

infant in her arms. She seemed unconscious of any object moving near her, she saw not our approach but her eye-balls wildly glared upon the red hue of the burning fabric. I spoke to her, shook her arm, but her eyes still continued fixed—alas! the film of death was on them! She heeded me not, but clasped the infant closer to her bosom—gave one wild, one dismal shriek, and mortal agony was over. The moments became exceedingly precious: the smiling infant (or it smiled amidst the horrors of the appalling scene), was secured; and several poor wretches were dragged to the gun-room scuttle, where they were thrown down, risking their limbs to save their lives; and the boat was completely filled, almost to sinking: yet numbers were still left behind, and roused from their stupor by the increasing heat, came rushing to the port, and plunging headlong in the sea—it was but changing their mode of death; for the watery element, equally fatal with that from which they strove to escape—engulfed them in its dark abyss, at once their destruction and their grave. I was compelled to put some of my rescued party in the launch, and then pulled briskly for the frigate. The female I had thus saved was still insensible; but yet, as she lay extended in the stern-sheets of the boat, with her head resting on my knees, I could feel the tremulous palpitation of her heart; and Hope whispered, that she might yet recover. She appeared to be young, but her dark hair hung in thick flakes down her face, so as to conceal her features. The worthy coxswain had wrapped the infant in his jacket, which was now sweetly sleeping in the box by his side.

To be Continued.

EUROPE.

FROM LONDON PAPERS TO THE 24th, AND LIVERPOOL TO THE 25th NOVEMBER.

A London paper states that it has been decided in a cabinet council, to appoint under the King's commission superintendents of the China trade, who are to supersede the supercargoes nominated by the East India Company. The act to go into operation in April.

It is said that the expedition to the north is to be again attempted by some of the parties who have but so lately returned from their perilous voyage with Captain Ross, who, it is also said, is to be nominated as their future commander.

New Dollars were quoted London, Nov. 22d, at 4s. 10 1-2; Pillared, do. 5s. 0 1-2d.

By letters from Bilbao, of the 16th inst. received this morning, it appears that the affairs were proceeding favourably for the Queen's cause in that part of Spain. The movements of her active partisan El Pastor have been prompt and successful.—On learning that a conspiracy had been formed in St. Sebastian to deliver the place up to the Carlists, he proceeded thither with his troops, caused the governor, who was at the head of the conspiracy, to be shot, and appointed another in his place.

General Snaarsfeld is understood in his principal operations, to be acting in concert with the French commanders on the other side of the frontier, who have advised him to strengthen his position on the Ebro, in order to keep the insurgents confined as much as possible to the northern provinces and to drive them, as fit occasions may offer, into the French territory, where due care will be taken of them.

The following are the terms in which the Spanish Government announces the breaking off of relations with Don Miguel's Government, as contained in the Madrid Gazette of the 12th inst:—"The Government of the King of Portugal, Don Miguel having prevented the embarkation of Infante Don Carlos for the states of Rome, where he had been ordered to proceed by Ferdinand VII., an order which the Government of the Queen Regent had again directed to be carried into execution; and considering that the Government of Portugal has protected the intrigues and machinations of the Infante Don Carlos against the legitimate succession to the throne of Spain, and the tranquillity of the country by refusing to force him to take his departure, and by consenting to his being treated as King by the authorities of Portugal, notwithstanding the reiterated remonstrances of the Spanish Government, our Minister in Portugal, L. F. de Cordova has demanded and obtained his passports. It has, at the same time, been intimated to the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal at our Court, that all relations between our Government and that of Portugal have ceased. Her Majesty the Queen Regent, acting in concert with her august friend and ally, the King of Great Britain, is occupied in endeavours to put an end to the calamities and desolation which oppress Portugal. The Queen Regent and the King of England have resolved to act conjointly as mediators between the belligerent parties, and to insure the permanent repose of that country, promote the interests of the two mediating powers, and to contribute in the maintenance of the general peace of Europe."

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid, dated Nov. 8, says:—"The acknowledgment of Donna Isabella by the British Government is no longer doubtful. M. Villiers received his new credentials on the 5th, and presented them to the Regent on the 6th.—Until then it was Lord William Harvey who figured as the Representative of Great Britain, under the title of Charge d'Affaires. The King's messenger, who brought Mr. Villier's credentials had been preceded by another messenger, by whom they had been announced. Both were stopped and detained by the insurgents in several parts of the road. They were strip-

ped of many things and papers, but their despatches were not touched.

