

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The first intelligence of the insurrection among the slaves in Jamaica was received in England by the packet ship *Sheffield*, from this port, and created considerable excitement in London. The subject was noticed in the House of Commons on the 20th, by an inquiry from Mr Burge, whether government had any intelligence relative to the insurrection of later date than that contained in the newspapers.

Lord Howick said, that the latest accounts from Jamaica were dated the 6th of January, and by those despatches it appeared that the insurrection was in a great measure suppressed, and every thing was nearly quiet. It was not necessary for him to enter into the detail of what had taken place, because it was the intention of Lord Goderich to have all the information on the subject published in the Gazette.

The alarm respecting the Cholera had almost entirely subsided, and it was even very much questioned whether the disease had actually made its appearance in London, although we observe by the papers that one or two cases a day are reported. The latest letters received here say that there were only five cases in that city, and those of a doubtful character. Medical men in Scotland now make light of the disease.

With regard to the interference of Spain in favour of Don Miguel, of which we have been previously advised, the London Courier of the 22d remarks,

We were able to state exclusively on Saturday, upon the authority of our Paris Correspondent, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had signified to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, the determination of the French Government not to permit the King of Spain to send troops to the assistance of Don Miguel. We are now informed, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that a note to a similar effect, and almost in as strong terms, has been sent by Lord Palmerston to M. Zea Bermudez, the Spanish Minister at this Court. The last despatches from Madrid left no doubt of a treaty between Ferdinand and Don Miguel, by which they bound themselves mutually to assist each other. Up to that time, however, Ferdinand had not openly sent any troops into Portugal, but large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points of the Frontiers.—This important fact has been formally communicated to Lord Palmerston and General Sebastiana.

The French Government has subjected vessels from English ports situate between Yarmouth and Ramsgate, as well as from Glasgow and the ports on the Clyde, to a quarantine of ten days; and vessels from ports between Ramsgate and Portsmouth to a quarantine of not fewer than three, nor more than five days. At Dutch ports a quarantine of forty days is enforced.

AUSTRIA.

An article from Vienna states that the typhus fever, much more destructive in its effects than the cholera, had broken out in Galicia.

GREECE.

The Prince selected by the Conference for Greece is Otho, the second son of the King of Bavaria, a young man 17 years of age, who is said to possess considerable acquirements, and to bear an excellent character. A Regency, appointed by the three Powers is to have the management of affairs during his minority. It does not appear that the Greeks are to have any voice in the matter.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A Gentleman of high rank, direct from Berlin, which he left on the 11th, states, according to the London Courier, that, on the morning of the 10th, Count Orloff arrived from Petersburg on a mission to Holland and England, and that it was only on his arrival at Berlin that he received information of the 24 articles having been formally ratified by France and England. In consequence of this information he despatched a courier in great haste to Petersburg. It was supposed in well-informed circles, that the circumstance of the partial ratification would or might make an alteration in his instructions.—One party thought that Russia, finding the steps taken, would consider it useless to stand out; but another opinion prevailed more strongly, that Russia not counting on the ratification stated,

would find an excuse to withdraw herself entirely from the Treaty. Time will show which opinion is well founded. But one thing appears certain—Count Orloff's arrival in this country will not be so speedy as expected, and he can conclude nothing until he shall have received new instructions from his Court.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16.—Accounts from Flushing say—"The fortifications and means of defence in and about this fortress are to be considerably increased; heavily armed block ships stationed in the river, are to hinder the approach to the town; we also hear that the place is to receive a numerous garrison, and be well provisioned. The Eurydice, Comet, and Proserpine, men of war, have already resumed their stations in the Scheldt, and the Medusa, bomb-boat, sails for the river to-day. Great numbers of Seamen continue to offer in all parts of the country to serve as volunteers on board the ships lately put into active service."

General Count Orloff, Aid-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, intrusted with a special mission to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, arrived here on the night of the 13th.

BREDA, Feb. 14.—Accounts from Zealand of the 12th, speak of a resolution that has been taken to arm all the forts that are in our possession along the Scheldt, and on the coasts of Dutch Flanders and elsewhere, and still farther to strengthen those that are already garrisoned and furnished with cannon.

The Ships belonging to the squadron in the Scheldt have almost all left Flushing, and the remainder will speedily follow.

The reports from the 4th and 5th districts continue to announce that every thing is quiet; in the 4th district a reinforcement of troops is asked for; the Belgians on that part of the frontiers at West Capelle and Waterliet were much stronger.

Our correspondent at Nimeguen informs us, that there too, an assemblage of the troops is spoken of, probably in the entrenched camp near that city; the measures taken in this and other parts of our country, seem, therefore, to indicate that preparation is making for important events in the approaching spring; though without giving reason to imagine that a hostile attack upon Belgium is intended on the contrary, these measures seem rather to be precautions against an attack.

