

ment was over we began to think of ourselves, and to feel that the longer we were in the water the more chance there was of our natural foe the shark making his appearance, whom we should not have seen till we had felt—or even if we could have seen, what defence could we have made without even so much as a knife? My dear parents, you must not imagine that I tell you this out of either vanity or bravado, but as everybody will be writing, you might chance to hear that one of the apprentices was drowned, and that might make you uneasy respecting me; and believe me I have stated neither more nor less than the truth; and if you blame me for being rash, you must remember that from a child you have always pointed out to me that to render assistance to a fellow creature in distress is one of the best and holiest attributes of human nature.—Your affectionate son,
H. C. CLEAVER.

“From October 25 to November 3, nothing worthy of remark occurred, when Captain Parry was sitting on the poop rail, about 20 minutes to 8 in the evening, when, by some accident or other, he fell backwards on the main-deck, and from thence to the quarter-deck, the height from the rail to the quarter-deck being about 11 feet. He was instantly borne into the cabin, in an insensible state, when it was discovered that he had a tremendous wound on the back of his head, by which his skull was seriously fractured, and another serious wound upon the right knee; he had also very seriously injured the spine of his back. Every attention was paid to him, and the ship was put before the wind to run into Madras, but he got rapidly worse, and at 20 minutes to eight, on the evening of the 5th, having lived just 48 hours after the accident. Of course, it was no use then to go to Madras, so the ship was again close hauled to the wind to proceed to Calcutta. I am afraid that the captain's wife will feel his loss very severely, for he was married only five days before he left, to a young girl whom he had known some years, but he declined marrying until he could get command of a ship, and then, just as his hopes were crowned with success, and there was every prospect of his being able to make a little money, he is cut off in the prime of life by a sudden and fatal accident. He was buried at 8 o'clock the next morning—but perhaps I had better give you a description of a burial in blue water.—A few hours after death the body is prepared for burial by sewing it up in a hammock, with a great quantity of shot at the feet to make it sink. It is then covered with a union jack, and carefully watched till daylight. At eight o'clock the word was passed, for all hands to muster aft, in white trousers and clean shirts; the yards were then laid aback, and the ship's way quite deadened; the body was then laid upon a plank, level with the rail, and all hands gathered round the body with their heads uncovered, the officers at the head and seamen on either side; the funeral service is then read, and when the words ‘O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?’ are uttered, the union jack is taken off the dead, and the service proceeds to ‘we commit his body to the deep,’ when the inner end of the plank is raised, and the body slides down into the water, where it sinks to rise no more. After a short time the sails are filled; the ship gathers way, and proceeds on her way as if nothing had happened. Such is a burial at sea. It is considered a very solemn thing on shore, but at sea, in the words of Dana—‘You miss a man so much; the eye misses the sight of him, the ear misses the sound of his voice, there are no new faces to fill up the gap—there's one less to take the wheel, one less to heave the lead; so it is some time before your senses become accustomed to the loss of him.’”

European News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The U. S. Steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, at 4 p. m., 19th ult., was boarded off this port, 3 a. m., Saturday last, by the Agent of the Associated Press in New York. The carrier pigeon to Halifax, and the lightning to the westward, probably spread the intelligence brought by this ship all over the continent of America, previous to P. M. of the day on which she passed our harbor! The Atlantic could not well arrive at her destination before P. M. on Monday.

The news is rather interesting—R. M. S. Europa made the passage from New York via Halifax, in little more than ten and a half days.—The Asia was confidently expected at Liverpool on Friday; heavy bets on her passage were pending in England. Trade continued in a healthy state. No change in prices except a slight advance in Indian Corn. Freights were low, and money easy.

The Ministry have again been defeated. Lord Stanley's motion in the Lords on the Greek question was carried 169 to 132. Some importance has been attached to this defeat, but we apprehend the day has long since passed, when the hereditary Legislators of the Empire can disturb a Government—supposed to emanate from, and representing the people.

The Bill for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has passed the Commons by a large majority. It is thought that the great exhibition for all nations will fail for the want of funds. The Bishop of Exeter is about to join the Roman Catholic Church. Cunard's Company have lost the action in the case of the Charles Bartlet. The crops were a very promising appearance. It is said that Russia has protested against Mr Wyse's arrangement of Greek affairs.

