

heard with increasing interest, to obtain a copy herself, that it ready when any one happened to call at her house who could read it to her. Not content, however, with hearing the Scriptures read by others, she wished to be able to read them herself, and she actually went above a mile from her own home that she might be taught to read. Another instance was that of a poor woman, who had obtained a Testament by her subscription: she was visited by some ladies, who, seeing from the circumstances of her distress, that her means were very scanty, were anxious to know how she became possessed of it. "To tell you the truth, ladies," said she, "I saved my little subscription out of my fuel, and by it obtained the Holy Scriptures." I mention these as proof of the salutary influence of the measure adopted by your Society, of printing the Scriptures in the Irish language and character. A noble lord, yesterday, alluded to this, in this place, and he did it from experience: for in the quarter where he resides the benefit of the measure is particularly felt. A friend of mine has told me, that he has in that part seen groups of the people assembled to read the Bible in their own language, who would not have listened to it in any other. We have in Ireland some desperate characters, called ribbon-men, who are unhappily frequently in a state of tumult and disorder. In some of those tumults lives have been lost, and some of the parties have paid the forfeit of their lives to the laws of their country. By chance shall I say! no, by divine providence, one of the copies of the Irish Scriptures came into the hands of one connected with eight other ribbon-men. He was struck with it himself, and read it to his companions: they became interested in it, and the happy effects were that they all renounced their attachment to ribbonism. I shall keep my stand on this ground, my Lord, though it has been gone over before me. Would you see the influence of infidelity, go to Cato-street;—would you see the influence of the Bible, look at the eight ribbon-men. Here I might conclude, by proposing the motion, if I had not been entrusted with a Vote of Thanks to your Lordship and this Society, for your very necessary and very liberal grant of 10,000 New Testaments to the Hibernian Society.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 22.

POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Victory, Capt. Finlay, has just anchored, in 44 days passage, from Liverpool, Eng.

The Victory left Liverpool on the 7th ult. and we have been favored by a Commercial House in this town with London papers to the 5th of August.

LONDON AUG. 2.

Accounts from Spain state that the Cortes are proceeding with tranquillity in the business of the nation.—A vote of thanks has been passed to the Army of the Isle of Leon, for its praiseworthy conduct.

The revolution in Naples has produced a great sensation in Vienna; where it was spoken of before it actually took place.—A great number of arrests had taken place.

The TRIAL. The workmen are daily engaged in the Peers' House, making the requisite alterations. A seat has been allotted for her Majesty.

Apprehensions are entertained that the Neapolitan Revolution will make the tour of the Italian states.

AUGUST 4.

A dreadful fire broke out in Paris on the 31st ult. among the wine and eau de vie warehouses. Several lives were lost, and the firemen were said to have been mid-leg deep in wine, &c. 80,000 barrels of which were destroyed.

Accounts from Naples, July 13, say, the King has just sworn fidelity to the Constitution—every thing is tranquil. There seems, however, to be a general expectation that Austria will interfere in the affairs of that Kingdom. We flatter ourselves that it will be considered by our Government as a *Noli me tangere*—dangerous to approach too near.

AUGUST 5.

The Morning Herald asserts that the Revolution in Naples has already been tinged with blood—One Regiment mutinied; but was quickly reduced, and handed over to military punishment. The hostility of Austria has been openly announced.—The great

tendency in Italy is to for itself into one nation: Bonaparte knew this, and was disposed to gratify them.

It appears from the language of the Judges on the different Circuits in Ireland, that the greatest tranquillity reigns in that country.

Paris papers to the 2d inst. contain no further news from Naples.

NAVAL ACTION.

A letter from Bayonne states, that the Dutch and Algerine squadrons met off Andalusia; where, after an obstinate conflict, the Algerines were completely defeated.

Private reports induce great apprehensions, that her Royal Highness the Duchess of York is past recovery.

STOCKS. August 5, 1 o'clock, 3 per cents. 68½.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

The Magistrates of Yarmouth have caused an Enquiry to be made concerning the losses sustained by different Individuals, in consequence of the late dreadful Fires at Beaver River and Ohio, in that Township; by which it appears, that seventeen Families have lost their dwelling houses, barns, fences, grain, hay, &c. and nineteen others have sustained the loss of barns, mills, fences, grain, live stock, crop in the ground, and furniture, to a ruinous amount.

