

mediate attack. The capture of the fortress is early expected; and its fall will probably bring about the submission of the Chief and his Allies. The troops it is stated, feel a peculiar anxiety for success, to wipe away the disgrace of the failure upon Bhurtpore in the time of Lord Lake.

His Majesty's 67th Foot, that had come down from the Deccan to embark for England, were about to be sent to Bengal, to reinforce the troops there; and ships were preparing for their conveyance.

The prolongation of hostilities cannot fail to occasion an immense expense; but there is little doubt that, as in other instances, the Company will ultimately dictate to their enemies probably in the respective capitals, the terms of peace.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Calcutta, 22d Nov. 1823:—

"There is to be no peace at present, it would appear, with the Burmese. The armistice ended in smoke, and our army is upon the eve of re-commencing offensive operations. The Golden Foot would not hear of our terms; on the contrary, he ordered the messenger's mouth, who conveyed them, to be split from ear to ear. What these terms were, I cannot tell; but it is generally understood that he was requested to give up certain corners of his dominions, and to pay the expenses of the war. He replied, it is said, that though we ought to pay for the damages which we had done to his country, yet, if our troops would walk away quietly, he would not prevent them. I suppose we will advance from Prome towards the Golden Capital immediately, and will likely reach it in a few weeks. A peace cannot be far distant.

The following is from a Calcutta, paper of 10th December:—

"The armistice had ceased. Hostilities commenced on the 8th November. On the same day a sharp engagement took place between the Burmese, and a party of the Royals; 3 of the latter were killed and a few wounded. A force of 2000 men were to move against Tongee, which the Burmese had strongly stockaded, and afterwards proceeded towards Ava. The Burmese were creating a stockade at Haloon, and intended to make a stand there against our troops."

APRIL 14. City two o'clock.
"The operations in the Funds have been rather limited this morning; Consols have advanced from 79½ to 79¾; Exchequer Bills are from 7 to 9 pm.

"Money Stock is extremely scarce, and Money abundant. India Stock has also improved to 226, and the Bonds to 6 pm.

"Consols are at present 79½ sellers."

"Consols have closed at 79½; New Colombian, 42½; Mexican 6 per Cents. 61½; Russian, 76½."

Portsmouth, March 18.

On the evening of the 7th inst. His Majesty's Ship *Blonde*, on her return from the Sandwich Islands, when going at the rate of twelve knots, with a strong breeze, providentially descried from the mast head, a vessel to leeward in distress, for which she immediately bore up and boarded. She proved to be the *Frances Mary*, a ship of 398 tons, of and from St. John's New Brunswick, belonging to Capt. Patterson, and consigned to Campbell and Mackie, of Liverpool. She was a complete wreck and water logged, and only kept afloat by her cargo of timber; her main-mast and main topsail yard where the only spars standing, and all her boats were washed away. It seldom falls to our lot to have to record such unparalleled and unheard of sufferings as those which the unfortunate beings of this melancholy and heart-rending circumstance have gone through. Two hours did not elapse from the shipping the first sea, till the whole of the crew and passengers, in all sixteen souls were compelled to get up in the main top, with only a few pounds of biscuit, where they remained five days with the remainder of their scanty stock of bread; they kept themselves in existence for five days more, when, horrible to relate, the cravings of nature, scarcely supplied in any one way for the space of ten days, compelled them to live on the corpses of their deceased fellow sufferers, and drink their blood, and thus for the space of twenty two days they subsisted in this horrible manner. When they were picked up, their number was reduced to six:—J. Kendell, (Master), and his wife, John Clark, (Mate), John Wilson, (Carpenter), a seaman of the name of McIntire, and a young woman a passenger, named Ann Saunders. They were in the most deplorable situation when taken on board, the *Blonde*, some of them being scarcely able to move, and all being reduced to mere skeletons. It is scarcely possible to conceive, much less to describe the intensity of suffering these unfortunate individuals must have gone through, the total want of food and water, which last they were

without from the commencement of their disaster: all those that died had fallen victims to an unquenchable thirst and raving madness, produced from drinking salt water, which they could not resist indulging in. The two women were stronger than the men, some of whom would not have survived even when on board the *Blonde*, but for the great care and attention shewn them, and they all say that a very few hours must have terminated their sufferings and their lives. They were picked up in lat. 44. 42, N. long 21, 57, W. having drifted since their shipwreck from lat. 43, 30, N. and long. 36, 30, W.

