

did any body ever hear the like of that? I hope you are not suspecting your young friend of telling you a falsehood?" "Haud your tongue, Davie, for ye ken naething about it," said I. "Could ye believe it, man, that that callant never told me the truth a' his days but aince, an' that was merely by chance, and without the least intention on his part?" These blunt accusations diverted Lockhart greatly, and only encouraged him to farther tricks. I soon found out that the *coterie* of my literary associates had made it up to act on O'Doherty's principle, never to deny a thing that they had not written, and never to acknowledge one that they had. On which I determined that in future I would sign my name or designation to every thing I published, that I might be answerable to the world only for my own offences. But as soon as the rascals perceived this, they signed my name as fast as I did. They then contrived the incomparable 'Noctes Embrosianæ,' for the sole purpose of putting all the sentiments into the shepherd's mouth, which they durst not avowedly say themselves, and those too often applying to my best friends. The generality of mankind have always used me ill till I came to London. The thing that most endeared Lockhart to me at that early period was some humorous poetry, which he published anonymously in Blackwood's Magazine, and which I still regard as the best of the same description in the kingdom. He at length married, on the same day with myself, in the house of my great friend and patron, and thenceforward I regarded him as belonging to the same family with me, I a step-son, and he a legitimate young brother.—*Hogg's Memoirs and Tales.*

## SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

Yesterday evening it was very confidently stated on Change, that Don Pedro had effected a landing in Portugal. The intelligence was said to have been brought by a telegraphic dispatch, and the report created the liveliest anxiety among the Portuguese refugees, especially those who look forward with confidence to Don Pedro's success, and to a return of their long oppressed and long suffering native country. We have not to day heard any thing farther, but to-morrow we expect a confirmation of the news. The merchants and others connected with Portugal, give full credit to the report, and the delay in the arrival of the Lisbon steam boat, goes certainly to corroborate its correctness. It is said that Don Pedro landed immediately below Lisbon, and without meeting with any thing beyond a show of opposition from the forts. So generally was the report credited on Change, that immediately the demand increased for the new Regency scrip, and also for Portuguese bonds, each advancing 3-4 to one per cent. before the close of the market. I am inclined to credit the intelligence, and cannot doubt that the measures taken by our Government to secure the neutrality of Spain, will give a speedy triumph to the constitutional party. Connected with the events in Portugal, we have to notice that the indefatigable and intrepid Spanish Chiefstain Mina, is hovering on the Spanish frontier, ready to take advantage of the first movement of a popular nature that may occur. A change of affairs in Portugal must unquestionably lead to change throughout the whole of the Peninsula. Of this the Spanish Government is well aware; and it is possible, therefore, that the rumours circulated a few days ago, of orders having been given to the Consul in Spain, for the reception of ten sail of the line from Russia, have been founded in fact. The cabinet of Russia has often shown great uneasiness at the prospect of freedom gaining a footing in the Peninsula, and I consider it as a very likely case, that Russia will make an early demonstration in favour of Ferdinand, in the hope of preserving to despotism its present ascendancy in Spain. Russia knows that the Peninsula once free, all hopes of the Continental Powers, acting with success against France, would be entirely at an end; and besides, in such a case, the liberation of the whole of Italy would not long continue problematical. Much, very much, undoubtedly depends on the success of the liberal party in Portugal.

We have additional rumours relative to Holland, but little can be relied on as authentic. All accounts concur in stating that the Dutch King has refused his adhesion to the terms prescribed in the last Protocol, and that he is resolved to resist the forces of the allies in carrying the Protocols into effect; that is, should resistance on his part be necessary. We are now told on the one hand, that the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp is yet to be delayed; and on the other it is said that it is proposed to give up the citadel to the English, and Vonloo to the Prussians, till the affairs are settled. I doubt this last item of intelligence, and incline to my former opinion, that the King of Holland acts upon a good understanding with more than one of the Continental Powers—with Russia especially. I have nothing

to induce me to change my sentiments of this Protocol business, and conceive every thing is rapidly approaching to that war, which seemed at the first as the most likely termination which the affair would end in.