The direct and immediate intervention by France in the affairs of Spain, was mooted according to the French papers, with success in the Council of Ministers; and, if we are to believe the papers, was not much coveted by the ruling party in Spain. The Queen, it seems, has intimated to Louis Philippe that she feels so confident in the attachment of her people, that she does not require the assistance of a Foreign Power, and that even if extraordinary aid were required, she judges from a calculation of the changes, that it would be safer for her to place her daughter's cause in the hands of the Spanish Constitutionals, than to risk the national irritation by calling in French assistance. This is language, if truly reported, worthy of a Spanish Queen.

By accounts from Rome we learn, that great agitation prevailed in the papal cabinet, and that three of the Cardinals were about leaving the capital; Cardinal Castracani for Parma, Modena and Tuscany; Cardinal Jalscappa for Turin; and Cardinal Odescalati for Vienna. The object of their mission was believed to be for the purpose of forming an Italian confederation which was recommended by the northern powers. Accounts from Greece, of the 10th Oct. by way of Trieste, state that arrests of conspirators, or suspected conspirators, are still going on.

The Pope has acknowledged Donna Maria the Second, Queen of Portugal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—According to the last intelligence received from Scutari (on the 4th,) the disturbances that had broken out there have not been put down, and all the efforts of the Envoy from the Porte, Taper Bey, to reconcile the inhabitants to the Governor have been fruitless.

According to news from Aleppo to the 16th September, Ibrahim Pacha was occupied in purifying the atmosphere on the environs of the city, employing upwards of 1000 men in draining the marshy lands.—The inhabitants of Mount Lebanon and of the Naples have refused to lay down their arms, opposing force to the Egyptian cavalry sent out against them. The escape of Selim Bey, one of Ibrahim's best generals had created a sensation in Smyrna. Selim was taken to Constantinople in the beginning of October, with several other officers belonging to Ibrahim's suit. By news from Candia it seems that insurgents continue assembled at Morneiz, although the Seraskier has several times summoned them to disperse.

On the 19th of September, the Egyptian squadron arrived from Alexandria, under the command of Deman Pacha.—As soon as the Admiral had landed his men he stormed a village and drove the rebels from it. According to a report, 5000 or 6000 troops will be sent to strengthen this Egyptian garrison in Candia; the number of these troops will then be from 12,000 to 14,000 men.

FRANCE AND SWEDEN.

London, Nov. 24.—A rupture is reported to have just taken place between France and Sweden. Ambassadors have been reciprocally withdrawn; the commercial intercourse between the two States will continue to be regulated by consular agents, but diplomatic relations between the Courts of Paris and Stockholm have entirely ceased.—And why all this? we are asked. Only on account of a play! Precious absurdity—and how delightfully striking!—The King of Sweden required the King of the French to suspend the performance of Gustave, ou le Bal Masque, at the French Opera, and the Camorde au Lit, at the Vaudeville; and because Louis Philippe refuses, offence is taken—a rupture ensues; Mons. de St. Simon is called from Stockholm, and Mr. de Lowenheim, who happens to be absent, is ordered to return to Paris.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—The principal topic of conversation in Dublin is the flight of John Scott Vandeleur, Esq. who is charged with forgeries to a large amount. The Bank of England is said to be the sufferer in forged powers of Attorneys.—The Limerick branch banks are losers in £900; and some bankers in Dublin have sustained considerable loss.

Don Pedro has liberated Gen. Sir James Campbell from his imprisonment, on promise to return to England, and not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

IRELAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at Mr. O'Connell's call, a parochial meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, to petition Parliament for "a total extinction of tithes and Minister's money, and for a repeal of the Union."

THE DURHAM LIBELS.—Lord Durham has prosecuted a fourth newspaper for Libel.—This is doing the work of his enemy with a vengeance, taking so much pains to gratify the men who hate him.

ORIGINAL.

BANKS.