A letter dated Yarmouth, Sept. 16, says—"So sudden and so rapid was the work of destruction, that several families, for the most part females, were obliged to have recourse to the neighboring lakes to escape the danger; and remained immersed in water for nearly the whole night." It is not necessary to enlarge upon the miseries in which this calamity has involved its victims:—They can be better conceived than described.—Many were prevented from saving even their clothing!

The liberality of this town has been evinced on several occasions; and never, perhaps, has there been a greater or more impressive call upon the humanity of the public than the present truly distressing instance. We shall give the names of the principal sufferers in a future paper:—The whole number attached to the different Families amounts to nearly 150 persons!

ST. JOHN, SEPT. 27.

Awful Calamity by FIRE!

Within the last week reports have been in circulation of great destruction having been made by fire on the opposite side of the Bay.—It is with unfeigned regret we realize those reports from written information now before us, and which in substance is as follows:—

Township of Clare, County of Annapolis, N. S.

On Tuesday the 12th instant, the wind blew from the southward; a fire was observed to rise from the woods about two miles below the Chapel; the weather having been excessive dry for a length of time, the fire spread with all the fury of that destructive element. Towards evening, the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, carrying the fire among the houses, in that township, driving and burning every thing before it—twenty five inhabited tenements, and thirty barns filled with grain and provender, were consumed in a very short time—numbers of Cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. suffered in the general conflagration.—Two hundred persons, by this awful dispensation of Divine will, are turned out of doors in the most forlorn and distressed situation, without food or raiment, except that little pittance they may receive from the hands of their fellow creatures. A valuable saw mill, was also destroyed, and one or two lives lost.—No language can convey an idea of the wretchedness of the scenes the following morning, when the unfortunate beings, came to view the place of their late abodes, and parents and children bewailing their unhappy fate.

Such melancholy devastations in a country settlement, puts it out of the power of their sympathising neighbors to give that assistance which in the case of two or three families, might be rendered.—Therefore a humble appeal is made to the good people of New-Brunswick, which it is confidently trusted will meet with the encouragement, that applications of a similar nature have hitherto done.

MR. FRANCIS BOURNAY, is furnished with a Book for the insertion of all sums which may be given for the benefit of the sufferers, and with which he intends to wait upon the Inhabitants of this City forth-

with. In addition to the above, the smallest donation will be received at the Counting Houses of HENRY GILBERT and EZEKIEL BARLOW, Esquires. The whole of the sums subscribed is to be put in the hands of the REV. MR. SEGOOGNE, of the Township of Clare, to be distributed to each family in proportion to their loss.

We are sorry to state that the distresses by fire was not confined to the section of the country above-mentioned.—At Beaver River, near Yarmouth, N. S. the destructive element extended itself from the woods to the dwellings of the inhabitants—seventeen houses, besides barns, and three or four saw-mills, fell a prey to the flames. We are not yet in possession of many particulars from that quarter.

Courier.

BOSTON, SEPT. 16.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 9th Aug. received by the London-Packet, Capt. Tracy, contain much interesting intelligence.

Clouds were gathering in the European sky. The Emperor Alexander has denounced the spirit of the Revolution in Spain; and had, in effect, demanded its abandonment.—It will be remembered that when Ferdinand 7th announced to the various Courts of Europe, his acceptance of the Constitution of 1812, favourable answers were returned only from France, England, and a few of the minor Powers; but nothing was heard of the opinions of Russia, Austria, and the other arbiters of Europe on the subject.—It now appears that the Emperor of Russia directed his Ministers to acquaint the Spanish Ambassador of the profound affliction he felt in contemplating the violence by which the destinies of Spain had been changed;—of the good wishes he had always felt for the consolidation of the Spanish Monarchy; and of his hopes that the steps which had recently been taken would be retraced; and that he might still consider Spain as an ally and friend. Soon after this he issued a Memorial to the Allied Cabinets, in which he assumed a more indignant tone: and recommends to the five allied Powers, who govern the destinies of Europe, to express to the Cortes, as he had done, their opinions on the subject. Divested of its diplomatic phraseology, the proposition of Alexander to his Allies is:—*"To call upon the Spanish Cortes to ask pardon of their King for the coercion exercised on him; to renounce the republican features of the Constitution of 1812; and to inform them in case of refusal, that Spain can no longer be considered as an allied or friendly power."* What effect this proposition has had on the Allied Powers we have not learnt. Nor what additional weight will be given to it by the new Revolution in Naples. The Russian note delivered in May must have been received in Madrid long since; but no notice of it had appeared in the Spanish papers; and the last report of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs was, that the relations of Spain with all the European powers were pacific and amicable. The London Courier intimates, that the Monarchies of Europe will be on the alert on the subject.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

PARIS AUG. 6.—We learn from Naples that a serious insurrection had broken out in Sicily, where the Neapolitan troops had sustained an obstinate and bloody contest with the Sicilians, with various success.

