

denly dead in the street. On opening the stomach raw meal was found in cakes. The violent exercise to which these horses are subject gives no time for the rich food to change. The horse cannot vomit as a man, and some other animals can, and he dies with a load on his stomach which he has no means to remove.

Show us one case where a horse has been injured by eating while warm and we will show you a hundred where he has died in consequence of travelling immediately after eating grain. You have all eat hearty meals immediately after labor, and while in a state of perspiration, without injury, and you have all felt pain, on using violent exercises immediately after eating. Judge of the horse as of yourself, and you will judge rightly.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th December, received by the Acadia, Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, Dec. 4.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

There is still a dearth of political news on this side of the Atlantic, and in the absence of any actual occurrence to excite the public interest, we are driven to surmise and speculation. All seems either at a stand still or working so easily that the movement is scarcely perceptible.

Even the royal preparations are suspended, and the Queen is either entertaining her distinguished relatives, and attending personally to the duties of maternity at Windsor castle, or making preparations for the enjoyment of the rapidly approaching festive season of Christmas. The Princess of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who is at present with her Majesty, will remain in this country during the winter, and is expected not to leave until she shall have been delivered of a Prince. The Court for awhile will have to go into mourning for the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, who has descended to the tomb at a green old age, with that which should accompany it, "as honour, love obedience troops of friends." The Queen and her illustrious Consort intend shortly to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Strathfieldsaye.

We have been in some sort enlivened by a very extensive bank robbery, noticed elsewhere in a report and in an advertisement. If the delinquents have gone to America, there will be little safety for them, as we have recently had an instance of a culprit of this character being hunted down there by a keen scented English officer, who brought his man home in the Hibernia. It is, however, expected that they have gone to Hamburg, whither the police have followed in hot pursuit.

Some severe railway accidents which occurred during the late fog, are attracting to a certain degree attention, greater securities for life and limb being demanded from the government before giving their sanction to new lines.

The next topic of interest is one which newspapers ought least to meddle with, but in which the metropolitan prints—one and all—after quarrelling with each other, have become suddenly involved, and in which they bid fair to be fully occupied till the near approach of the ensuing session of Parliament. We allude to religious controversy. One party strongly urges a return, and strict adherence, to rubrical directions, by the clergy as the only means of staying the onward progress of the church towards dissent and puritanism; whilst the other stigmatizes the proposition as Jesuitical, unsuited to the temper of the times, and certain, if pursued, to promote the advance of Popery. In many churches the clergy have been permitted quietly to adopt the ancient forms, as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer; in others, the congregation have opposed them with the utmost determination, and pulpit and press have rung with denunciations against the introduction of "Popish novelties." In the diocese of Exeter the Bishop has been appealed to, and the result has been, not only the justification by his Lordship of the clergymen complained of, but a meeting of the chapter has been called and a resolution has proceeded therefrom, recommending strict conformity throughout the see. The Bishop of London's interference has also been demanded, and though he has decided that he finds no fault in the clergyman charged, the latter at his recommendation has agreed to postpone the observance of the forms which have given annoyance, until 12

months have elapsed. The Dissenters throughout the country condemn the attempt to restore the Church's discipline as loudly and strenuously as the section of the church which is opposed to it. The utmost surprise has been excited by the London Times, which has all along warmly supported the views of the High Church party, suddenly wheeling round and fighting as energetically on the other side.

The laity have in some instances been instructed by the high authorities of that church, that they have a right to oppose the observance of the ancient ceremonies, and not having been slow to avail themselves of their power, the utmost confusion has arisen, which there is a probability will never be allayed, or settled, until the Prayer Book shall have been revised and altered by the Convocation of the clergy, the reassembling of which for such a purpose can only be effected by consent of the Crown and Parliament, and the bare mention of which fills the minds of many sincere lovers of the establishment with alarm. The Chapter of Exeter have held a second meeting, at which an address to the Bishop was agreed upon, soliciting him not to carry their former resolution into execution in his diocese, before he had requested the Archbishop to consult the Bishops generally as to the practicability and propriety of conforming to the Rubric throughout England and Wales. They have also addressed a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying him to consult with his clergy as to the best means of settling the diversities in the celebration of divine service which agitate and weaken the Church, by a general concurrence in the interpretation and observance of the Rubric.

