marquess of Hastings, deceased.

Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1826.—The King has been pleased to appoint Patrick Campbell, Esq. to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the Republic of Colombia.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Richard Pakenham, Esq. (late Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the Confederate States of the Swiss Cantons), to be Secretary of His Majesty's Legation to the United States of Mexico.

The King has also been pleased to appoint C. Hall, Esq. to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the Confederate State of the Swiss Cantons.

War Office Dec. 28, 1826.—Memoranda.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 84th Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that Regiment, the word "India," in commemoration of its services in that part of the world from the year 1796 to 1819.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Regiments bearing on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to those Regiments, the word "Ava," in commemoration of their services during the late Burmese war, viz:—1st Regiment of Foot, 2d Battalion, 13th Ditto, 38th Ditto, 41st Ditto, 44th Ditto, 45th Ditto, 47th Ditto, 54th Ditto, 87th Ditto, and 89th Ditto.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Regiments undermentioned bearing on their colours and appointments in addition to any other badges or devices which have been heretofore granted to those Regiments, the word "Bhurtpore," in commemoration of their services in the assault and capture of the fortified town and citadel of Bhurtpore, in the month of January, 1826, viz:—14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, 16th Ditto, 14th Regiment of Foot, 59th Ditto.

Brevet.—Major J. J. Snodgrass, upon half pay, Military Secretary to Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, dated Dec. 25, 1826.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, December 27, 1826. "His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having submitted to the King, that His Majesty may be pleased to take into his consideration the situation and claims of a very meritorious class of officers of the army, the old Lieutenants, who are unable to purchase promotion, and whose prospect of advancement may, in many instances, be still very remote; and being desirous of giving effect to some arrangement by which these deserving individuals shall be rewarded or relieved, without entailing such charge upon the public as should render the measure objectionable, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command.

"That the Lieutenants actually serving upon full pay in Regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, shall be promoted, at their option to the unattached rank of captain, and placed upon the old rate of half pay of that rank, viz. five shillings per diem; and

"That they shall be replaced by Lieutenants from the half-pay list who are in receipt of four shillings per diem.

"That the widows of the Lieutenants so promoted shall be admitted to the pensions of captains widows.

"That the officers so promoted be eligible for employment on full pay as captains, according to the means which actual vacancies arising from death, augmentation, &c. may offer.

"That in order to extend the advantage to those who are seniors of their rank, in the several Regiments, without depriving them of their better prospect of promotion, these, and these only, shall, in the event, of companies becoming vacant without purchase within two years from their acceptance of the promotion to the unattached rank, be appointed to them, from the half-pay, in preference to the next senior Lieutenant, who in consequence of the former's acceptance of promotion under this arrangement, would have become the senior serving with the Regiment.

"That in order to offer greater facility to a Captain on the old rate of half pay to return to full pay, he shall be at liberty to do so, by paying a difference to the Captain on full pay, who may be disposed to retire on the lesser rate. The difference in such case to be fixed at £800 instead of £511 to make up for the difference between the old and new rate of half pay.

"That a further facility shall be afforded to old officers who have been promoted to the unattached rank of Captain on the old rate of half pay, by declaring them eligible to be removed to the full pay of vacancies by purchase, where the candidates in Regimental succession may have no claims to such promotion. The young Lieutenant shall then have the option of purchasing the unattached company (on account of the officer selling the Regimental company) provided such young candidate shall be senior for purchase in his own Regiment, and shall have completed two years effective Regimental service as subaltern.

"That the young officer, so promoted, shall then pay the increased difference (£800) to get on full pay, the Captain with whom he exchanges taking his place on the old rate of half pay.

"The Lieutenants of and previous to the year 1811, actually serving on full pay in Regiments, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of this arrangement, will communicate the same through the commanding officers of their

respective Regiments, or depots, to the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary. By His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's Command.

"H. TORRENS, Adj. Gen.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The Marquis of Hastings died on board His Majesty's ship Revenge, on the 28th of November, and his remains were to be conveyed by His Majesty's ship Ariadne, Captain Fitzelance, to Malta, for interment, in conformity with the wishes His Lordship had expressed. The Marchioness of Hastings would remain at Naples for some time. Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, in the Revenge, was to proceed, on the 31st instant, to Marseils. His Lordship died in consequence of the accident (a fall from his horse) producing some mischievous effect upon the hernia he had long laboured under.

Napless, Nov. 29.—Arrangements having been made on board the Revenge, for receiving the Marquis of Hastings and family on board, by the Officers giving up the ward-room and the cabins in it—he was on the 20th, brought down from the Palace at Malta to the shore in a sofa arranged for that purpose, and put into the Admiral's barge and towed alongside to prevent the noise of the oars in the boat in which he was; he was hoisted in and carried to the cabin in the ward-room quite safely, and at day-light next morning the Revenge went to sea; he was in such a weak state, when brought on board, that it was quite wonderful his surviving one hour after the other.

He was removed from Malta quite against the opinion of all the medical men. The ship had fortunately a very quick and very quiet passage, being only three days; but, on the arrival of the Revenge, he was so ill that it was found impossible to move him; therefore the ship remained at Baia Bay to take advantage of the smooth water—the Admiral as usual doing every thing he could, and putting himself to many inconveniences. The Marquis lingered in the most melancholy state, showing the greatest firmness and resignation I ever heard of; and on the 23d, at about eleven at night, he breathed his last, surrounded by his unhappy wife and four daughters. His son is not here, but is expected every hour. So well was he convinced that his time was close at hand, that he took leave of his children several days before his death, and told his medical man not to give him any thing to prevent the event taking place at once, as he was sure nothing would save him. In this Nobleman's death, a wife has lost the best of husbands, children the best of fathers, and I think, if possible, poor Malta has lost even more—the good he has done, and what he had planned to do for that island, requires a much more able pen than mine to explain. It may be most truly said, that the Maltese have lost the best friend and protector they ever had. Another letter, from an officer of the Revenge, states the following remarkable request of the illustrious deceased: "The late Marquis of Hastings, in a letter found amongst his papers after his death, requested that on his decease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship! In pursuance of this direction, the hand has been amputated."

Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount London, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molerie and Rawdon, in Great Britain; Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, and Baronet in Ireland—a Knight of the Garter, Grand Cross of the Bath, a General Officer, Colonel of the 27th Foot, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower division, F. R. S.