The Tuscan Minister in Paris goes to England to induce the Government of the latter to withdraw its claim for indemnity for British losses at Leghorn. The Pope has written a letter to the Archbishop of Turin. The motion for increasing the pay of the President of France will probably pass. It is reported that France intends reinforcing the La Plata expedition.—Halifax Novascotian, July 3.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

WILLMER & SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES,
June 22.

The debate in the House of Commons this week relative to the cultivation of cotton in India is interesting in various points of view, and more especially at the present time, when the price of the staple in this country, and the prospects of the growing crop in the United States, from which we principally draw our supplies, are such as to produce fears that the British manufacturers will be seriously cramped in their operations, by the enhanced price of the article and its diminished consumption.

The capacity of America to grow cotton in proportion to the requirements of the world has been tested recently, and the result is such as to awaken the worst apprehensions for the future. The complete dependence on one country for a primary article of commerce is of itself an evil sufficiently great to suggest a remedy, for the vicissitudes of climate and of seasons cannot be controlled by any human agency. To this must be added the fact that the country from which we draw 75 per cent. of our supplies is manufacturing largely for itself; nor must we overlook the ugly circumstance that an influential political party in the United States entertain and have given expression to opinions with regard to the export of cotton, quite inimical to the Free Trade principles so popular amongst the manufacturers in England. The Protectionist party in the western world will necessarily increase in power and in numbers with the increase of their own manufactures, so that, whether we look at the political or the physical aspect of the case, the prospect is the reverse of cheering. True, the crop the year previous to the last was the largest on record; but when we find a difference between that year and the year following of 700,000 bales, a falling off to the extent of 25 per cent., a natural feeling of alarm arises, which is still further increased by the accounts which reach us respecting the untoward prospects of the crop at present in the ground.

Mr Bright, in the course of his speech, approached the West Indies as a cotton field in a very gingerly manner. His feelings and prejudices as a member of the Society of Friends had, no doubt, much to do with this. He showed that the West Indies at one time yielded a fair amount of cotton but that the cultivation had dwindled to nothing, although it was now reviving. It is true, Mr Bright that you must look for the only field which will supply your Manchester friends with the staple in quantity and quality fit to compete with the produce of the Union. Raise the West Indies from their present prostrate condition, and the utmost wants of the manufacturers will be realised. Give them labor in abundance, and they will compete successfully with the slave growing countries in their vicinity. Take the utmost precautions that your Quaker philanthropy for the negro can suggest. See him clothed, housed, educated in every way becoming ‘a man and a brother.’ On the free soil of the British Colonies he may become a better man; he cannot possibly become a worse one than we find him in Western Africa, owing fealty to the King of Dahomey and the black princes who sport so freely with the ears and heads of their subjects. Encourage immigration to the far isles of the west, and you will supersede the necessity of Royal Commissions to India. This would involve no revival of the slave trade. On the contrary, it would introduce the benighted African to a higher civilisation, where, contemporaneously with his own elevation, he would become a useful member of the great human family.

But reverse the picture. Continue the present system. Let the West Indies go to decay; suffer capital to stagnate and labor to become extinct. Show to the world that the great experiment of negro emancipation has involved the colonies in ruin, and, depend on it Mr Bright, that, as sure as the sun sets on the mountains of Liguanea, will the banner of the stars and stripes, float some day, over Port Royal. How would the Manchester manufacturers fare then?

With regard to the debate on Monday, we have little to say. All Lord Stanley's brilliant declamation could not disguise the fact that the Greek Government, in the case of Mr Finlay, had pursued a line of conduct beneath the dignity of an old clothes' dealer in Monmouth street. The shabbiest excuses were put forth to evade the payment of a just debt; and after seizing our countryman's property, thirteen years were suffered to elapse before his claim was liquidated, and then only when a British fleet appeared to enforce the demand. To dignify with the name of Government a parcel of official mercenaries capable of acting in this manner is really a prostitution of the meaning of words. With regard to the claims of the Jew Pacifico, the same system of annoyance and delay was carried out. When the Russian Government the friend of Greece, admitted the validity of his claims, we cannot see why the Protectionist peers, in order to spite Lord Palmerston, could reasonably controvert them.

