

The curate of St. Sulphice asked the confessor, who had shrived Montesquieu on his death-bed, if the penitent had given satisfaction. 'Yes,' replied father Roust, 'like a man of genius.' The curate was dissatisfied; he was unwilling to leave to the dying man a moment of tranquillity; and he addressed him, 'Sir, are you truly conscious of the greatness of God?' 'Yes,' said the departing philosopher, 'and of the littleness of man.'

How calm were the last moments of Cuvier! What benevolence of feeling and self-possession diffused serenity round his departure! Confident that the hand of death was upon him, he submitted to the application of remedies, that he might gratify his friends, who still hoped to preserve his life. They had recourse to leeches; and with delightful simplicity the great naturalist observed, that it was he who had discovered that leeches possess red blood. The discovery was one which he had made in his youth, and which was communicated to the public in one of the early memoirs that first made him known. The thoughts of the dying naturalist recurred to the scenes of his early life, to the coast of Normandy, where, in the solitude of conscious genius, he had roamed by the side of the ocean, and had won his way to fame by observing the wonders of animal life, which are nourished in its depths. He remembered his youth of poverty, the sullen rejection which his first claims for advancement had received; and all the vicissitudes of action and of suffering, through which he had been led to the highest distinctions in science. The son of the Wirtemberg soldier, too weak in bodily health to embrace the profession of his father, had found his way into the secrets of nature, and revealed to an admiring world the novelties, which his sagacity and power of comparison had discovered. The man, who in his own country had been refused the means of becoming the village pastor of an ignorant peasantry, had charmed the most polished circles of Paris by the clearness of his descriptions, as he had commanded the attention of the Deputies of France by the grace and fluency of his elocution. And now he was calmly predicting his departure. His respiration became rapid. Raising his head, he suffered it to fall, as if in meditation. His soul had passed to its Crea or without a struggle. 'Those, who entered afterwards, would have thought that the noble old man, seated in his arm chair by the fire-place, was asleep; and would have walked softly across the room for fear of disturbing him.' Heaven had but 'recalled his own.'

The death of Haller, the great predecessor of Cuvier, was not more tranquil. His declining year was spent among the mountains of his own favourite Switzerland; and when the hour of death approached, he watched like a philosopher the ebbing of life, and observed the beating of his pulse till the power of sensation was gone.

A tranquil death is alone suited to the man of science,—to the scholar. He should cultivate letters to the last moment of his life; he should resign public honours, as calmly as one would take off a domino on returning from a mask. He should listen to the signal for his departure, not with exultation and not with indifference. He should respect the dread solemnity of the change, and repose in hope on the bosom of death. He should pass, without boldness and without fear, from the struggles of inquiry to the certainty of knowledge, from a world of doubt to a world of truth.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1834.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Halifax papers by the mail on Saturday furnished us with European news to the 19th April, but we had no sooner put the extracts in type, than we were—through the kindness of Messrs. Cunards—put in possession of London papers to the 23rd and Liverpool to the 24th of April, obtained by the Pilot, which arrived yesterday morning: and in the evening, Capt. England, of the Lord Ramsey, politely sent us a file of London papers to the 22d of the same month. The news is important: we have not time or room for comment, but refer our readers to the copious extracts we have made below.

From the London Morning News of April 23.

PORTUGAL.

It appears certain that Don Pedro has been acknowledged by the Queen of Spain; and that the two Courts have entered into treaties offensive and defensive.

We have received the following letter from our Falmouth correspondent:—

FALMOUTH, Sunday Afternoon, 6 o'clock.

The Osprey cutter is this moment arrived from Lisbon, which she left on the 13th inst. Up to her leaving nothing had taken place at Santarem. The negotiation between Lord Howard de Walden and Don Miguel had been broken off, Don Miguel refusing to enter into any negotiation which did not recognise him as king of Portugal. Miguel's army at Santarem were continually receiving fresh supplies and additions to their numbers. In the south of Portugal, the Queen's cause is unsuccessful, and reinforcements have been forwarded from Lisbon. The report of Spanish troops

having entered Portugal was not known in Lisbon, so that it is a matter of doubt if it be correct.