We have received, the following account of the occurrences on board the *Frances Mary* (398 tons burthen). John Kendell, master, laden with timber, from St. John's New Brunswick, bound to Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. Mackie and Campbell:—

"Sailed from St. John's January 18.—Feb. 1. Strong gales from the W.N.W.; carried away the main-top-mast and mizen-mast head: hove to; got boats sails in the main-rigging, to keep the ship to the wind. At 11 p. m. shipped a heavy sea, which washed away the cabouse, jolly-boat, and disabled five men.—Feb. 2. Cleared away the wreck, and made sail before the wind; strong breezes.—Feb. 13 a. m. Strong gales with a heavy sea—clewed the sails up, and hove to—head to the Southward: shipped a sea, which carried away the long boat, companion, tiller, unshipped the rudder, the best bower chain, and washed a man overboard, who was afterwards saved. At 11. 10. another heavy sea struck us, which stove our stern in. Cut away our foremast, and both bower anchors, to keep the ship to the wind: employed in getting what provisions we could—by knocking the bow port out; saved 50 lbs. of bread and 5 lbs of cheese, which we stowed in the main-top: got the master's wife and female passenger up, whilst we were clearing away below, lightening the ship; most of the people slept in the top: at daylight found Patrick Conroy hanging by his legs to the catheads, dead, from fatigue; committed his body to the deep.—Feb. 6, at 8 a. m. saw a strange sail standing towards us: made a signal of distress—stranger spoke us, and remained in company twenty-four hours, but received no assistance, the American making an excuse that the sea was running too high. Made a tent of spare canvas on the fore-castle—put the people on short allowance of a quarter of a biscuit a day.—Feb. 8, saw a Brig to leeward, strong gales.—Feb. 9, 10 a. m.; Observed the same vessel to windward—made the signal of distress: stranger bore up and shewed American colours.—Feb. 10. He spoke us, asking how long we had been in that situation, and what we intended to do— if we intended leaving the ship?—answered, yes; he then asked, if we had any rigging?—answered, yes; night coming on, and blowing hard—saw no more of the stranger. Suffered much from hunger and thirst.—On or about the Feb. 11. Saw a large ship to the northward: did not speak her: wore head to the Northward. At this time all our provisions were out—suffered much from hunger, having received no nourishment for nine days.—Feb. 21, departed this life, James Clark (seaman): read prayers, and committed his body to the deep: we were at this time on a half a gill of water a day, and suffering much from hunger: during the whole period of being on the wreck, we were wet from top to toe.—Feb. 22, John Wilson (seaman) died, at 10 a. m.: preserved the body of the deceased: cut him up in quarters, washed them overboard, and hung them up in pins.—Feb. 23, J. Moore died, and was thrown overboard, having eaten part of him, such as the liver and heart. From this date to Saturday the 5th of March, the following number perished from hunger: Henry Davis (a Welsh boy); Alex. Kelly (seaman); John Jones, apprentice-boy—nephew of the Owner; James Frier, Cook; Daniel Jones, seaman; John Hutchinson, seaman; and John Jones a boy; threw the last named overboard, his blood being bitter, also, James Frier, who was working his passage home under a promise of marriage to Ann Saunders, the female passenger, who attended on the Master's wife; and who, when she heard of Frier's death, shrieked a loud yell, then snatching up a cup from Clark (mate) cut her late intended husband's throat, and drank his blood, insisting that she had the greatest right to it.—a scuffle ensued, & the Heroine (the words of the narrator) got the better of her adversary; and then allowed him to drink one cup to her two!—Feb. 26, On or about this day an English Brig hove in sight—hoisted the Ensign down—stranger hauled his wind toward us, and hauled his foresail up when abreast of us, kept his course, about one mile distance, set his foresail, and we soon lost sight of him; fresh breeze, with a little rain, the sea quite smooth, but he went off, having shewn English colours: had at this time taken us off the wreck, much of the subse-