From France we have important news, for which I refer you to the Standard's Express of last evening. On all hands it seems apparent that the *citizen King* will have a short reign.

In consequence of the arrival yesterday of the Baron de Tinnan with important despatches from France, the whole of the *corps de diplomatie* assembled at the Foreign Office, and held a long conference: two couriers also arrived from St. Petersburg. We are yet uninformed of the nature of the intelligence brought.

To-morrow Lord Durham sets out on his mission to Russia: the objects of the noble Lord's journey are said to be the obtaining of terms for Poland, and the prevention of the invasion of France, which it is said is in contemplation.

Many rumours are circulated relative to the dissolution of Parliament. It is said it will sit till August, meet again in November, and be dissolved in February: the general opinion I believe is, that Parliament will continue sitting till November, when the dissolution will most likely take place. London, July 4.

An interesting and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on Thursday last, on the subject of sacrificed Poland; and it must be gratifying indeed to the people of this country at large, to witness the spirit of generous indignation in which the brutal tyranny of Russia was exclaimed against by Members of almost every shade of opinion. As the *London Times* remarks, 'a great deal has been gained by the discussion of Thursday evening.' The manifestation of feeling was deep and universal, on the part of Members having any pretence to character as friends of rational liberty; and the language employed to illustrate their sense of the atrocities committed by Nicholas and his agents, in defiance of all laws, divine and human—first for the oppression, next for the punishment, and lastly for the extermination of the glorious people of Poland—was of a nature to make a tyrant whine from the lash of freedom, and know his bloody sceptre in despair. Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Inglis, it is true, expressed no sympathy with those noble sentiments which did so much honour to the great bulk of the House of Commons. But it was not expected of them. They belong not to England of 1832.

Assuredly they do not; but nineteen-twentieths of our whole population belonging to the England of 1832—to the England which detests oppression and oppressors wherever they exist, and deems it the best morality to speak of these at all time as they deserve, without any sycophantic mincing of terms, or any dread of danger from the bold and intrepid use of such terms.

This discussion will be productive of momentous results. The government must see from its general tone, and from the way in which it has been appreciated by the country, that, if it would retain its popularity and influence, it must no longer be deaf to the calls of humanity and sound policy in reference to Poland; while Russia, and the Powers that act in concert with her, must be spurred on by it to the adoption of those extreme measures which they have long so evidently had in contemplation. The European law we have all along predicted, seems now to be almost inevitable. But, with France ranged along with us on the side of liberty, we have nothing to fear from such an alternative.—Allies will start up to assist us in the very dominions of the despots themselves; and, in the general political resurrection of the long-oppressed countries of the Continent, we shall obtain a guarantee of future peaceful relations, of friendly commercial intercourse, and of consequent national safety and prosperity. We, as well as the other European nations, will never be safe until we drive Russian barbarians back to their native north, from the Baltic, and the Black Sea, and Persia; and therefore, perhaps, the sooner that matter comes to this issue, the better. Poland restored, Persia retrieved from the present half-vassalage, the Porte rendered paramount in the Black Sea, and Greece made really independent and strong in the Mediterranean, Russia would then be a vulture with its talons broken,—incapable of either annoying us in the East, or arresting the progress of freedom in Europe.

Earl Grey, now that the triumph of Reform has freed him from all his late trammels, appears disposed to act with the spirit and decision becoming a really patriotic Minister of this country. He has despatched his son-in-law, Lord Durham, on a special mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, and, both from the character of the Nobleman thus selected, and the nature of his mission, we augur most favourably of the venerable Premier's future foreign policy. Let us trust that in this we shall not be disappointed. War to this country at present, would be a great evil; but not so much so as the state of contemptible impotency in which we have continued ever since the late French and Belgian Revolutions, with the continental despots insulting and injuring us on all hands, and our commerce and prosperity dwindling altogether away as a natural consequence.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Post Office, Miramichi, 13th August, 1832.

