

activity and courage. As the *Courtes Oreilles* can bring into the field two thousand warriors, and the Algonquins only one hundred, there is no danger of a fracas between the tribes, especially as the latter had the policy to deliver the murderer, on his seizure, to some *Courtes Oreilles* who were at the Lake of the Two Mountains, from whom Captain Ducharme afterwards received him. Should the Algonquin be discharged from gaol from insufficiency of proof, he is doomed, we are assured, to certain death from the nation of the deceased.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) JUNE 22.

We have extracted from a late European publication, an interesting account of the capture of Washington during the late war, by the troops under the command of the gallant General Ross. Various writers in the United States, in commenting on the conduct of the British army on this occasion, have indulged in loud invective, and compared the conquerors to the Goths and Vandals of the dark ages. They seem inclined to foster a spirit of detestation among their countrymen, and they call down the severest censures of the present age and of posterity on the brave band who achieved the brilliant enterprise. One of the gentlest and most moderate of these writers, in alluding to the vindication set up by the author of the Narrative, says, "The voice of Europe on the occasion does not, however, confirm this opinion. It is probable, and ever will be, that the destruction of the Senate House and the President's Palace."

The destruction of the public buildings at Washington is doubtless matter of regret, in as much as it was a departure from the established modes of civilized warfare—yet we must never forget the causes which provoked this measure of retaliation, and bared the red arm of British vengeance. Whatever feeling may exist in the United States, the fact is incontrovertible, that America herself, that nation which vauntingly styles itself the most enlightened on the globe, led the way in this system of warfare, and was the first to light the torch. We have only to recall to the minds of our fellow subjects, the unfeeling conduct of American officers and soldiers from the very commencement of the war by the famous republican General of exterminating memory—the disgraceful burning of the Government House, and Parliament Houses, and the plunder of the public libraries and churches at York—the unsparing destruction of mills and farm houses in every part of the Province which became the scene of invasion—and finally that surpassing act of wanton barbarity, the conflagration of Newark by order of an American General, at a season when hundreds of poor creatures were remorsefully deprived of shelter from the rigours of a December night. Would that those Americans, who still love to declaim against the British, and denounce their conduct, were more fully enlightened with regard to the conduct of their brethren towards the people of Canada! We are inclined to think that when informed on this point, they would be less vain of their fancied superiority in humanity and refinement. It is true Canada is a remote country, as little known to European nations as the interior of Africa—and "Little York" as our seat of Government is rather smothered in the folds of an inconsiderable place. It certainly can boast of no marble places and sculptured ornaments; yet it is a capital in embryo, and Washington is nothing more. The destruction of public edifices is an enormity of the same magnitude, whether committed at Paris or Vienna, at York or Washington, with these broad distinctions however in the present case, that to the Americans are due all the bright honours of the first example, and that the burning of Washington, Black Rock, Lewistown, and Buffalo, by the British forces, was called for as retaliatory measures, and was intended to chastise the ferocity with which the United States conducted the war in Upper Canada.

No man we believe has met with more unsparring obloquy from the American press, than Admiral Cockburn. We copy the following paragraph from an article in a late Boston paper, on the publication just alluded to: "At the name of Cockburn sensibility shudders. Horror and contempt are unitedly excited. At Havre de Grace he had the contemptible meanness personally to plunder Commodore Rogers of his coach and wine, which were taken to Halifax by him, and publicly used by him without reproach." This story is of course nothing but a base unfounded calumny on a gallant, worthy, and honourable officer, who is deservedly esteemed by his King and country. We find the following audacious testimony in his favour from the pen of a respectable American residing at Baltimore:—

"I am here called on by a sense of justice, and by a recollection of many little offices of liberality and kindness, which may be mutually and honourably employed to mitigate the rigours of war, to attest the candour and courtesy which marked the conduct of this officer during all the intercourse which I, as a flag officer, held with him during the war. I could relate many facts and anecdotes to justify this acknowledgement in the estimation even of those who entertain of him the most unfavourable opinion."