quent dreadful suffering would have been spared us. March 7. His Majesty's ship *Blonde* came in sight, and to our relief, in lat. 44. 43. N. long. 21. 57. W.; words are quite inadequate to express our feelings, as well as these which Lord Byron and our deliverers most evidently possessed, when they found they had come to rescue six of their fellow-creatures (two of them females) from a most awful, lingering, but certain death. It came on to blow during the night a fresh gale, which would, no doubt, have swept us all overboard; Lieut. Gambier came in the ship's cutter, to bring us from the wreck; he observed to us, 'you have yet, I perceive, fresh meat'; to which we were compelled to reply; 'No Sir, it is a part of a man, one of our unfortunate crew! it was our intentions to put ourselves on an allowance even of this food, this evening, had not you come to our relief.' The master's wife, who underwent all the most horrid sufferings which the human understanding can imagine, bore them much better than could possibly have been expected. She is now, although much emaciated, a respectable, good-looking woman; about twenty-five years of age. But, what must have been the extremity of want to which she was driven, when she ate the brains of one of the apprentices, saying it was the most delicious thing she ever tasted; and it is still more melancholy to relate, the person whose brains she was thus forced by hunger to eat, had been three times wrecked before, but was providentially picked up by a vessel after being two-and-twenty days on the wreck, water-logged; but, in the present instance, he perished, having survived similar sufferings for a space of twenty-nine days, and then became food for his remaining shipmates! Ann Saunders, the other female, had more strength in her calamity than most of the men: she performed the duty of cutting up and cleaning the dead bodies, keeping two knives in her monkey jacket: and when the breath was announced to have flown, she would sharpen her knives, bleed the deceased in the neck, drink his blood, and cut him up as usual. From want of water, those who perished drank their urine and salt water; they became foolish, crawling upon their hands round the deck (when they could) and died generally raving mad."

We cannot forbear to repeat that a more horrid and affecting narrative of humane woe and suffering, it has never been our painful duty to record. The public, who will deeply sympathize with the sufferers, will hear with some satisfaction, that the six survivors out of the sixteen persons, are likely to recover from the effects of their sufferings. We are requested by Mr. Kendell, the master of the unfortunate ship, to express his heartfelt gratitude to Lord Byron for his great humanity, distinguished benevolence, and unceasing kindness and attentions to himself and fellow sufferers, who can never forget their obligations to him and his officers. We understand that Lord Byron and the officers of the *Blonde* have subscribed £100 and the ship's company £100 toward the relief of the sufferers. The ship *Frances Mary* was on her first voyage.

LIVERPOOL FEBRUARY 17.

Missolonghi, the key of Western Greece, has, we lament to state, fallen into the hands of the barbarians. The details of this melancholy event will be found in another column. The fortress was taken by assault on the 20th March. The garrison was put to the sword by the victors; and the women, the children, and the helpless old men were driven away into captivity. The garrison consisted of only 400 men, who had been almost entirely destitute of provision for three weeks before the capture of this strong hold of the Greeks. This event will, we fear, have a disastrous influence on the cause of Grecian independence. "Greece," says a French journalist, "has lost one of her bulwarks; but others remain. Napoli di Romania, the citadel of Corinth, that of Athens, Napoli di Malvoisie, the mountains of the Malnotes, the warlike island of Hydra and Spezzia, the corps commanded by Colonel Fabvier, and the ships of Miaulis and Canaris. There is as yet," conclude the journalist, "no grounds for despair." The heroism which this, noble people have displayed in defence of their beloved country has excited the astonishment of the civilized world; and the courage of such men will not be easily damped. But there is too much reason to fear, that this last achievement of the barbarians will prove most disastrous. The fall of the fortress will give Ibrahim Pacha time and opportunity to direct his attention to other quarters; and we have painful forebodings of the future. The powers of Europe ought long ago have interfered to stay the effusion of Christian blood on the classic soil of Greece; and their continued insensibility to the sufferings of a gallant people will bring lasting disgrace on Christendom,

LONDON, April 12.

