o' strangers? My mother, too, ye ken is subject to fits; my father and brother canna ay be in the house, and should she fa' into ane o' their Yankie log-fires, an' me in a manner a' the wyte o't, I'm sure I'd ne'er hae anither day to do weel. No, Thomas, we are baith but young yet, and should we live to see happier times, we'll no thrive the waur for having done a' we could for them that hae done sae muckle for us." "But, Jeanie," (said the lover, interrupting her,) why should you be so much afraid o' your parents coming to want? Your father's a hale, stout man o' his age; he's no gaun out quite empty handed, like mony a puir thing I see neat me; your brother, too, they tell me, will soon be able to win a dollar a day; and, aboon 'a, when did ye see the just man forsaken or his seed begging their bread? Amidst a' your trials, Jeanie, learn to put your trust in Providence, and you'll never be disappointed. Yet, what right hae I to preach? I that was even now wanting you to do what I dare na do mysel'—leave my puir auld mither. Yet, fain, fain would I gang wi' you; wi' you every country would be guid, and without you, ilka ane, I fear, would be ill: but then my mother comes in there again, and she, as she says hersel', is like a bour-tree bush in the corner o' our little garden, that's owre auld to be transplanted. Lang an' sair hae I tried to persuade her, but she aye stappit my mouth wi' something that made me amaist ashamed o' mysel'. "Thomas, (she would say) you've borne a lang time wi' my frailties, but the end's near at han' now lad. If it be the Lord's will, I'll no plague you muckle longer: only lay my head in the grave, and then you may wander whaurever you like." You ken, Jeanie, as well as me, what she has come thro'; five sons an' four daughters lie buried in the kirk yard o' our native parish; my father's there amang the rest---an' if the gude auld christian has a single comfort in this world, it's to hear our minister preach and visit the graves o' her bairns and husband. The last time she was able to warstle to the kirk, she sat down upon their tomb stone, and I never thought——" but here his voice failed him, and here also the lovers were reminded, that in half a minute the vessel would be under way. There was not a moment to be lost. Half pulled, half carried, the affectionate Jeanie quickly ascended the vessel's side, and, ere her lover had time to recover himself, the Elizabeth, with every sail set, was bounding proudly over the waves, and clearing the beautiful dotted banks of Kirkconnel.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Cash Payments by the bank.—On Tuesday morning the Bank commenced exchanging Sovereigns for Bank notes;—But few applications were made. A little form is necessary to receive them. The parties have to write their names and place of abode on the upper note, then present them to the Cashiers for signature, at the same time saying they are to be exchanged for sovereigns; afterwards they are to be taken to the Dividend Warrant Office, in the Bankyard, which place is appropriated expressly for the purpose. The bankers, we understand, instead of the usual daily supply of small notes, received sovereigns only; and their introduction therefore into general circulation, must be almost instantaneous. No notes of denomination of one pound are now to be procured at the different Bankers in the city; and the same difficulty exists at the Bank itself, the Directors intending, as we are assured, not to issue any more of that description at present; reserving the power which they possess under the Act of doing so, for any emergency that many arise, affecting either their own supply of specie, or the demands of the country circulation. Arrangements have been made on a most extensive scale for supplying the different counties so extensively with specie, that a deficiency can scarcely by possibility be felt. For the county of Lancaster, where circulation has always been in bank of England notes, those of country bankers being unknown, the amount of gold coin considered requisite to supply the place of these below five pounds, was transmitted some days previously, with the view of bringing the new system into action both there and in the metropolis on the same day. To other parts of the kingdom the same or nearly similar camilities have been afforded. Inspectors have been sent to the principal towns, to detect the forged notes that will probably on this occasion be presented. Still less apprehension is felt concerning the power of the Bank, to supply specie in sufficient abundance; for, independently of their own stock, they calculate as an auxiliary, that all the specie which has been hoarded during the circulation of paper, will again see the light. It is impossible of course to form an exact estimate of the gold thus withdrawn, but we hear it valued by as good judges as are to be found, at £6,000,000 or £7,000,000.

M. Pieschel, who lately died in London, has bequeathed £33,336 in the 3 per cent. Consols, with the compound interest to be accumulated for three years after his death for the foundation of a school for poor boys, and girls, in and near Magdeburg, where he was born.

Extraordinary changes of the atmosphere have lately been experienced in England. The thermometor rose in one day from forty-five to seventy-one.

