

taking out his jack-knife. he cut a hole near the tail of the monster, and putting his oar through, happily sculled her ashore! After she was dead, he made his way through the same aperture by which he entered, was picked up by another vessel homeward bound, and was on the wharf to meet his old shipmates on their return, and receive his share of the oil.—*American paper.*

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill was proceeding slowly but surely. Rumours had been in circulation that the Ministers intended to resign, but there was no foundation for such reports. The Ministers were gathering strength in the House of Lords; it was the general understanding, that an adequate batch of new Peers would be created.

The following is among the current reports of the day. The King, confiding implicitly in his Cabinet, has given Lord Grey a *carte blanche* to make any number of Peers, at whatever time he may think it expedient, to secure the second reading of the bill. There is no doubt that not only have Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Haddington,—three of the great leaders of the moderate Tories of the conservative party—declared their own determination to vote for the second reading of the Bill, for Schedule A, and, with the exception of the metropolitan members, for the enfranchising clauses; but that with them are also to be added the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Bath and Wells, Llandaff, Lincoln, Killaloe, St. David's and Worcester; and also Lords Harewood, Gage, De Roos, Nortwich, Glengall, Coventry, Somers, and Wilton. In addition to these, we understand that Lords Fitzwilliam Creue, O'Neil, Middleton, and Standbroke, who did not vote at all before, now mean to vote for the bill and its second reading, reserving to themselves every right of amending it in committee. Besides these, we are aware of sixteen Peers who yet hesitate what course they shall take. Moreover, there has almost ceased to be a doubt that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the greater part of the remaining Bishops, will at least refrain from voting upon the second reading, even if eventually they do not vote for it.

On the 13th February, the day after the Cholera appeared in London, the attention of the House of Commons was called to the subject. Mr. Thompson in reply to Mr. Croker stated that cases of decided Cholera had certainly occurred, and, as the best way of preventing unnecessary alarm the government had adopted every possible method to spread correct information on the subject, through the medium of the public journals, &c. &c. Government, he said, were about to reply for a bill to increase the power of the Privy Council, so as to enable them to take more effectual means for checking the progress of the distemper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added, that a series of papers, illustrative of the character and progress of the Cholera, would be shortly laid before Parliament. These papers were afterwards, on Tuesday the 14th of February, laid before both Houses, and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Commons on the 15th the bill for preventing, as far as may be possible, the extension of the Cholera in England, was passed. A similar bill for Scotland was brought in and read a first time.

London, Feb. 16.—Reports received—This day.—In London 12 new cases, 4 deaths (viz Southwark 11, Lambeth 1) In the north of England, 39 new cases, 15 deaths.

On Thursday, the 9th of February, Lord Tenterden gave notice in the House of Lords, of his intention to bring in a bill having for its object one simple uniform process in commencement of all actions in Courts of Law.

The Turkey mail is arrived, and the letters from Smyrna are dated 3d ult. and from Constantinople it was known that the Viceroy of Egypt had persisted in his military operations against Syria, contrary to the wishes of the Porte, in consequence of which the Grand Seigneur was manning his fleet, and organizing troops to send against the Viceroy.

LONDON, February 17.—City 1 o'clock. The citi-

zens care not a farthing for the cholera, but the effect of the alarm respecting it is indeed a serious affair. We hear of nothing but the stagnation of trade—outward bound ships are stopped and unloading—orders sent to the manufacturing districts counteracted, and about two thousand labourers employed in the shipping in the river discharging.—Many assert that the deaths are from the typhus fever and famine.

The discussion of the Reform Bill continued in the House of Commons. On the 10th the subject of the creation of new peers was agitated with some warmth. The right was admitted as a prerogative of the crown—but it was argued that its exercise at the present time would be an abuse of that prerogative.

The following answer to a communication addressed by the Secretary for Lloyd's to Mr. Whitmore, of the Custom House, has been posted at Lloyd's

CUSTOM HOUSE, FEB. 14.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that an order has been received from the Lord's Council, acquainting this Board, that clean Bills of health are not to be issued to vessels clearing out from the port of London, and that it should be stated in the bills that cases of Cholera have occurred in London within the last two days.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. WHITMORE.

John Bennett, Esq.