Count Orloff, Envoy Extraordinary, and General Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Nicholas, has been sent from London to the Hague, to negotiate with the King of the Netherlands an arrangement which no one entertains a hope he will be able to bring about. The determination of King William appears to be irrevocable, and we are firmly convinced that it is not with negotiations, nor with homed words, that he will be induced to put a period to a system of obstinacy which has for so long a time endangered the peace of Europe. If England had not placed so much stress upon the desire that our troops should stop at the Dutch frontiers—if, as the price of our return, we had required the surrender of Antwerp, and even that of Maestricht, the King of Holland would not have held such menacing language. It is to be hoped that this fact will serve as a lesson to our Ally and to ourselves.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—Our political horizon has become once more overcast. The question of the fortresses is as far from being settled as that of Belgium. Despatches have been received containing another protocol, signed by the five Powers, postponing the ratification of the treaty relative to the demolition of the fortresses from the 15th February, the day on which it ought to have been ratified, to the 15th of March, the day on which it is probable, from all appearances, it will not be ratified. What is the meaning of all this? I thought this so vital question was definitely settled, but now it appears that this arrangement is not final and irrevocable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wellington steam vessel which took emigrants to Belle Isle to join Don Pedro's expedition had returned to England. The expedition sailed from Belle Isle on the 10th, and consisted of 2000 seamen, mostly Englishmen, and officered by Englishmen, the whole in high spirits.

The French squadron, which had been ordered for Ancona is now to proceed to the Morea, there to cooperate in carrying into effect the decision come to, with respect to the future destiny of Greece, by the

Five Great Powers. The Austrians have wholly, or nearly so, withdrawn from Romagna, and the Papal States are likely to be restored to tranquillity.

The total number of cases of Cholera in England and Scotland to the 20th Feb. (exclusive of London) was 5064—deaths 1490.

The different clauses of the Reform Bill had passed through a committee of the House of Commons; that body, however, was still occupied with the Schedule of the Bill, which contain the names of the places to be disfranchised or enfranchised, and of course afforded sufficient room for objections on the part of the anti-reformers. The ministers have still large majorities in the lower house, and carefully abstain from making their intentions known as to the manner in which they intend to carry the Bill through the House of Peers.

The amount voted by Parliament for the support of the Navy, for the year 1831, was £5,870,551 1s. 8d. or \$26,065,248 89.

Joseph Munden, the celebrated comedian, died in London on the 9th Feb. in the 74th year of his age.

The European Powers have chosen Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King for Greece. He is represented as a fine young man of 17 years of age.

In reference to an article in the Boston Daily Advertiser, we may with perfect safety say, that the London Courier is, in England, regarded as the organ of the present ministry.

We have placed elsewhere, the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Maine in relation to the Boundary Question. It is however, not ascertained what steps Massachusetts will take in the present position of the subject.

Lord Exmouth is appointed Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Lord De Saumarez, appointed General of Marines.

Accounts from Abo, in Sweden, state that 52 new cases of Cholera occurred there between the 20th and 27th ult.

During the stay of Don Pedro in Paris, he received the offer of a Polish Legion for his expedition against the Usurper. It has been accepted, and arrangements are making for the conveyance of about thirty Polish officers and several hundred privates to Terceira.

The gallant officer and humane man Col Brereton, was the son of Mrs. John Kemble by her first husband, Mr. Brereton, the Comedian, of Drury Lane Theatre.

The Scilly Islands, after having been for nearly 200 years, under the sway of the noble houses of Godolphin and Osborne, have again lapsed to the Crown, on the expiration of the lease granted to the Duke of Leeds, who thereby resigns his titles of Governor and Lord Proprietor of Scilly. At present the Islands are held by the Duchy of Cornwall, but their ultimate destination may be is not known.

It is stated that the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon's son) was soon to be married at Vienna to the Arch Duchess Theresa.

AN AWKWARD EXCEPTION.—She's beautiful, amiable, witty, refined; full of music, poetry, and feeling, but she's married. Talking to such a being is like owning a ticket in a lottery already drawn.

SMUGGLER'S CAVE.—At Margate, lately, the Custom House officers went to search a house in the occupation of a man by the name of Cook, at the back of Zion-place, near the Fort, in Margate, and discovered in a room below, a secret entrance, just large enough to admit a man crawling upon his knees. The officers proceeded downwards upon an inclined plane towards the sea shore, to the distance of about two hundred yards, passing under several houses, at the depth of many feet below the ground, until they reached the lower entrance, which opens on the north west side of the Clifton Baths. The mouth of this entrance was boarded over, and covered with chalk and earth, rammed down in such a manner as completely to conceal it. There were found in the interior of the cliff several trucks on wheels, and implements for the conveying of smuggled goods through the tunnel to Cook's house. The work (which, it is calculated, must have engaged two men at least eighteen months in the cutting it, and must have cost in labour from 100 to £200) was just finished. This is the second subterraneous tunnel

which has been
two years.
If you do
knuckles.

NOVA SCOTIA
some-what
vote for air
warmly opp
that the wre
past year ha
might have
she had bee
in some inst
over once i
the country
teams were
considerable
round the B
and dily, o
occasioned,
ern road, a
dence in th
restored. T
enormous s
charter, for
either cou
fery, they
way for the
Deblois wa
to obtain t
ties which s
were not s
against—the
sun, each r
such arrang
are regula
ent tied to
put, the su

At Sava
March, '3
formed as
such veget
The weath
being form
There a
in the Un
thirty-eigh
The wh
public buil
to be 3,22
has cost 2,
Contrary
Ohio was
Orleans.
The non
dated at
The m
ding to th
The du
upon For
over Two
NORTH
ington, da
well, as C
hion, m
son in fav
Kirk?

That w
and being
morland,
Gemer w
excellent
building i
story and
and 3 rou
Good oide
good BU
the oppos
question
for either
ly in the
The w
at Dorche
day of J
bargain.
Chapman
Chatham.
Mirami