Mr James A. Pierce,

Sir—In the Pictou Observer of the 8th inst. you will have seen, that the Editors of that paper, in endeavouring to justify their own conduct, attribute the delays in the transmission of their publication, to misconduct on the part of the 'Servants of the Post Office,' and that they have offered a Reward of Forty Dollars to any one who will enable them to discover the perpetrators. I therefore am induced in justice to myself and the department to which I belong, to observe, that seldom has the Southern mail arrived of late, without having brought to this office, from three to five numbers of the Observer, bearing the addresses of persons who

reside in southern parts of the Province, so that by this statement—the truth of which I beg leave to verify, by exhibiting to you three misssent numbers—it appears evident that the errors must have taken place at the office of the Observer, and not in the department of the Post Office, since papers sealed up in the Miramichi packet, could not be supposed to find their way to any other place, without first having visited the place to which they had been addressed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES CAIE, Postmaster.

N.B: The papers to which I allude above are addressed to W. McLeod, Richibucto: Government House; and Revd. John McMiller, —

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER,

SIR—I have at all times the greatest reluctance in appearing in the public prints, but when I find my character assailed in such an atrocious manner, it is impossible for a person of the most unobtrusive habits to succumb to such foul slander, and the more especially, as such calumny emanates from the columns of a paper known to be conducted by a man, who ought to be the last to sanction, or even to countenance, the publication of any letter so nicely calculated to injure the character, and wound the reputation of an honest man.

The letter I allude to appeared in the Pictou Observer of the 8th instant. It is such a vile effusion of rancorous scurrility, and altogether such a perfect tissue of falsehood and calumny that I treat it, with its base traducer of an author, with the most indignant scorn. In vindication, however, of my own character, and for the information of the public, I shall lay before them a short statement of facts concerning the disease that existed on board the Steam Ship Royal William.—That vessel arrived at Tyrrel's Point on the 19th of June last, with passengers from Quebec. She was immediately visited by Doctor Key, who reported 3 cases of Spasmodic Cholera, and in consequence of this report, the Committee of Magistrates for regulating Quarantine, and who also constituted the Board of Health ordered her to remain there at Quarantine. She was again visited next day by Doctor Key, who reported 2 new cases, upon which she was ordered to proceed to the Station at Sheldrake Island.

On the 21st I visited the ship for the first time, in company with Dr. Key, and found the above cases of disease presenting the following symptoms, namely, vomiting and purging of gruel-like fluid, attended with spasm more or less severe of legs and arms, great prostration of strength, with severe pain of head and stomach, and invariably diminished secretion of Urine. It may be observed that all these cases were confined to the firemen and Engineer.

From this time I had charge of the sick, and on the 24th they were separated from the healthy part of the Crew, and placed in the Hospital on Sheldrake Island.

On the 26th the Engineer died, and the convalescence of the others dates from about the 27th. The same day on which the firemen were landed, the steerage passengers, amounting in all to 63, were sent ashore to the separate building for the reception of the healthy. They were all in perfect health, and continued so for 5 days, when a child of about 6 years old was suddenly seized with violent vomiting and purging of rice-water evacuations, with severe cramps of calves of legs and arms, accompanied with intense burning pain, in region of stomach, headache, remarkable shrinking of features, and general blueness of skin. In this case the secretion of the kidneys was totally suspended, and the patient died in 33 hours. This case no sooner occurred than the child was removed to the Hospital, where the firemen were now fast recruiting. The child was attended by its mother, a woman six months pregnant, who about 10 hours before the death of her child, was attacked with precisely similar symptoms, varying in intensity from the mildest to the most malignant form of Cholera. In this state she continued five days, when she was threatened with labor, this however was averted for about 40 hours, at the end of which time labor recurred, and was completed. After this she appeared to rally considerably, but the powers of the system were too much shattered, and she sunk on the second day after.—Such Sir are a few compressed facts taken from my case book, and when they are considered in connexion with the arrival of the steam ship from Quebec at the very moment the Cholera broke out there with such unusual violence, and the alarm which naturally pervaded the public mind here at the time, it cannot be wondered at, that the most rigid Quarantine, and every other sanitary precaution should have been enforced.

J. FOTHRINGHAM, SURGEON.  
Newcastle, 13th August, 1832.

DIED—At Richibucto, Mrs. ROACH, late of Ireland. She was interred in the Catholic burial ground on the Ardoine, very numerous and respectfully attended.