MR. EDITOR,

I recollect, and so perhaps will you, as well as some of your readers, that several years ago, and before Banking became a fashionable subject of discussion in this quarter, a correspondent of yours, in recommending Mr. Joplin's system, took the opportunity of pointing out the many and great advantages that Scotland had derived confessedly from its Banking. This writer, however, did not confine these advantages as derivable to the Mercantile or Trading interests alone, as the writers in your and other papers of the day seem to do, but showed, what every one acquainted with the country knows, that its general interests, including its Roads, Bridges, and Agriculture, have been benefitted equally with any other. I am not inclined to expect that much direct advantage will accrue to our Agriculturalists from any measures now contemplating for increasing our circulating medium; they will, however, doubtless re-

ceive some benefit indirectly, and as 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' I shall endeavour to be thankful, taking leave, however to say, that New-Brunswick, will be long in becoming rich or prosperous if its Agriculture continues to be neglected, and we have to send to foreigners and rivals for our breadstuffs.

There are many in this quarter who know that Scotland is not the only country that has been benefitted by Banking; and that the States, and even Canada owe perhaps as much to the accommodations of it for the superiority its Agriculture holds over ours, as they do to the soil and climate. In these last, I admit they have advantages, but considering our maritime situation, and the market our lumbering and fishing would afford our farmers, I am confident that were they on equitable terms afforded the means of improving their lands, they would be able to vie with their neighbours. But should the exertions now making for another Bank, only result in giving more accommodation to a few privileged trading capitalists, they may only rivet closer the chains under which Farmers now groan, and to rid themselves of which many of our most valuable are seeking a new country. I knew in a country which is often referred to, a deputation of Farmers intimate to the Bank Directors, that unless they became more accommodating to their brethren, they would at the following great Fairs to a man, refuse their notes. This remonstrance being seconded by some independent Directors, the cause of the complained of restriction was duly looked for, when, it was found among other like matters, that one house, headed by a Director of course, had a hundred thousand pounds above its regular credits. These abuses were instantly redressed, and measures taken to prevent their recurrence, when all complaints ceased. But when we see the first Banking establishments in the world subjected to the public control, are we of New-Brunswick to aid in the establishment of measures calculated only to increase monopoly, and crush the vital interests of the country.

A FARMER.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

THE arrival at New-York of the ship Washington, has put us in possession of European dates to the 26th November. We have copied in another column all the intelligence thus furnished.

COUNTY OF GASPE.

For the information of our patrons in Gaspe, we insert the following Despatch from Lord Goderich, on the subject of the expulsion of Mr. Christie, their late Representative, together with the remarks of the Editor of the Montreal Gazette thereon; a paper from which we have copied of late several spirited articles on the affairs of Canada.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lord Aylmer, Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, furnished by Lord Goderich to the Hon. D. B. Viger.

Downing Street, February 15, 1833.

My Lord—I have received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 101, dated the 1st December last, enclosing a series of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the subject of the Despatch which I addressed to your Lordship on the 25th January, 1832, respecting the case of Mr. Christie. These Resolutions state that the House of Assembly duly appreciate His Majesty's acknowledgement of the right of all His subjects to such assistance as he can afford for the redress of any grievance under which they labour, but that the House has seen, with regret, that His Majesty has been advised to act upon His gracious intention in this respect, in a case where the privileges of the Assembly are concerned. The resolutions further state, that in expelling Mr. Christie, the house exercised a privilege frequently exercised by the House of Commons, and by Representative bodies in the Colonies—that the house is the sole judge of the cases in which it ought to exercise this privilege—that the Resolutions transmitted with your Lordship's Message, and purporting to be resolutions of Freeholders and Electors of Gaspe, are false, scandalous, and malicious—finally that the Resolutions passed in the County of Gaspe, and the letter from Mr. Christie by which they were accompanied, should be expunged from the Journals of the Assembly. With respect to that Resolution, which expresses the regret of the house that, in a case where the privileges of the Assembly are concerned, His Majesty has been advised to act upon His Gracious intention to acknowledge the right of all his subjects to such assistance as he can afford, for the redress of any grievances under which they labour, I have to assure your Lordship that I shall always feel concern in being informed that the Assembly regrets any step which His Majesty may be advised to adopt respecting the affairs of Lower Canada. On the present occasion, however, I must observe, that unless it had been thought proper to recommend the total suppression of a petition from one of his subjects, His Majesty could scarcely have been advised to pursue any other course than to refer the alleged grievance to the body by which it was said to have been inflicted, in order that if unfounded, it might be declared to be so—if well founded, it might be redressed. In this single observation is comprised the whole of what I have to remark to your Lordship on that part of the Resolutions, which regards the propriety of having communicated to the Assembly Mr. Christie's petition.