Secretary, Lloyd's "

In the north of England the number of cases since our last publication has been according to the official reports, 485; the deaths 127—making a total in that part of the Kingdom since its commencement of 4452 cases, and 1331 deaths, viz:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Newcastle	835	294
North Shields, &c.	270	69
Hatton, &c.	412	81
Haddington, N. B. &c	221	57
Tranent, &c	252	67
Preston Pans	96	18
North Berwick	16	7
Musselburgh	411	180
Hawick, N. B.	17	4
Edinburgh	12	6
Glasgow and suburbs	3	2
	1546	795

Totals from places where the disease had ceased and from which no returns have been this day received

	2906	546
Grand Total	4452	1313

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—The Lady Raffles, East-Indiaman, overtook the Elphinstone, and communicated that she had touched at Ascension, where she had seen a large pirate vessel, the prize of His Majesty's ship Primrose, captured a few weeks before, the pirate carried twenty eight guns, and had on board 230 men. The action lasted seven hours; the pirate lost 101 men, Primrose 50.

IRELAND.

Meetings have been held in Waterford, Wexford, Carlow, Limerick and Kildare, for the abolition of tithes, and to resist the payment thereof by every means in their power. At one place the meeting pledged itself, that in case the military were sent among them to assist in the collection of tithes, they should share the fate of the police at Knocktoper. Petitions to both houses of Parliament were also agreed on.

The meeting of the Irish Parliament, as it has been termed, at the call of Mr O'Connell, has been a complete failure. That gentleman had written circulars to all the Irish Peers and the Irish Members of the House of Commons to meet on the 9th January, at Dublin. Not a single Peer attended, and besides Mr O'Connell and his son Maurice O'Connell, there came but five Members of the Commons. The dictator had to endure the caustic of the letters, by which a large majority of those invited, refused to join the object in view.

In the counties of Kilkenny and Kildare, the long suffering peasantry have struck out another legal and peaceable mode of baffling the tithe proctor. A cot-

ter's cow, worth perhaps £5 is seized for 5s. tithes; the sale commences according to rule—"three bidders to make an auction, and the King's duty to be paid by the purchaser." A soldier or policeman bids £1 (for the parson;) Paddy, the owner bids £7 for himself, and after that waits contentedly for the parson, proctor or policeman, to clinch the sale by a third bidding; confident that if his cow be sold he will get a good price for it, and that the parson will have to pay his own tithes, and the King's duty into the bargain.

The agitation in Ireland had attained an alarming height; extraordinary measures had been resorted to by Government. The tithe system is clearly the root of the evil.

RUSSIA.

CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW.—A letter from Frankfurt on the Main, of Feb. 4th says: "a report is current that a conspiracy amongst the officers of the Russian Guard at Warsaw, was discovered and put down on the eve of its explosion, but not until Generals Bergh and Engelman were killed. One hundred and twenty officers, (conspirators) had been sent into the interior of Russia.

AUSTRIA.

It is announced in the French papers that Austrian troops have been withdrawn from the Roman States, and retired into the Austrian Territories.

GREECE.

We have the pleasure of announcing that an important decision has been come to in a conference of the Representatives of the Five Great Powers on the subject of Greece.

It has been resolved to put an end to the disturbed state of that country, by establishing a regular form of Government under the direction of a Constitutional Sovereign, and for this purpose an offer of the Crown was made to a young German Prince of high mental qualifications and unblemished character, who, it is expected, will receive the offer.

The Greek monarch will, we understand, have perfect guarantee for his stability, and for the welfare of his adopted country from the Five Great Powers, who are unanimous in the wish to place Greece in a condition to exercise ere long the influence which she ought to possess in the scale of nations.

HOLLAND.

Private letters from Holland state that such is the activity with which the armaments are carried on, that all vessels not wanted as merchantmen are equipped as men of war.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro sailed from Belleisle on the 10th of February, for Terceira, in the El Reynha de Portugal 54 guns, and 506 men, accompanied by the Donna Maria Segunda, 44 guns and 400 men, one corvette and two transports, having in all 1500 troops on board. The vessels and troops are provided with six months provisions. The land part of the expedition consists of the following—8000 of the expeditionary troops, well disciplined and well appointed, assembled at Terceira; 2500 men recruited on the continent and sent to Terceira by the ships fitted out for the expedition; 500 marines furnished by the fleet, 300 Portuguese volunteers.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1.

"The American ships captured by the Portuguese naval forces before Terceira, are about to be restored. The Portuguese commander who ordered the capture to be suspended for a year, and an indemnity of nearly £630,000 is to be paid by the Portuguese treasury to the American merchants, who may have suffered losses by the detention of the vessels."

BELGIUM.

In relation to Belgium, the twenty-four articles are not yet ratified, although the French papers continue to assert that they will be. At Paris all is tranquil, and the rise in the French Funds is a favourable symptom.

PRUSSIA.

There is a war party in Prussia, at the head of which is the present Prince Royal, an enthusiastic and as it is asserted, ignorant man, who is now influenced very much by his Dutch and Russian connexions. Efforts are now said to be made to induce the old King to resign reins of government, and then, as the French report, war will blaze all over Europe.