The same Boston paper continues to indulge in such remarks as the following: "When we reflect on the Vandalism of the President's house and capitol, with the library and pictures, and above all the archives, from which the civilized world has experienced an irreparable loss, can we help wondering that a monument to the memory of such a bandit should be erected by a civilized nation in Westminster Abbey, among the great and most noble of the earth." We would merely hint to the writer, however "proud" he may be in asserting the moral sense of his countrymen, the possibility of producing well authenticated instances of "barbarism and brutality" furnished by his countrymen during the late war. This however it is not our purpose to do. We have merely made the foregoing quotation to show our readers the style of calumnious reflections on all that is great and noble in the British nation and character, in which the American press is too prone to indulge, and which should be rebuked by the more respectable part of it.

LONDON.

OIL GAS.

At a meeting which recently took place at Hull to consider of the propriety of lighting the town with gas, considerable discussion occurred as to the comparative merits of gas from oil, and gas from coal. It was stated, that the oil gas threw a better light than that of coal: that it required a smaller apparatus, that it was free from the offensive smell so injurious to breath, and destructive of comfort, by which the coal gas was accompanied; that it did not corrode the pipes, nor tarnish nor discolour polished metals, silks, &c. as coal gas did; and that it was used in Covent garden theatre, in the Argyll rooms, in Whitebread's brewery and some other places. One of the speakers alluded on the contrary that he procured 417 gallons of gas from 14 lbs coal, which cost a penny. The coke produced was worth a penny, and the tar worth a penny more; so that he had a profit of 200 per cent, and the gas for nothing! Besides his gas had produced no offensive smell, and he had not perceived that his pipes, which were of lead had been corroded. A letter was read which observed that 1000 feet of oil gas would produce a light equal to 3333 feet of coal gas. It appears that the Emperor Alexander is lighting up his palace at St. Petersburg with oil gas. The meeting unanimously agreed to resolutions in favour of gas from oil.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH THE CORONATION.

CORONATION OATH.—The King, on his Coronation, makes an oath of the following purport:—To govern the people of this kingdom according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same. To cause law and justice to be executed in all its judgments. To maintain to the utmost of his power the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Religion established by law: and preserve to the Bishops and Clergy, their rights and privileges, as by law are appertaining to them. This is the obligatory oath of our Kings as regulated to be taken by the 1st of William and Mary. The dignity of the King of England is imperial, and our Kings have placed on their heads an imperial crown. King Edgar wrote himself *Imperator Dominus*; but no Kings of England used any seal of arms till the Reign of Richard I. Before that time the seal was the King sitting in a chair of state. Richard I. sealed with two Lions, King John sealed with three. Henry VIII. was the first to whom Majesty was attributed. Previous to his reign Kings were called Highnesses.

It is expected that there will be a batch of new Peers created on the ceremonial of the Coronation. Besides the advancement of several Peers to higher titles, we have heard the names of Mr. Forrester, Sir Jas. Saumarez, and two or three Irish Peers to be made British.

His Majesty according to the present arrangements, after the coronation on the 19th of next month, will leave town about the 8th of August, and visit Sir W. W. Wynne, and other distinguished characters, as has already been stated, and will embark about the 15th at Holyhead, for Dublin. His Majesty will land at Dunleary, where he will be received by the civil and military authorities, and all the persons of distinction in the Irish capital, at the time, will form a procession and escort to the Castle, where he will be received by the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council. His Majesty will reside at the Vice Regal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, and will have Levees occasionally at the Castle; and will return to England towards the end of Sept. It is not, however certain that the King will visit Hanover this year, on account of the advanced period of the year when his Majesty returns to Ireland.

Several beautiful Hanoverian horses have arrived at the King's Mews from the Continent. They are intended to be used in some of the State Equipages at the Coronation.

JUNE 19.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris, received this morning:

"PARIS, June 16.
"M. de St. Anlaire, who was nominated a Peer of France, by the Ordinance, of the 3d. of March, 1819, and whose titles of eligibility have only just been examined, is not the only Peer whose letters of nomination have remained closed. Among these are cited M. Pasquier, M. Roy, M. Bugenot, and M. Simeon.

"The movement of the Russian troops continue with great activity; but what is singular is, that it is not towards the Danube that the greatest force is advancing. The army of Prince de Wittgenstein, originally 70,000 strong has but little augmented. Considerable corps, however are marching in the direction of Prussia or at least in that of Poland and 120,000 men must, by this time have passed the Dvina.

"M. Latour-Maubourg will decidedly (after the budget is settled) pass to the Invalids.

