

superabundance of provision, as people in Ireland do of its scarcity. The first thing Pat does when he goes to the United States is to burst himself with meat, bread, and whisky. If he outlives that, he sometimes makes a decent citizen.—*Notes of a Tale of Tuckerman.*

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

CANADIAN COURANT.—The election for the County of York terminated on the 4th inst. The numbers at its close stood—W. L. Mackenzie 628, J. L. Small 96.—Mr. Washburn retired at the end of the first day after receiving 23 votes.

The Assembly this morning concurred in the Report of the Committee of Grievances against Judge Kerr, by a large majority. The last resolution praying His Excellency to remove him from his Office of Judge of the King's Bench and of the Vice Admiralty, was amended we understand so as to ask his suspension from office with a view to a trial before the Council, which the Act for the Independence of the Judges, now passed both Houses, and waiting the King's sanction, erects into a tribunal.

YORK CANADIAN FREEMAN.—The election for this county terminated on Saturday evening last in favour of Mackenzie, who polled 628—Mr Small ran up to 96, and will take his seat, Mackenzie being disqualified during the present Parliament. This contest proves the weakness of the agitator and his party—this would-be man of the people, after expulsion, re-expulsion, and disqualification, brought about by himself for factious purposes—after grand intimidating monkey shows through the streets of York—after, in fact, stooping to the meanest, the most fulsome expedients to screw up excitement to its highest pitch—on the eve of his mission to England as Ambassador for the faction—was only able to poll 628 votes in a population of about 40,000 inhabitants, and from 4 to 5,000 voters!

A man named Sovereign, has been arrested in the London District on suspicion of having murdered his wife and 7 children! The details are too shocking to relate.

CORNWALL OBSERVER.—In consequence of the vast accumulation of ice in the St. Lawrence, directly opposite to and above our village, we learn that great losses have been sustained by numerous individuals in this and the adjacent towns situated on the river, and the citizens of our village have, in comparison, suffered but very little when compared with the irresistible fury with which other places have been visited by the overflowing of this mighty stream. At Mille-Roche, but five miles above this place, opposite Barnhart's Island, considerable losses have been experienced by various individuals. The water, it is said, is still rising. The damages are estimated at about £3000. We are further informed that in Massena, on the opposite side of the river, considerable injury has been done, and that a Saw-Mill and Dam, on the river De Grasse, and owned by Mr Haskell, have been carried up the river by the force with which the water and ice from the St. Lawrence pressed against them. Mr Haskell's loss is said to be about \$3000. Another dam at Massena village, has been swept away, and serious injuries have been experienced in the loss of grain, &c. How far this devastation will extend, we are unable to predict—but we are assured that if the impediment is not soon removed, which obstructs the progress of this the majestic stream in its wonted course towards the ocean, more fearful consequences may be apprehended.

ST. JOHN COURIER.—We learn from good authority at Fredericton, that His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. has signified his intention of granting the information respecting the Casual Revenue so often sought for by the House of Assembly. It is probable that instructions have lately been received from Lord Goderich, by the Executive of this Province, similar to those forwarded to Lord Aylmer, and communicated to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the 13th inst. The funds arising from the sale of Crown Lands and Timber Licenses, in that Province, are in future to be appropriated to its internal improvement.

BERMUDA GAZETTE.—We understand that a very great reduction is about to be made in the Naval Establishment at Ireland Island; the extent is not known; the orders are expected by H. M. S. Fly, now looked for from England. Reductions are to be made in all the Public Establishments; upwards of 90 clerks are to be reduced at the several establishments in London, and 41 at the ports; under this regulation, it is said, that 29 clerks will be discharged from the Dock Yards. The Dock Yard at Deptford is to be broken up; the buildings are to be appropriated as barracks for Royal Marines.

QUEBEC GAZETTE.—The Assembly placed at the disposal of His Excellency Lord Aylmer, £10,000 to provide for the enforcement of Quarantine Regulations

next summer. The site chosen for that purpose is understood to be Grosse Island, an island about thirty-five miles below the port, where there is a good harbour for ships. The island will be placed entirely under the military, and all the regulations will be enforced by them. Communications by telegraph can be received in two or three minutes; the telegraphs erected during the last war are still standing, it being only requisite to erect one on the island.

JAMAICA, January 12.

ST. JAMES.—At 1 o'clock this day, dispatches arrived from Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Montego Bay, 2 P. M. stating that the insurgents had doubled back after their dispersion at Hazlelymph, and burnt several properties on the coast road on the 9th inst. and had cut trenches across the road. Col. Campbell had been ordered to move immediately for Sod Hall, direct upon the coast road, and open the communication between Montego-Bay and Lucea.

An officer and twenty-five men of the 84th, had been moved to Unity Hall, and a party from Lucea. This detachment met the insurgents, and drove them to the hills. Colonel Campbell was to move on the rear.

Vaughansfield was to be attacked on the evening of the 10th, but it was conjectured there would be little if any opposition.

The Maroons are behaving well, and had secured a party of insurgents on the evening of the 9th, at Vaughansfield. Two notorious rebels were tried by a General Court Martial, taken in arms, and one found guilty and hung. A party of the St. James's regiment, were attacked at Anchovy Bottom, on the 9th inst. by a body of armed and other negroes; they were driven away, and their chief, and eight men were killed in a cane piece. It is supposed about 12,000 of the slaves, including women and children, are out from the parish of St. James's alone. On the 8th inst. Tryall estate, adjoining Flint River, was completely destroyed, and on the 9th, the Orchard estate. When the Despatches were writing 9th inst. five fires in the mountains were burning, being the residences of small settlers at the back of the town, and principally brown people. Fifty well appointed men of the Hanover Regiment, moved to Flint River, on the morning of the 9th inst. This detachment will proceed on to Round Hill, and that neighbourhood, which is threatened by the incendiaries. The party of insurgents are said to be about 100, 20 of whom are armed. The head driver of Tyrall estate resisted the incendiaries, and they shot him. Despatches were received last night, of the 12th. From every quarter except Struac and the neighbourhood, the accounts were good. On the estates where the greatest outrages were committed, the negroes had not yet returned. Small parties of the leaders still hover round the mountain passes, cockpits, and fastnesses. The Maroons, with a party of Riflemen from Montego-Bay, were busy in pointing out in the mountains, the rebels who had taken shelter there. Triffer's (the missionary) trial is to take place on Monday. He asked for delay, which was granted.

