

was made nineteen and three quarter pounds of butter last week; the cream skimmed but twice, without second butter. It is supposed by competent judges that this cow will produce twenty-four pounds of butter a week if second butter is churned. She is of the Durham breed, and a remarkably fine beast, six years old. Her feed is grass and a little hay only! She gives eight gallons of milk per day.—Northampton Herald.

European News.

From British Papers to the 5th November, received by the Britannia, Steamer.

INDIA AND CHINA. The Overland Mail from India reached London yesterday, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of Oct. The news it brings—all, at least, that is of any importance—has been anticipated by the recent arrivals from Calcutta, which we publish in another column. With the exception of some disturbances in the Mahratta country, where the standard of revolt had been hoisted against the Rajah of Kholapore, by a small body of Arab troops who were subsequently dispersed by a British force under Col. Wallace; the present mail hardly conveys a fact worth recording which was not communicated in our despatches from Calcutta. Some riots had taken place at Surat on account of the increase of the salt tax from half a rupee to two rupees per maund of eighty pounds; but a partial reduction of the obnoxious duty appears to have pacified the malcontents, without the adoption of any coercive measures. The result of the inquiry into the conduct of Col. Mosely, of the 54th Bengal Native Infantry, in reference to the late mutiny in that regiment, had not transpired. Six of the 38 mutineers had paid the penalty of their crime with their lives; the remainder had been subjected to punishments corresponding with their respective degrees of criminality. The 73 Highlanders were on their way to Sunkeer to relieve her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, which was under orders for Europe. An express reached Bombay on the eve of the departure of the Mail from Belgium, which announced that the Governor in Council had decided on sending off a reinforcement of European troops, including artillery to Belgium. The news from China adds nothing to that communicated by the Calcutta mail.

Birkenhead Docks.—One gentleman in Birkenhead is reported to have cleared £200,000 by land speculations, £100,000 of which was cleared in one day!! Another is said to have netted £80,000 by similar speculations.—Herapath Railway Magazine.

The visit of her Majesty to the princely mansion of the Marquis of Exeter, Burleigh House, near Stamford, is now finally fixed upon; after which the Queen will make a second visit to Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight.

The Earl of Warwick will certainly be honoured early in the ensuing spring, with a visit from the sovereign at Warwick Castle, in that neighbourhood there are many rich historical associations which must greatly interest the royal visitor.

There is a report that, at the ensuing meeting of parliament, the question of Prince Albert assuming the title of Majesty, will be pressed on the legislature in accordance with the wish of a high personage.

It is her Majesty's intention to grant an annuity to the widow of the unfortunate artilleryman, Walker, who was killed while firing a cannon at Portsmouth, which is stated at £30 per annum. The poor widow will not probably enjoy the royal bounty, for the shock she received, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Van Dieman's Land.—Horrible Condition of the Convict Population.—The following is an extract from a letter, just received from Hobart Town:—"Another circumstance which adds to the moral pestilence that afflicts the land is, the increasing disproportion of the sexes. Formerly the males were as 4 to 1, now, as convicts are the only accession to our population from Great Britain, they are 10 to 1. It is impossible for you to conceive the scenes of depravity, and the systematic scale upon which they are transacted in the large probation gangs and female penitentiaries throughout the island; for you must know, under the present mistaken system of reformation, as it most inappropriately is styled, the convicts on their arrival are huddled together in gangs of several hundred, good,

bad, and indifferent, and there they are kept, well fed, well clothed, with good bedding and barracks, and every care and attention paid their health; for they are not suffered to remain out if it rains but a little; with but little work to do, and remaining there for different periods, according to their sentences; they are sent, when thoroughly corrupted (or reformed) as it is called, to stations where they are allowed to hire themselves out as labourers, with this additional advantage over free people, that they always have a home to resort to when discharged, or if they do not like their service. The system with the wretched women is even worse: they are huddled together in close factories, with nothing to do, well fed, clothed, and attended to. I was in one of them lately, where there were about 200 or 300, and the superintendent told me, that had he not (unseen) witnessed the atrocious scenes of wickedness in that sink of iniquity, such as tongue could scarcely tell, he would not have believed them, familiar as he has for years past been with depravity in various forms. He assured me that great numbers, who previously were comparatively innocent and decent, had then become as bad as the worst; and these are the wretched creatures, when reformed (as thoroughly corrupted) we must introduce to our houses as nurses to our children."