"M. Chateaubriand has refused the embassy to London.

"M. M. Villele and Corbieres will be Ministers of the Interior and Marine.

"Agitators are endeavouring to stir up the workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Cottons have already advanced one sol metre. The police is on the alert to discover the chiefs of this conspiracy, which is not, at present of a serious complexion, because bread is at a very reasonable price, but the prevailing bad weather will cause it to rise, and then the populace will evince their discontent, by following the advice of these agitators."

The Paris Journals of Saturday last, have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

"GENVA, June 6.
"Their Majesties the King Victor Emmanuel, and the Queen Maria Theresa, after a stay of three days in this town, continued their journey to Lucca.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE)

"VIENNA, June 4.
"Letters from Warne, state that the American squadron has committed hostilities against some Turkish ships. It is asserted that the presence of the naval force of America has greatly aided the cause of the Greeks in the Archipelago. The Americans evinced their joy at the emancipation of the Greeks by salutes of artillery.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"AUGSBURG, June 11.
"It is affirmed that an extraordinary Council of State was held at Vienna immediately after the arrival of a courier with despatches from the Austrian

Legation at Constantinople. Prince de Metternich presided. It is added, that on the breaking up of the Council an extraordinary courier was expedited to Warsaw and St. Petersburg.

"Private letters which have been received from the South of Italy, state, the Government continues to dismiss numerous functionaries and clerks, who took part in the revolution, and who have been denounced as having been present at secret meetings of the Carbonari. The disarming of the inhabitants is nearly effected. The price of corn at Naples has declined, the Northern provinces having furnished abundance of provision.

"With regard to Sicily all is tranquil. The inhabitants do not appear to have received with pleasure the news that an Austrian division would shortly be embarked for that island. It is feared that the arrival of these foreign troops will be productive of bad effect."

Mr. Marsh has left town for Dublin, to give the necessary directions for his Majesty's reception. Mr. Marsh will return in a few days.

Yesterday the Lords of the Council consisting of the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, &c. assembled at the Council office Whitehall to hear and determine cases referred to them from the Court of Claims respecting the Coronation.

The ribbon of the intended new Royal Order of the "Ancient Knights of Cambria" is to be of leek green with white edges, and in the centre of the Star the Welsh Harp richly enamelled.—Dr. Burgess the Bishop of St. David's is mentioned as the Prelate of the Order.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The eyes of Europe are turned towards the Greek insurrection in the Turkish dominions—but "shadows, clouds, and darkness, rest" upon the prospect. It is impossible, amidst the opposing misrepresentations and misstatements, coming from Trieste and Constantinople, even to make a conjecture as to the probable result of this struggle. On one hand the light breaks in. An oppressed people, stimulated by repeated cruelties, and stung to desperation by recent massacres and outrages on their religion, have turned upon their tyrants and defy them. If any latent courage remains in the hearts of the Greeks, one would suppose it would be excited at the injuries they have endured, and exerted to avert the dangers that threatened them. The most recent advices, both from the Morea and Adrianople, seem to encourage the belief of the rapid success of the insurgents. But on the other hand we are presented with the dark side of the picture. The Greeks are described as having been defeated in the execution of their original plot, to set fire to Constantinople—as being disunited among themselves—as being weak and inefficient both in numbers and military talents—and as having a sufficiency of neither bravery nor wealth to conduct the war, with any prospect of a favourable issue.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria will probably look calmly but intently upon the struggle—and if the Greeks prevail, will probably come in and divide Turkey between them.

JUNE 23.

The Paris Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived since our last. An extract from the *Austrian Observer* of the 8th inst. details some additional atrocities committed by the Turks:—

"At Aissa, one of the most important towns in Servia, the Turkish Pacha having been suspected by his Government of secretly favouring the Greeks was beheaded on the 10th May, and the Archbishop Athanasius, together with three noble Servians, were hanged by order of the Porte. The Archbishop was hanged before the Church, and his body after having been dragged along the streets, was torn in pieces, and cast to the dogs. Preparations had been made throughout Servia, to oppose the vigorous resistance to any Turkish force which might attempt to enter that province; and it was not believed that the Porte would be able to draw any troops from Bosnia, for that purpose."