One of the letters from Stockholm mentions, as a singular fact, that, according to the Russian Court Almanack, there exists, at present, only two Grand Crosses of the Order of St. George, which are—the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Duke of Wellington:—also, that the Russian Empire has actually but one Field Marshal, viz. the Duke of Wellington. The last Russian Field Marshal died about six weeks ago.

A plant of the *Abor Aristis* has recently been brought to England from the coast of Malabar. This curious exotic has only leaves on it in the day time; but about 9 o'clock in the evening it is covered all over with flowers of a beautiful white colour, and of a delicate smell.

A manufactory of paper from straw has been established at Okanian, near Warsaw, the success of which is expected to reduce the price of paper.—The proprietor intends to prepare a kind of paper fit for roofs, which is to be water and fire proof.

During the war with Europe in which England was last engaged, she captured 167 sail of the line, 338 frigates, and in the whole 2509 vessels of war.

The Captain of a troop of Yeomanry, in Scotland, was lately presented with a punch bowl, and was addressed by the Sergeant as follows:—"To you, Sir, it may occasion some surprise that you are presented with a bowl instead of a sword; but the state of this country will explain it. For swords, it is hoped, we shall have no employment in this country for a long period, but, on the contrary our wish is, they may all become rusty as old nails, and blunt as ploughshares."

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WEST INDIA TRADE.

Extract of a Letter from the Agent, dated London, May 3, 1821.

"Since I had the honour of addressing you under date of 4th ultimo, the Gentlemen connected with the East India Trade have been exerting their utmost efforts, for the purpose of defeating the small addition of protection intended by his Majesty's Ministers to be granted to the Sugar of the West India Colonies in the consumption of the Mother Country. They have not only petitioned Parliament against the measure, but have, I fear, made some impression upon the minds of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, as to the expediency of the addition of two shillings and sixpence per cwt. to the duty upon Sugar of the East Indies generally, for they have not pretended to object either to the exclusion of Sugar which is not the produce of the British Dominions, or to the duty of five shillings per cwt. attaching upon that Sugar which, whether clayed or not, has undergone a process of refinement equivalent to that of claying. The main arguments urged by the East India traders were that the arrangement of 1814 was not temporary but permanent; that it was now a part of the Consolidated Custom Act; that freights had been reduced both in the one Commerce and in the other; that a total exclusion of their article from British consumption was never contemplaled, and that, under the present protecting duty, it was with the utmost difficulty they could so assort their cargoes as to enable them to continue the trade. We have also been heard again by Ministers, and after answering satisfactorily, as we conceived, the objections of our opponents, and urging what seemed to us more than requisite in vindication of the small protection of general duty intended for us, we quitted the conference with a declaration to Ministers that, in respect to the two articles of the Foreign and partially refined Sugars, we could not acknowledge that any thing had been conceded to us: the proposed regulations were no more than the application of the existing Law to cases which had hitherto eluded its vigilance, and that if our claim to an additional protection as colonies were rejected, we must be left burthened with all our grievances, unalleviated by any redress, and must seek it from the justice of the Legislature in some other shape. As the holidays have intervened since this conference, I am not able to inform you what will be finally recommended to parliament respecting this subject

"The papers which we called for through the Board of Trade have at last been obtained, but are not yet printed; it shall be my care to transmit to you copies as soon as I can obtain them. It has somewhat surprised me to find that, in the year ending the 5th January last, the total export of Sugar from Great Britain, amounted in raw and refined (the latter reduced to its equivalent to raw) to 1,659,556 cwt. which is within a mere trifle as much as it has been in any year since 1816, and upwards of 350,000 cwt. more than the export of the year preceding. The total import from all the British Colonies was in the year ending the 5th January last, 3,623,319, which is about 160,000 cwt. less than that of the preceding year, and somewhat short of the importation of the years 1811 and 1812.

"Under the present depressed state of the Rum Market, it is of great importance to us to reach, *in an indirect way*, any portion of that consumption of the United States, of which by the late Navigation Laws of the *two countries*, we cannot, as we once did, avail ourselves in a *direct intercourse*. I have understood that doubts are entertained of the legality of the export of Rum from Jamaica to Cuba in British shipping, and that the Board of Customs has referred the question to Law Officers of the Crown, who have had it long before them for decision, without reporting upon it. I have therefore recently urged the Board of Trade to hasten the determination of the Law Officers, since should they be of opinion that this traffic is not authorised by the existing Laws, I cannot see why it should not be legalized within the present Session of Parliament."

HALIFAX, AUGUST 9.