ST. ELIZABETH'S.—A despatch has been received from Major-General Robertson, dated Black-river, 10th inst., stating his having stationed strong parties in advance in that part of the mountains where the rebels are in great force encamped, and that he was hourly expecting account of some decisive action having taken place. Captain Jones's detachment, was accompanied by the Maroons, under Capt. Hilton. Information has been received of a strong encampment of rebels in the vicinity of Strave. A detachment had been moved from New Savannah and Haddo, under Colonels Williams and Farquharson, to that point, so as to make a decisive blow. The insurgents being hemmed in at all points, were getting desperate, and it was expected they would make every resistance possible. The troops were all effective, and in good spirits, stimulated by the atrocities that have been committed by the rebels. Two rebels have been tried, convicted, and shot; and a Court Martial was sitting when the despatch was written, the sentences of which would be carried into execution immediately.

Courant Office, half-past 12 o'clock, A. M.

We are happy to state that the rebellion on the North side is nearly subdued. Trelawny is tranquil. Order is nearly established in St. Elizabeth. The negroes who attempted to corrupt the Maroons, have been tried and shot. The navy, army, and the militia, &c. in this parish, are united in doing their duty. The conduct of General Robertson is beyond all praise. He was at Black-river at the departure of the post. All the prisoners agree in stating, that the rebellion broke out at the instigation of the Sectarian preachers. Burchell is on board the Blanche, in double irons, and his papers secured. Several others were arrived at Montego-Bay, in the Garland Grove, are ordered to remain on board. Burchell's house and chapel are burnt to the ground. The incendiary who burnt down the

Copse Estate, was the confidential servant of his master, and had been to England with him. On applying the torch, he stated that he did so in the name of Jesus Christ and Parson Burchell.

In St. Elizabeth's, two respectable brown women are missing, and prisoners state that three coloured children were thrown into the flames that consumed the estate.

Every thing is quiet in the parish of Portland.

EUROPE.

From the London Age, of January 8.

PARISIAN CONSPIRACY.—A conspiracy has been detected in the French Capital, and defeated as soon as detected. Its object was the re-establishment of the Republic, and of course the dethronement of the Citizen King. His Kingship, we suspect, is by this time sick of such "half faced fellowship."

LISBON.—Several ships of war belonging to Pedro's piratical squadron have already appeared in the Tagus, and all is alarm and anxiety here.

HAMBURG.—It is confidently rumoured here, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia refuse to ratify the treaty with Belgium.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—Extraordinary activity prevails in the War Department, and couriers from the French and British Cabinets arrive almost daily.

MORE IRISH MASSACRE.—Another conflict has taken place at Taghmore, in the county of Wexford, between the police and the peasantry, in which several on both sides have been killed and wounded.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue of Great Britain for the quarter ending 5th of Jan. 1832, was £11,818,545; being a decrease of £903,213 as compared with the same quarter of the former years. During the whole year ending 5th Jan. the revenue amounted to £42,883,170, being a decrease, as compared with the former year, of £3,984,175.

FRANCE.—In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 3d of Jan. the President of the Council in reply to a remark of General Demareay on the insufficiency of the army, said that the last levy of 80,000 men voted by the Chamber raised the effective force to the full amount of 500,000 troops of the line, and that out of 1,500,000 National Guards, 1,100,000 were armed, and could supply an immediate reserve of 300,000 men, to support the movements of the regular army. "Gentlemen" continued he, "the government has not to reproach itself with any act of neglect or want of precaution. Let any danger whatever arise every measure will be found prepared to meet it, and an innumerable multitude will be ready to rush to the defence of the territories of France. The government, through me, renews to you the most positive assurance that nothing has been neglected in this respect. Its most ardent wish and anxious care has been and continues to be to cause the independence and honor of the nation to be respected."

ROYAL FRACAS IN SPAIN.—The recent marriage of the Infante Don Sebastina to a Neapolitan Princess, the sister of the Queen of Spain, has given rise to some violent scenes in the interior of the royal family at Madrid. The Princess de Berra, the mother of the Infante, was not favourable to the marriage, and employed all her influence to oppose it. She wished her son to marry a Portuguese Princess; to this union the Infante evinced a decided repugnance. A warm discussion ensued between the mother, the son, and some other members of the family; the young Prince, together with several of his relatives, insisted on the marriage of inclination. This irritated the mother to such a degree, that she attacked her son in a violent fit of rage, and but for the interference of those present, she would probably have inflicted upon him a mortal blow. The Princess was with some difficulty appeased; and to obviate the recurrence of similar scenes, the King has ordered that the door communicating from her apartments to those of her son shall be fastened up.

Their Majesties still sojourn at Brighton, but purposed returning to St. James' Palace on the 17th Feb. On Wednesday, the 22d of that month, the King held his first Levee for the season; and the Queen will hold a drawing-room on the 24th of Feb. for the celebration of her Majesty's Birth-day.

The last week has indeed been a gloomy one at Brighton, that is since Tuesday, on which Earl Grey