Don Pedro was still in Lisbon, but it was reported that he was about to visit Santarem, to see if his presence could not inspire his troops with a little courage to attack the Miguelites who show a bold front.

The victories, as they are termed, of Napier were owing to the retiring of Miguel's forces, who are desirous of getting the gallant Admiral into the interior, that they may make sure of him, but Napier seems too wary.

There seems to be no chance of a speedy termination to this warfare.

We have to add, from other quarters, that the Miguelites attacked St. Ubes on the 12th, but after succeeding for a time in getting possession of a redoubt, they were obliged to return with the loss of fifteen or twenty men, all of whom, it is said, in the correspondence of a morning paper, were natives of St. Ubes. The numbers of the attacking corps are variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men. It appears therefore, that the cause of Don Miguel is not so desperate as the Lisbon Chronicles and other papers in the Pedroite interest represent it, when we find him able to undertake such offensive operations.—Standard.

A letter received this day at the North and South American Coffee-house, dated Falmouth, 16th instant, announces the arrival of a cutter from Lisbon, with an account that Admiral Napier had taken all the points on the coast of the north west of Portugal except, Figuera. No attack had taken place at Santarem.—Albion.

SPAIN.

The report of the change in the Spanish ministry, so generally received as correct, turns out to be premature, the Queen Regent having postponed accepting the resignation of Burgos. The opinion that the Cortes will be immediately assembled, gains ground; indeed the decree was expected to be promulgated on the 15th inst.

ENGLAND.

The Portuguese, Spanish, and French Ambassadors have been in very earnest communication with Lord Palmerston these last three or four days, and we have little doubt it will turn out that the four Courts have come to an agreement on the means of restoring the two kingdoms of the Peninsula to peace and good government, and removing from their soil the two rebel princes whose pretensions have occasioned so much disaster and bloodshed.—Sun.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian papers contain accounts of the precautions taken in Brussels, Ghent, and other cities, to prevent disturbances, and all those places are tranquil.

It appears that only one person escaped from the massacre made by the vile voltigeurs of the 35th, at No. 12, Rue Transnonain. This unfortunate is a lady the rest of whose family was bayoneted by the brave soldiers of the 'Two Days.' Her evidence is expected to be of very great importance. A National Guard also will be able to throw a shocking light on the business altogether. The detachment to which he belonged, arrived near an unfinished barrier or barricade, by which no hostile person was seen. The citizen soldier proposed the destruction of the half-built work. 'No,' replied the commander, 'let it remain as it is; to-morrow morning we shall find the anarchists there, and we will then do ample justice to them.'

FRANCE.

Tranquillity is restored throughout this mercurial country; and the General Procureur du Roi, and Prefect, engaged in putting down the disturbances at Lyons, have received honorary marks of distinction from Louis Philip. It is stated that the numbers killed during the late riots at Paris, were of the troops 12, and of the insurgents 51.

From the London Morning Chronicle of April 23.

We had prepared the above for the Chronicle of yesterday, but the length of the Debates in Parliament and of the account of the procession of the Trades' Union, compelled us to postpone it. Since then we have received another letter from Brussels, which gives a gloomy picture of the state of things there:

'I wrote you last, under feelings of strong indignation at the outrages of an excited mob, and the connivance of a weak Government. These sentiments have been strengthened by subsequent events. The last week has been passed in recrimination, arrestation, and investigation. Each has attempted to throw the blame of inertness upon the other, and every endeavour has been made to give a political turn to the subscription of the Orangeists; but this attempt has signally failed; and the heaviest imputations now laid to their charge are, that they 'were a parcel of old women, and a knot of Exclusives.' If Exclusiveness be a crime, tremble ye patrons of Almack's! Nay, beware, ye English residents of Brussels!—for ye are not only ridiculously exclusive, but exclusively ridiculous! But