By the Railleur we learn that Sir George Collier, had written to the Governor and Admiral at Martinique, stating to them that on his passage from the coast of Africa, he had fallen in with part of the St. Helena squadron bound to England, and was informed that Bonaparte the Ex-Emperor of France was buried on the 7th of May; his death having been occasioned by a cancer of the pylorus or upper orifice of the stomach. This disease being of an internal nature as well as incurable, may be gradually destroying that most important organ—the stomach, without its existence being known; or if discovered, without any benefit arising to the sufferer from the medical art.

Time will at present permit only a brief notice of the life of this extraordinary man. He was promoted to the command of the French army in 1796, and on the 19th of November 1799, a few days after his return from Egypt, effected a revolution at Paris the Directory was dissolved, a new constitution of Government was established, with an Executive of three Consuls, and he was elected First Consul for ten years. In 1802 he was again nominated by the Conservative Senate, First Consul for a second term of ten years, to commence from the expiration of the first period; but on a proposition of the tribunate, a decree for constituting him First Consul for *life* was offered to the People for signature, and having been signed by 3,568,885 citizens, he was solemly declared First Consul for life on the 2d of August.

In 1804 France was formed into an empire, and Bonaparte was crowned Emperor on the 2d of December; on the anniversary of which day in the following year, he defeated the Emperors of Russia and Austria at the battle of Austerlitz.

In December 1809, he repudiated his wife, the Empress JOSEPHINE, and their marriage was dissolved by a decree of the Conservative Senate; and in April of the following year, he married Maria Louisa the Archduchess of Austria, by whom he had a son who was created King of Rome.

When the Allies entered France in 1814, he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and was sent to Elba, retaining the title of Emperor; from whence he escaped, and having entered France he placed himself at the head of a powerful army, and was defeated at the head of the ever memorable battle of Waterloo; from which he escaped to Paris, and having again abdicated the throne, he subsequently surrendered himself to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon.

The Powers of Europe after his surrender, decided that he should remain in perpetual imprisonment, and the island of St. Helena was selected for his future residence, and where it would seem he has terminated his eventful career.—*Free Press.*

AUGUST 14.

The following is the Convention concluded between Great Britain and the Allied Sovereigns, relative to the safe keeping of Bonaparte, from which it would appear that no arrangement was entered into that his body should be carried to Europe for interment:

"Napoleon Bonaparte being in the power of the Allied Sovereigns, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 25th March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprise impossible on his part, against the repose of Europe. Plenipotentiaries, Castlereagh, Wellington, and Metternich.

Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte is considered by the Powers who have signed the Treaty of the 25th of March last, as their prisoner.

Art. 2. His custody is especially entrusted to the British Government.

The choice of the place and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. 3. The Imperial Courts of Austria and of Russia, and the Royal Court of Prussia, are to appoint Commissioners to proceed to, and abide at the place which the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and who, without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

Art. 4. His Most Christian Majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four abovementioned Courts, to send in the like manner a French Commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Art. 5. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present Convention

Art. 6. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms

Done at Paris the 2d August, in the year of our Lord 1815. (Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) The Prince of METTERNICH.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

In the House of Peers last night the Marquis of Lansdown took a view of the conduct of the different powers who pledged themselves at the Congress of Vienna, and by subsequent treaties, to effect the complete abolition of the Slave Trade. He shewed that, with the exception of the United States of America, and the Arabs on the Persian Gulph, none of the contracting powers had fulfilled its promises or engagements. France, in particular, has carried on the slave trade so openly, and to such an extent, that in one single year, not less than sixty thousand slaves have been torn from the coast of Africa, and conveyed to the West Indies, under the French flag, and under circumstances of peculiar infamy and atrocity. His Lordship moved an Address to his Majesty on the subject, in which Earl Bathurst agreed, and which was carried *nem. con.*

The preparations for the Coronation were going on with great spirit in London. Balconies and theatres are erecting in front of all the houses commanding a view, even of the most oblique description of the royal platform; and these are to be let at various prices, proportioned to the advantages which they possess. The front of one small house alone has let for one thousand guineas! Madam Catalani was to set off in a few days from Paris for London, to assist in the Coronation.

We have now to state a circumstance respecting the Coronation which we hope may not be productive of any evil consequences, namely, that after the banquet shall have concluded on the day of the ceremony, the public are to be admitted indiscriminately into the Hall, to make spoil of such things as may be left on the tables. Two hours will be allowed to elape previous to this scramble, to enable the persons in attendance to remove the plate and other valuables.

The Duchess Dowager of Orleans, and Cardinal Luzerne, have died at Paris

In consequence of the long prevalence of eastern winds, the Lords of the Admiralty issued an order on the 18th of June, to their vessels of war, to supply the numerous vessels on the coast with water and provisions, as it is impossible for them to get in.