The Great Britain Steamer has at last been floated out of her unpleasant and tedious confinement. She is fitting up the screw, &c., after which she will go to Kingroad, and from thence in all probability to the Thames, to run during the winter months in the vicinity of the metropolis, where, no doubt, she will be an object of curiosity and attention to thousands.

The Building Mania.—Foreigners who arrived in London are struck by the immense speculations in building which now give life and activity to the metropolis and its environs. Every district presents a picture not unlike Virgil's description of Carthage. The workmen extend their walls, raise houses, pushing along unwieldy stones or massy timber. Some mark out the ground for building. Others carry bricks and mortar. They all toil like bees. There is no part more animated by this movement than Lambeth. The prodigious increase of houses is really astonishing. It appears by Parliamentary papers that within ninety years of the last century, there was only an increase of 5600 houses. From 1760 to 1800 the total number of houses within the parish had been doubled. In 1822 the number was about 14,000. The increase since that period is almost incalculable. Kenning common, Stocwell, Brixton, South Lambeth, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, and the more remote parts of the parish, are formed into streets and rows of first, second and third-rate buildings. Several squares have been formed and churches erected. Much taste is displayed in the architectural style of the suburban villas and cottages; but amidst this mass of buildings which strike the eye in almost every direction, hundreds of houses remain unoccupied. How so many private residences can find occupants, is a question not easily solved. A vast amount of capital has been expended by persons who have drawn their money from the funds in expectation of getting better interest for it in these building speculations; but the general opinion is, that a considerable portion of the new speculations will produce little return to the capitalists. The few holders and builders will derive most advantage. According to the calculations of those who watch the increase of our metropolitan population, the houses already built are more than enough for the inhabitants of Lambeth, Wandsworth and Camberwell, for the next twenty years.—Globe.

A Russian Steamer Burnt.—Letters received from Riga announce the total loss, by fire, of a large Russian steamship, named the Riga, Captain Brandt, belonging to St. Petersburg, which took place at about five o'clock on the evening of the 22nd of October, in Viga harbour. The vessel, which was reputed to be nearly 600 tons burden, had but the previous day arrived from St. Petersburg. In vain did those on board endeavor to stop its ravages, and there appearing not the slightest chance of saving the ship they took to the boats and left her. She was built at Limehouse and cost upwards of £30,000.

An Iron Life Boat.—M. Labure of Havre, France, is the constructor of an iron life boat built by subscription, and which, been finished and examined, has been pronounced perfect, and placed at the port for service in case of need. A French paper states that it is built of cast iron

sheets, is 26 feet 3 inches in length, and 5 feet 3 inches in breadth. The reservoir of air is divided into three compartments, perfectly distinct from each other, so that any accident happening to one of them would not destroy its buoyancy. Self-acting valves let in or out such quantities of air as may be required to preserve its equilibrium, according to the weight with which it may be charged, and, by means of a water-proof cloth, so arranged as not to confine the motions of the rowers, excludes the possibility of its being swamped by shipping water.

We have heard it mentioned as a positive fact, that an American gentleman of the most unblemished character, was refused admission into one of the largest clubs in London, on the sole grounds that he belonged to a republic that did not fulfil its engagements. All possible pains were taken to convince the gentleman that there was not the slightest personal objection to his admission, and that his own reputation was such that the club would have had the greatest pleasure in receiving him, had he belonged to a more creditable government. In fact, the whole affair, and the manner in which it was done, may be considered as reflecting quite as much honour on the gentleman himself, as it conveyed a deep reproach to America. From the feeling with which we have heard the subject mentioned in the city, it is not too much to expect, that the example will be followed in other establishments. No distinction as we understand, has been made as to the State to which an individual may belong, but the whole United States are looked upon as equally tarnished.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Novascotian, December 2. Wolves near the City.—About ten days ago, a wolf attracted by the smell of some barrels of salt herring, broke into the small enclosure on which stands the dwelling house of Mr Reeves, on the canal road, about 7 miles from Dartmouth. On Sunday last, a foreigner, who is a man of veracity, heard a wolf's howl near the west shore of the Bedford Basin, about five miles from the city. The person in question has been in the north of Europe, and says he is as familiar with the howl of a wolf as with the mewling of a household cat; and he is positive that he could not be mistaken. A number of sheep has very recently been killed in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Passage; and there is reason to fear the wolves have been the perpetrators of the bloody deed. It would therefore appear that these voracious animals are extending their depredations over the Province, and our remote settlements may soon expect to be nightly serenaded with their dismal music.

The Saladin again.—The Court of Admiralty has awarded a portion of the rich treasures found on board this ill-fated vessel to the following persons, who assisted in securing the wreck:—To Mr Archibald, £380; Mr Cunningham, £212; Captain O'Brien, £80—all sterling money.