The British Parliament is to meet "for the despatch of business" on "divers urgent and important affairs" on the 4th of February next, and various speculations are afloat as to the course likely to be pursued by ministers; seeing that they will have an available surplus—a thing unknown of late years—in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is to be hoped that last session's backwardness will not be imitated. Circumstances favour despatch. The real urgency of practicable measures is not less than ever it was; but the comparative quiet of the country, the improved condition of the people, so far as that improvement goes, the better state of the revenue, the somewhat diminished "difficulty" in Ireland, attested by much unreality in the present agitation, all tend to remove that excessive pressure on the Legislature which impedes rather than speeds, where the way for action is not clearly seen, but choked up for doubts and conflicting interests. That source of embarrassment will probably be lessened; and next session ought to be really a busy working session.

An agitation is in progress for the repeal of malt duties, but it is considered not at all likely to be successful. The advocates of a reduction of the duties of tea and sugar, the abolition of the impost on cotton wool, and the partial removal of the income tax, are more sanguine in their expectations. At a meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers, held last Thursday, it was determined that a memorial should be presented to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for the duty on cotton wool.

The belief is generally entertained in London, that extensive alterations will be made in the import duties on the principal articles of consumption. The quarter's revenue, as far as it has gone, presents a still further improved aspect, and the tariff is said to be working well with France and the Netherlands. If the close of the quarter should be equally favourable it is confidently asserted that not only will the income tax be reduced one half, and made to fall more upon the possessors of property, than upon those who live by labour of mind and body, but that a further reduction of the sugar duties will take place; that fifty per cent., that is 10s. per cwt., will be taken off foreign butter; and that relaxations in the corn duties will be made in favour of those corn growing countries who will reciprocally reduce their import duties on British manufactured goods. The Brazilian Envoy has recently been in close communication with Ministers. The commercial treaty between this country and Brazil expired a few years ago, and speculation is busy as to the alterations which are likely to arise in consequence of that event, especially as it regards the admission of Brazilian sugar. A few bags or casks of Venezuelan sugar, supposed to have been introduced by way of trick at the instance of the Anti-Corn-Law League, were entered the other day at the Liverpool custom house, for admission at the reduced rate of duty, on foreign free labour sugar, but was stopped

on the supposition that it was slave-grown. The Law officers of the crown were consulted; and, as the treaty which regulates our commercial relations with Venezuela contains what is called the most favoured nation article, they reported, that its admission could not be legally resisted. Although slave-labour still exists in Venezuela, free labour is also employed; and that country is not engaged in the slave trade. Therefore the sugar may have been the produce of free labour. Moreover, Venezuela could only supply this country with a trifling quantity of sugar.

The reports that have for some time prevailed relative to a contemplated change of the ministry have been contradicted from authority.

The probable election of Mr. Polk, as President of the United States, has been a fruitful theme of discussion for the British and French prints, all of which express much surprise that Mr. Clay should be shelved for a person comparatively unknown to fame. Some laughingly observe that the Polk-omania which has been running through Germany, Spain, France and England, has at length got to the United States. Generally they indulge a hope that he will be favourable to the modification of the tariff, but they seem to know very little about him and to be unable to predict his probable policy. The result of the election is regarded as of more importance to foreign countries, but especially England, than any that has taken place for some years on the other side of the Atlantic.

The comparative merits of canal and railway communication across the Isthmus of Suez are warmly canvassed by the French and English journals. The French are unanimous in favour of a ship-canal; the English (or at least such of them as have taken up the subject) appear to be equally unanimous in favour of a railway. Which would be the best we cannot undertake to say without further information—we should think however the canal would be preferable, though if the sands are likely to cover the rails and obstruct the engines on a railway, they are just as likely to fill a canal and obstruct the navigation.

La Presse shows from the report of the French Commissioners of Customs for 1843, that the commercial marine of France is declining, whilst those of England and all the other great powers of Europe and America are increasing.

The O'Connell tribute has been as large this year as if his admirers had never before given him a penny, and is expected to reach the sum of £30,000. Dublin raised upward of £3000, Cork £800, Waterford £400, Limerick £349, Belfast £200, Londonderry £93, and so on throughout the principal cities and towns of the kingdom in proportion. The Liberator has just emerged from Derrynane Abbey, which he rents of Trinity College, Dublin, and has gone on a round of feasting and frolicking with his Irish subjects. Of any alliance between him and the Whigs we now hear nothing; and Federalism, having lasted its day, has given way to the old cry of Repeal. Mr. Sharman Crauford has definitely promulgated the two parts of his plan—the constitution for Ireland with its Local Legislature, and the Federative representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. It is altogether copied from constitutions of our Colonies, in particular of Canada, from suggestions that have been made for representation of the Colonies of the Metropolitan Parliament.