JUNE 27.

The mail from Vienna which arrived yesterday, brought letters from Constantinople to the 25th, and from Smyrna to the 17th May. The accounts from Constantinople are of a more tranquil nature than those previously received. The city had been restored to some kind of order, by the exertions of the Government. Lord Strangford had his public audience of the Grand Vizier on the 19th, and of the Grand Seignior on the 22d May. Lady Strangford accompanied her husband, in male attire, and although the streets through which they passed were thronged with people to witness the procession, not the smallest disorder took place. The Turkish Government had detained all the vesses laden with grain coming from the Black Sea, and had fixed a price for their cargoes. This measure, it was considered, was less on account of any real want in the capital, than with a view of preventing supplies being carried to the Archipelago Islands, several of which have been taken by the Greeks.

From accounts by the German mail, it appears that Jassa and Bucharest, the two capitals, are already into the hands of the Turks: and that Ypsilanti, who still remained at Tergovoitz with ten thousand men, was about to be attacked by the united forces of Hadschi Achmet Pachi and Jussuf Pachi, of Ibrailow. Theodore, if we may believe these statements, was surprised at Pitescht by an officer of Ypsilanti's, who conducted him as a prisoner to the head-quarters of that chief at Tergovitz.

Lord Strangford, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, acted with great spirit on the occasion of a merchant vessel belonging to this country having been fired into. His Lordship sent a letter to the Grand Vizier, that he would instantly send for the British squadron at the entrance of the Dardanelles, unless the Government disclaimed the act.

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An article dated Trieste, June 8th, states, that 11,000 English troops had arrived at Malta, to reinforce the Ionian Isles.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 11th inst. Denunciations and persecutions appeared to be the order of the day. It was said the higher Clergy would be banished *en masse*.

JUNE 29.

The changes in the Administration are at length finally arranged. Mr Canning goes to the Admiralty, where Mr. Sturges Bourne is to be the new Secretary. Lord Melville removes to the Home Department, and Lord Sidmouth to the Presidency of Council. Lord Harrowby, whose health it is said to be exceedingly impaired, and who has long expressed a wish to retire from office, is going to remain some time on the Continent. Mr. Huskisson, as it has been stated, removes to the Board of Control, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Mr Croker takes the Woods and Forests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.

The manner in which both parties carry on the contest excites indignation. It is mostly unarmed persons who are sacrificed. The Mussulmans and the Greeks vie with each other in cruelty. In the Morea and Negropont, they found victims for their fury. Patrossa and Athens have fallen a prey to the flames. There, and in Zea, Tino, and Myconne, the most dreadful murders were committed in cold blood by the parties. Smyrna, too, was lately the scene of many excesses, but the arrival of some English and French men of war affords security to the Franks, and will probably check the Greek pirates.

The islands of Spezia, Hydra, and Ipsara, have seventy vessels in the Archipelago, some of which carry from 16 to 20 guns. They examine the merchantmen of all nations, and seize all Turkish property on board, without respect to any flag. These modern bucanies have even chased ships of war, have taken a Turkish brig, and blown up a small vessel.

AUGSBURG, June 14.

A corps of about 800 Greeks, flying from Lassy, came to take refuge at Skolani, within the Russian territory, but entrance was rigorously denied them. These unhappy men then turned their steps, in straggling parties, towards the river Pruth, in order to escape the fury of their Ottoman pursuers.

FRANKFORT, June 18

By an order of the Imperial Aulic Council, fugitives from Moldavia and Wallachia are to be allowed to enter Transylvania, so long as there is no Turkish army in those provinces; but as soon as such an army has entered them, they are to be repelled by force, as rebels.

PARIS, June 26.

It is said that the King of Portugal will embark at Gibraltar before proceeding to Lisbon, and that the English are preparing in that fortress magnificent apartments for his reception.

The Emperor of Austria on the 9th June received a deputation of the provincial states of Austria, to congratulate him on his having re-established peace and tranquillity in Italy, and on his having overthrown faction and restored legitimate power. In a long answer which he returned, the following is the most remarkable passage:

"Providence has permitted great evils for the sake of teaching great lessons. At the moment when we were occupied with the re-establishment of tranquillity at Naples, *another conspiracy, not less criminal*, broke out in an empire immediately adjoining mine. The authors of all these plots thought themselves sure of victory; they forgot a firm policy can defy any danger, however great and sudden. With the faithful and constant co-operation of my allies, I will maintain peace."