The Queen has written another letter, demanding a proper place for her accommodation in Westminster Hall and the Abbey at the ceremony of the Coronation. To be crowned depends on his Majesty's pleasure; but there is not a precedent on record of a Queen Consort being denied a place as a spectator on such an occasion: besides, waving and claims as Queen Consort, she conceives herself entitled to the distinction as a Princess of Brunswick.

The *Morning Chronicle* says—"It is whispered that a bill is to be introduced into Parliament before its rising, to modify the Coronation Oath; so that it may at no time thereafter be alleged as an obstacle to the placing all sects of Christians on an equal footing with regard to the Constitutional rights. Such an act would be hailed by the people of Ireland as auspicious to the claims

of Roman Catholics, and would prepare the way for his Majesty's royal reception in the sister kingdom.

It is understood that an immense military force is to be assembled within and in the vicinity of the metropolis upon the approaching Coronation.

Thursday the Bill for the Amelioration of the Criminal Code, was rejected on the second reading in the House of Lords, by a majority of 27 to 17.

In the House of Commons, Lord William Bentinck brought forward a motion for an address to the Throne praying his Majesty to interfere in behalf of the people of Sicily. The Motion was rejected by a majority of 69 to 36—Mr. S. Wortley then moved for copies of the Laybach Manifestoes, in order to give the House an opportunity of recording its condemnation of the principles contained in these instruments. This motion was like the former opposed by Ministers; and in the end it was rejected by a majority of 113 to 59.

"VIENNA, MAY 22.

"The latest news which we have received from Turkey is contained in a letter from Trieste, dated the 17th inst. It is stated, on the authority of advices from Constantinople, of the 27th of April, that capital had become more tranquil; that the Porte had forbidden all persons, excepting the military, to have arms, and that the Christian subjects were ordered to keep the shops open.

"Other letters from Trieste announce the progress of the insurrection in the Morea and the coasts of the Archipelago; but the Turks are still masters of the forts in the former Provinces, consequently the Greek insurgents have no solid footing.

"According to direct letters from Constantinople, it appears that the foreign Ministers accredited to the Porte, not deeming themselves safe in the capital, on account of the excesses committed by the armed populace, have embarked for the town of Buyukdere, a town situated upon the Bosphorus."

"MADRID, MAY 21.

"A camp of 12,000 men is about to be formed in the vicinity of this capital, under the orders of General Morillo. Orders have been issued, that all persons must quit Madrid, who have no particular business to justify their stay.

"A royalist constitutional opposition begins to shew itself in the Cortes; we hope good results from it."

"PARIS, JUNE 2.

"The expedition which sailed on the 22d ult. for Sicily, consists of 46 large transports, having on board 4500 Austrians, 1500 men of the Royal Guard, with a proportionate ratio of artillery, and a great number of horse."

JUNE 20.

"It is affirmed that the Duke Grammont will set off for London at the close of the present month, to be present, in the name of our Sovereign, at the Coronation of the King of England.

"Letters received from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated the 20th ult. confirm the intelligence of a conflict between the Turks and the Greeks, on the 13th, in the vicinity of Galatz, a day most fatal to the inhabitants of that town. On the approach of the enemy, they fortified themselves as well as time would permit; but being attacked by superior forces, after a contest during the interval of an hour, they were driven from their positions. The Turks entered the town, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, and afterwards set it on fire. The number of victims is estimated at 5000; but this is doubtless a little exaggerated. There were a few vessels in the harbour; but very few individuals were able to embark. On the 14th the Turkish Commander dispatched a portion of his forces against Roman and Yassy. No accounts have been received of their entrance into those towns.—*Gazette de France.*

Interesting to Farmers.—An invaluable threshing and cleansing machine has been invented by Major M'Donald, of Topsham, in the County of Lincoln and State of Maine, which promises to surpass every thing of the kind hitherto invented either in Europe or this country, for simplicity, cheapness, durability and effect—it occupies but small space, and by the power of one horse will thresh and clean from 50 to 100 bushels of wheat and other grain per day. The writer has seen the threshing machine invented by Gregg & Hale, of New Hampshire, and is confident that Mr. M'Donald's is greatly superior in every point. Mr. M'Donald is entitled to the gratitude of his country for this invaluable improvement, which will be in the power of every farmer in comfortable circumstances to avail himself of.