The Charitable Requests Act having been constructed in such a way as to give office to the Roman Catholics, on account of its alleged interference with the usages and discipline of their church, it is stated that the Government have intimated their willingness to amend the Act in the next session, so as to do away with the objection.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Spain—General Prim has been found guilty, and sentenced to six years imprisonment in a fortress, and either prisoners to four years of the same punishment. An appeal, it is said, will be made against sentence to the supreme tribunal.

The Castellano states that at Caobiz, on the 14th, the revolutionists had been tampering with the garrison of the city, and that General Araoz, who was on his way to Cuba, had been arrested and imprisoned in the fort of St. Catherine. Many other arrests had been made in the south.

The latest news from Spain is the rumoured capture, on the 20th, of the eldest son of Zurbano and his brother-in-law, by the troops sent in pursuit of them. They are said to have been made

prisoners as they were about to force Ebro, and to have been conveyed to Logrono, there to await the command of General of Navarre. Zurbano is supposed to be in concealment at Rioga.

A rumour was current that Ruiz leading man in the last revolution at Carthagena, and Ugarte, the possessor of Arragon, had entered the service of Husca, for the purpose of inducing a revolt against the government.

Commandant Echari, who was Zurbano, has given himself up, and is to be immediately tried by a court-martial. The sentence on General has been confirmed, which, however, is not named.

General Narvez has been created grandee of Spain, by the title of Duque de Arnoz.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association.—The usual meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. The business was taken up by Mr Maurice O'Connell, M. P.

The business of the day was very miscellaneous, and Mr. O'Connell made several speeches; having first donned a crown shaped cap of velvet and gold alluded exultingly to the municipal elections, declaring that the Repealers behaved "in the noblest way." He read a letter from Dr Blake, the Catholic Bishop of Dromore, to Mr. Congratulating him on the resumption of his public labours; avowing the opinion that every energy ought to be directed in a constitutional and legal manner to attain the "one great paramount object—a domestic legislature; and increase his annual subscription to the Repeal from £1 to £3, irrespectively of the collection of rent in Newry.

The Liberator, after some other business had been transacted, rose to the meeting, and was received with cheers. He said that

"That was the first day of the campaign, which he hoped would be tried on with renewed vigor. (cheers) Hereditary bondsmen, know ye who would be free, themselves strike the blow?"

(Great applause.) That motto was the maxim of his political life for many long day, and under its banner he succeeded in gaining emancipation—under it they would, with the blessing of God, succeed in gaining a repeal of the legislative union. (Loud cheers.) A learned gentleman, having alluded to a recent trial, his imprisonment, his struggles for emancipation, and his exertions from time to time, which he has so repeatedly—referring to the Precursor Society, &c.—spoke of the Whig paper the Morning Chronicle, Globe, andaminer—and observed that their views upon the repeal movement were absurd, and had done more to bring the question of repeal than anything ever occurred—even more so than the weak and futile exertions of the press. He declared that he was a native of Irishman of all parties who supported Ireland, replied to the attacks of the French press, desiring Louis Philippe a usurper and a said federalism was not worth anything. He next alluded to Mr Sharman Crauford's plan of federalism, and having some extracts from his letters, said there was no use of delaying the association with investigating the same was a ridiculous one, that it was wholly impracticable; in fact, all he had heard of federalism, he was bound to dislike the word, and was only deterred from moving its expulsion from books lest it might prevent nominating deralists who were real repealers of them. (Cheers.) The learned gentleman concluded by postponing until the next meeting, his motion relative to the blishing of the Preservative Society three Hundred, and by reading the propositions, which he stated his intention of submitting to the English Parliament and which he said he would explain upon next Monday:—

"1.—That the union was not a tract or bargain between the two countries, but was forced on the Irish nation by unequal force and the foulest of all means.

"2.—That the union produced the most disastrous results to Ireland.

"3.—That if there had been a bona fide union, Ireland would have been entitled to at least 175 members.

"4.—That the most gross injustice done to Ireland by the limited nature of the parliamentary franchise. It has a number of voters equal to 10 per cent. of her adult population, but not above to every two hundred.

"5.—Ireland was refused any parliamentary reform for five years after it had