Private accounts from Naples announce that a general insurrection had broken out in Sicily, the Island declaring itself independent of Naples. The Sicilians, we learn, have taken possession of the fortresses; and it is added, that the Neapolitan government had dispatched fresh reinforcements to Sicily.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

St. Jago, (Gallicia) July 22.

"We are surrounded by war:—The Counter-revolution has commenced in force. A Congress styling itself *Apostolic* has assembled at Tuy, on the Minho, which separates Spain from Portugal. The Spaniards who recently took refuge in Portugal hasten to join the new Congress. The Duke del Infantado, is to put himself at the head of the Insurgents. 3000 armed peasants have marched on Orense, and have driven away the Constitutional authorities; another body

is in the vicinity of Corunna, and occupies the Peninsula of St. Adrian. The rallying cry is *"God, and the King;"* and its aim to restore the ancient Spanish Monarchy. It is remarkable, that the peasants are armed with English muskets; and are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of Guides [one of the corps concerned in the Cadiz massacre] has joined them at Riza.

The constitutional Junta at Corunna, on hearing these events, declared their sittings to be permanent. Col. Espinosa with two Battalions and a marine division, is expected here immediately. Our Archbishop is ordered to repair to Corunna. It is this moment reported, that after a conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole regiment of Pontevedra joined the Insurgents.

P.S. It is announced that the Insurgents have beaten the batt. of Burgos, and entered Orense. This requires confirmation. Every thing is in confusion. The militia of Corunna (400) have refused to take part against the Insurgents, and the Junta is in consternation.

London, August 5.

There is in THE TIMES of this day a letter addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Mr WILBERFORCE, which contained a proposed Address to His Majesty, humbly imploring him to put an end to the proceedings against the QUEEN. The articles altogether are too long for insertion in our paper this day, and it is sufficient to notice the main points. We join with THE TIMES, which speaks of Lord J. RUSSELL as "a Nobleman to whom belongs the praise of having already, even in the dawn of life, imparted fresh splendour to the illustrious name of RUSSELL," and most heartily do we wish with the Noble Lord that any means could be devised to avert a measure, which we consider as pregnant with danger to the country. The Noble Lord observes, that "the Act by which it is proposed to degrade the Queen, is not necessary to the State." As a proof that our opinions concur with those of his Lordship, we observed on Thursday, that "the security of Government, the safety of the State, and the tranquillity of the People are essentially concerned in this unfortunate business; but as the abstract rigour of Law and Justice are not necessarily involved in those vital considerations, the Nation would derive greater advantage, from a suspension than a perseverance in the impending proceedings." The Noble Lord justly observes, that as the Royal Personages had been separated many years, and as the QUEEN had been six years out of the Country, that therefore, "it is impossible for any sober-minded man to maintain that there is a danger least the succession of the Crown be tainted."—Hence the Noble Writer asks "is there, then, a paramount State necessity?" Certainly not, and for that reason, considering the turbulence that prevails among the lower orders, and the controversies which exist among all classes on this interesting and distressing question, it would be most desirable to put an extinguisher on the subject. The question essentially relates to two Individuals, however elevated the rank of the Parties, and therefore if it were possible for a private settlement to take place, we do not see why the people in general, however they may wish for the full manifestation of Her Majesty's Innocence, should wish for the trial to proceed, in order to gratify curiosity upon so portentous a subject. We know but one way in which it is possible to avert these ominous proceedings. It is evident that the Legislature cannot recede, because Her Majesty has repeatedly, and in the most solemn manner, demanded an open and national trial. Ministers cannot recede, because it would then be inferred that they were conscious that they had no evidence to support the charges. The KING cannot interfere, because the most illiberal construction would be put upon his motives, however grounded upon a regard for the peace and security of the Empire. There is, therefore, but one measure in our opinion that can tend to avert all danger, and that must proceed from THE QUEEN herself. A large portion of the People believe her innocent, and will not think her guilty, after her vehement demands for trial, if she makes a generous sacrifice of her feelings, and, reflecting on the lamentable consequences that may result from the trial to the State, should testify her regard for the national peace and safety, by formally waiving all claims for