the Orangeists were not exclusives; they were the most ancient and wealthiest families in Brussels, and had all been employed by the late reigning family; they felt it would ill become them to play the same parts under the present King and Queen. They therefore abstained from going to Court, and lived in dignified retirement. An Orange plot not being to be found, it was determined to try a fresh scent, and a Republican movement was to be got up. Rumours were scattered about the town of fresh devastations; horse, foot and artillery are bivouacked in the streets, and every preparation was made to repel the assailants. Whilst the military were thus actively employed without, the police was not less actively employed within. The domiciles of the political refugees were violated, and seals put upon their papers; and as if to show that the Constitution had not been sufficiently set at naught, by placing the city under military law by a simple Ordinance of a Council of Ministers, an old law of the French Republic, against strangers has been hanted out and actually put in force against MM de Bossiere and Froment.

Dr Verschoyle, Bishop of Killala, died on Tuesday last, in his 86th year: This is the third death which has occurred amongst the Irish Protestant Bishops within the last 12 months. In accordance with the provisions of the Church 'Temporalities' Bill, no successor will be appointed to Dr. Verschoyle, but the patronage of the diocese of Killala will devolve upon the Archbishop of Tuam.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of April 24.

INSURRECTION AT LYONS.—Disturbances of a serious nature, and which have resulted in a melancholy loss of human life, has taken place in Lyons. It appears, that some workmen were tried on a charge of being implicated in the late riotous proceedings of the silk weavers' association. In the course of the trial the judges were insulted and threatened by the people in court. They ordered the court to be cleared, but the workmen having refused to obey, the troops were called in. The troops refused to act, and fraternized with the people amidst loud cheers. The proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday the 9th instant, on which the workmen presented themselves in immense numbers, and armed, in the neighbourhood of the court; but found the place in possession of a large body of the military. A collision very soon followed, which appears to have been continued with varying fortune, throughout the greater part of the day. The mob assailed and defended themselves in a regular and disciplined manner, exchanging shots with the soldiery, throwing up barricades in the streets, and defending themselves in houses which they had garrisoned, with much determination and union of action. The fighting continued during the whole of this day; and on the 10th the contest was renewed, though the insurgents had retreated into narrow streets, where, without much danger to themselves, they could kill the soldiers. Two days desperate fighting in such a town as Lyons, where the streets are narrow, crooked, and many of them upon a steep declivity, must have been attended with considerable carnage. From the 10th to the 12th the insurgents continued on the defensive: on the 12th they were driven from all their positions by the military; and on that day a telegraphic despatch reached the French government, announcing the entire restoration of tranquillity.

The loss of human lives in this dreadful affair is estimated at 5,000, of whom 1,700 are of the troops.

MEETING OF THE TRADES' UNIONS IN LONDON.—On Monday morning, as early as 6 o'clock, the neighbourhood of Copenhagen fields began to assume a very animated appearance. Thousands were to be seen flocking in all directions to the place appointed for assembling, in order to form a procession to accompany the petition in favour of a remission of sentence on the Dorsetshire labourers to Earl Melbourne, for presentation to the King. By seven o'clock the large field in the front of Copenhagen-house was crowded, and every minute the numbers increased by thousands. The different lodges, 19 in number, came on the ground with the greatest regularity, walking arm in arm five abreast. Each man had a piece of red ribbon in the button-hole of his coat. Exactly in front of Copenhagen house, a number of banners, containing the initials of different trades were placed, and the unionists formed themselves in rank, according to their different trades. Shortly before nine o'clock the petition was brought on the field, in a car made for the occasion, and ornamented with blue and yellow cloth. It was borne on the shoulders of 12 men. The petition is of great bulk, and is signed by 260,000 persons, 100,000 of whom are unionists in the metropolis, the others are signatures from different unions in the country. At half past nine o'clock a rocket was let off. This was the signal for the procession, which had been regularly marshalled, to proceed, which it did in the greatest order possible.