The Twain.—When we heard, a year or two ago, that the Siamese Twins were married, we considered the report to have originated in the waggishness of some modern Munchausen; but it appears that each of them has a wife; and that is not all, each of their better halves has become the mother of a child. Their domestic arrangements must be of rather a peculiar character.

Halifax Post, November 23.

A severe winter.—It is predicted that the ensuing winter will be a remarkably cold one. The New Hampshire Courier says—Since the sun passed the equator, we have had two storms, after both of which the weather came off cold—this, with the Indians and with the elderly persons who have been close observers of the weather, is a strong sign of a hard, cold winter ahead.

November 26.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The house of G. Denison, Esq., at the west end of Toronto, was forcibly entered on the morning of Thursday, the 24th ult. Mr Denison's youngest son, hearing a noise like the breaking of glass, got up, and on coming into the passage, the front door was forced in, and a man entered. Mr Denison had a cavalry sword with him, and in making a cut at the ruffian, was fired at by him, the bullet piercing through his shirt in two places under the arm, passing through the clock case and lodging in the wall. The villain then decamped.

Halifax Morning Post, Nov. 28. Capture of a Slaver.—The famous Spanish slaver Bollaclue was captured by H. Majesty's Brig Albatros, on the 15th of August on the coast of Africa. She is the swiftest slaver known—no vessel afloat could run her down—she had made 23 successful voyages—during which time she has been captured three times, and always re-purchased by the slavers. Most of her upper works were of mahogany. She is a real Baltimore clipper.

Canada.

Montreal Herald, Nov. 21.

Seizure of Fire Arms.—On Tuesday morning a detachment of the 89th reg. under the direction of several Magistrates paid a visit to the Lachine Canal, in consequence, we suppose, of information before them that the Canalers were receiving arms from some quarter, and concealing them about their shanties. The visit was so far successful that about three stand of arms were seized and brought to town.

The Politician.

The British Press.

From Bell's London Messenger. PROGRESS OF BIGOTRY AND DESPOTISM IN SPAIN.

There cannot be a more lamentable spectacle among nations, than that of people unfit for freedom: submitting apathetically to the decrees of tyranny, and if not absolutely kissing the bloody law which oppression flourishes over them, yet allowing the inference to be drawn from their conduct that they do not feel aggrieved. Such a people are those of Spain. They are subjected to cruel oppression, their liberties are trampled upon—their constitution is violated—yet they, like patient asses, bear the pressure of the iron roof, and make no attempt to shake the oppressors off. A nation like heroic Poland, overwhelmed by the torrent of a vast military force, entertain feelings of commiseration and respect; but Spain, powerful in influence as well as arms, we can regard only with detestation and disgust. Proud is Spain of its old history. Tradition has invested these people with a robe resplendent in gorgeous names and valorous achievements; filled with recollections of past, their pride is swollen to pompous greatness, and they fancy themselves superior to others of the human family—a kind of richly gilt porcelain, whilst others are common clay. Yet see their degradation! They are destitute of greatness: they have neither courage nor gratitude.

In the Constitution of 1837, the article admitted to all the rights of Spaniards, such persons as had become naturalized. This privilege is struck out of the Constitution of Christina. In the second article of the old Constitution the liberty of the press was secured, giving to its editors the right of trial by jury. Christina has, following the example of the Fieschi laws of King Louis Philippe, abrogated this article, and the existence of the press will depend on the will and pleasure of the Court. The old Constitution made all Spaniards without distinction, amenable to the same courts and the same laws, the constitution exempts soldiers and ecclesiastics; so that the army and the church may perpetrate whatsoever crimes they please, and expect complete impunity. This very base exception of the two powers that are employed in the intimidation and persecution of the people, ought to have created a firmer and dignified resistance, even if the suppression of the press were not sufficient to excite the miserable Spaniards' resentment.

They suffered the wisest and the best living men among them Espartero, to be sacrificed to foul intrigue; and they bear the shackles of that despotic power which they enthroned upon them as pleased them to bear the weight. Were the Spanish people alone concerned in this matter, it would be proper to pass them by with contempt. But the triumph of despotism in Spain will have an effect upon liberty elsewhere. The rights of the people of France have already been invaded and abridged and stringent laws may follow after the extinction of liberty in Spain. It was the revolution of three days in France that altered the character of the government of Europe, and first relaxed those servile principles on which European countries were governed. In England, the cause of ultra-Toryism was brought to an