The principal string harped upon in the course of the discussion on Lord Stanley's motion was this—that Lord Palmerston's policy in maintaining the dignity of England, and enforcing the rights of Englishmen, was calculated to embroil us with foreign powers. Yet, on this very night, which was set apart for a grand display, when all the peers in the country were present, with their wives and daughters as spectators of the fray, a foreign Ambassador, the representative of Prussia, was dragged out of their lordships' gallery with as little ceremony as a penniless customer is ejected from a pot-house at midnight, because he had taken possession of a seat assigned to him as a member of the *corps diplomatique!* And this gross insult, offered to the representative of one of the most powerful continental States by Lord Brougham, took place in the presence of Lord Stanley, and the other impartial critics on the conduct of Lord Palmerston, without a word of protest or censure! Verily, in this world there are men who can strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

The conduct of Lord John Russell lately has not been all that we could wish; but on great occasions he is generally up to the mark. The dignified and independent answer which he made on Thursday, in reply to the inquiry as to what he intended to do respecting the hostile vote of the Peers, on the Greek question, will survive his memory, and is worthy of being written in letters of gold. For his noble friend, Lord Palmerston, he would say, that so long as he continued the Minister of England he would not act as the Minister of Austria or Russia—(immense cheering) but would, with his usual ability, direct the foreign policy of the country as the Minister of England. (Enthusiastic cheering.) This stirring response reminds one of the old times when the name of Russell was potent enough to conjure with.

The Irish papers contain an account of a great meeting held in the city of Limerick on Wednesday, which had for its immediate object an expression of sympathy for Mr Smith Smith O'Brien, who is at present a close state prisoner at Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land. It was previously known that Mr O'Brien had incurred the displeasure of the Colonial authorities by declining to accept what his fellow state prisoners had not refused—a ticket of leave during his stay in the colony. For this he has paid a severe, and, as it would seem, a penalty superfluously harsh.

The General Post-office, it will be seen has issued an order to the effect that, after to-morrow, the delivery of all letters on a Sunday will cease; and the most rigid of the Sabbatarians cannot but be pleased with the style and import of the closing paragraph, that ‘Postmasters taking upon themselves to deliver letters to any parties whatever, in contravention of these orders, will be most severely punished.’

The question of the dotation to the President of the French Republic has completely occupied the attention of the Parisians during the past week; but it would be scarcely interesting to our readers to recount all the various projects and intrigues by which the vote of three millions of francs is sought to be justified by the Presidents' friends, or rejected by his opponents. It is amusing to read the correspondence of a leading London journal, which, now that the matter is on the point of a compromise, tells us oracularly that the *denouement* will be satisfactory; but like the language of all oracles, this ‘satisfactory’ adjustment may be interpreted in any way to suit the bias of either of the great parties in France. It is now believed that the Dotation Bill will pass for one year only, so that the President will be kept in check with regard to his expenditure by the Assembly.—An amendment to the Ministerial project will be proposed, reducing the grant 2,160,000 francs, to defray the extraordinary expenses of the President.

There appears in Paris an impression that the present Ministry cannot long maintain itself. M. de Presigny has been sent for from Berlin. It is said that M. Odillon Barrot, or even M. Dufaure, may return to office, and with M. Baroche.

The Greek affair has now assumed a new complication. On Wednesday an additional paper was presented to Parliament on the Greek affair, being a letter from Mr Wyse to Lord Palmerston, dated 31st of May. The Times and Chronicle both suppress all mention of this document, the Times only giving Mr O'Brien's version. However, this paper clearly shows the whole misunderstanding is to be attributed to Baron Gros, since he not only did not communicate his despatches to Mr Wyse about the London convention until the affair had finally closed, but as Mr Wyse says, ‘I had not the slightest intimation, until after such a close, of the existence or probable arrival of such a document as the convention, nor can I for a moment believe that his bases’ were,’ as General Lahitte says ‘known at Athens.’ It appears however by a letter from Mr Griffith, the English Secretary of Legation, that Baron Gros told Mr O'Brien, the correspondent of the Times, all about it, as this gentleman, upon being asked where he got his information, replied, ‘from Baron Gros, to be sure; did he not communicate to you the same intelligence on the same day?’ Baron Gros did nothing of the kind; Mr Wyse denies it altogether; in fact, if he did not trick Mr Wyse, we do not know what trickery is. But in the teeth of all this the House of Lords has condemned the policy of Ministers regarding Greece. The whole affair seems now more embroiled than ever.

The duplicity of the French agents is potent to all the world.

In Prussia the crusade against the press is carried on unrelentingly. There is no censorship according to the letter of the constitution but the laws have been so contrived as to extinguish all newspaper independence. There is no further news about the Duchies.

From Italy we learn that the unpopularity of the Pope daily increases. The Jesuits have been re-established at Modena, and all their property has been restored.

The news from Cuba causes great excitement in Madrid.

TRADE.—In business circles generally there has been an absence of activity, nevertheless our Produce markets have been steady, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected. In the value and supply of Money no alteration worthy of notice.

INDIA.

An overland mail has arrived since our last publication, with dates from Bombay to the 11th of May, and from Hong Kong to the 24th of April. No further disturbances had occurred on our Indian frontier. Dost Mohammed's object seems to be to render our occupation of Peshawar troublesome and expensive, with a view ultimately of getting it restored to Afghanistan. He has intercepted our supplies of timber, from Cabul, and imprisoned the carriers. Lieutenant Brockman, of the 50th regiment, was missing after the battle of Moodkee, not having joined his regiment on the eve of the battle, as was expected. It now appears that he was murdered by a gang of Thugs, one of whom has confessed the crime, and pointed out the spot where the murder was committed; and the unfortunate officer's remains have been identified by the presence of some regimental buttons. The Governor General was expected to arrive at Simla on the 27th of April. Sir Charles Napier and his staff had already arrived there, after having been nearly six months under canvas, and having marched 1264 miles. The ship Seitha, 600 tons, has been burnt by incendiaries in Bombay harbor. This is the tenth vessel which has perished in this way within the last eight years in that port.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

THE ROMAN STATES.—The Concordia of the 15th, gives the following account of the state of Rome:—‘All the Roman youth have either emigrated, are imprisoned, or under suspicion, and are not allowed to be abroad after sunset. The perquisition are no longer confined to men, women and children, but extend to cravats and hats. Yesterday a Frenchman's hat was searched, and he had to walk home bareheaded. All the letters of the English Consul (except official ones) are also intercepted and examined.’

IRELAND.—The reports of the potato crop are generally speaking, satisfactory; hitherto the rot has been very partial, and it is to be hoped that the people will have a good average return for their labor and perseverance.

IRISH PACKET STATION.—The Dublin News Letter contains the following announcement:—‘The Government have at last consented to grant a commission of inquiry into the suitability of one of the Irish ports for an American packet station. This concession is one of the utmost importance, and shows what may be obtained at the hands of any Ministry by united resolve and determined action on the part of the Irish representatives.’

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—It is currently reported that a person connected with the household of the President of the Republic was arrested on Thursday, charged with an attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon. He was at once taken to the Prefect of Police, but neither his name nor the particulars of the charge have been allowed to transpire.

DREADFUL STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—Loss of the Orion.—Fifty Persons Drowned.—It is long since the inhabitants of Liverpool were so much excited and alarmed as on Tuesday afternoon, when a telegraphic despatch from Glasgow was posted in the Exchange rooms, announcing the total loss of the Liverpool and Glasgow Steamer Orion, off the entrance of Portpatrick, on that morning. The fact of the Orion taking from Liverpool a large number of passengers, caused the most intense anxiety to prevail among all classes.

It may be necessary here to state that the Orion left Liverpool on Monday afternoon, and as near as can be ascertained, had two hundred souls on board, including the captain and crew, a considerable number of the passengers being ladies. The weather was serenely calm, and everything seemed to betoken a rapid voyage; when at a quarter past two, a. m., a short distance to the north of Portpatrick, the vessel struck on a sunken rock, and almost immediately filled. The consternation which ensued among the passengers may be much more easily conceived than described. The shock, accompanied as it was by the rushing of water in among the machinery and into the furnaces, made the greater portion leap at once from their beds. They were instantly up to their knees in water on the cabin floor, and as the ship was evidently fast sinking, a general rush to the deck took place. The boats were instantly lowered, but the two first were so crowded that they almost immediately swamped. The remaining two, however, reached the shore in