THE FUNDS.—Very considerable fluctuations have taken place in public securities during the past week, and the principal feature in them has been, depression—at least that elasticity which was visible in the latter part of the present week, is not at present apparent. Consols on Monday closed at 79½, on Tuesday they declined to 79; on Wednesday a further depression, took place and they left off at 78½; Friday 79½ was the quotation, and yesterday there were buyers and sellers at that price all day. The foreign market has been also under great depression—all kinds of foreign stock having fallen in value.

Relief to the Poor.—If we may judge of the quantum of distress which exists amongst the poor in this town, by the amount of food distributed, it must be to a frightful extent, since the cost of that given on Thursday last alone, would not, we understand, be much, if at all less, than £1000. The utmost exertion, therefore, will be necessary to make the subscription adequate to the demands likely to be made on it, during the period for which it is probable the pressure will continue.—Manchester April 7.

At Blackburn, we are sorry to say, no sensible improvement in trade has yet taken place. At that town and in that adjacent townships, according to a statement made by people appointed to collect information, the number of calico weavers employed is 2807, half employed 1457, unemployed 6412, exclusive of many hundreds of persons belonging to other trades.

A letter from Blackburn of the 28th. March, contains the following passage:— This town is in the most miserable condition possible. The poor people are absolutely starving; and every class is suffering from the badness of the times. The ladies almost fear to walk out; and two troops of soldiers have marched into the town.

A statement has been published relative to the distress at Bradford, which shows that 4283 individuals are unable to earn any thing, and subsist on charity; and that about 13,000 earn only £810 a week, or about 15d. each, weekly to subsist upon. Upwards of 3000 families are relieved with potatoes and herrings, but the average parish allowance for each individual weekly is not quite a penny!!

The staple trade of Yorkshire has undergone some improvement. The trade of Dublin is improving, and matters wear a brighter appearance. One extensive failure, however (that of Pepper and Lock) took place last week. The linen trade is recovering from the late depression.

ARMY.—74 Regt.—Capt. J. C. Har- old, from the 2d. Royal Veteran Battalion to be Captain; Ensign A. Mc Nabb from half pay 49th foot to be Ensign, vice Kearns promoted in the 2d. West Indian Regiment.

81st.—Ensign G. Reeve, by purchase, vice Hamilton promoted.—Lieutenant R. U. Howe, from half pay Nova Scotia fencibles vice W. Macdonald who exchanges, to be Lieutenant; Assistant Surgeon S. Holmes, M. D. from the 17th light dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Mosyn, appointed to the 8th foot.

Rifle Brigade.—Second Lieutenant H. F. Beckwith, vice Power promoted; J. S. Cameron, vice Ramsden, promoted, to be first Lieutenant, by purchase. J. Rooper, vice Saumarez, promoted; W. Cummine, vice Beckwith; James Martin, vice Cameron, to be second Lieutenant, by purchase.

London April 15.

THE KING.
His Majesty had so much recovered from his late severe indisposition, that it was expected he would leave the Royal Lodge in the present week. We regret, however, to state, that his Majesty has experienced another attack of the gout. On Sunday his Majesty attended divine service at his private Chapel, adjacent to the Royal Lodge, and shortly after he was attacked with the gout, which continued until yesterday. The Physicians, who attended his Majesty during his late illness immediately proceeded to his Majesty until yesterday, when they had the satisfaction of announcing that his Majesty had perfectly recovered.

The Duke of Wellington has, we learn, reached Berlin on his return. He was extremely well received by the Emperor; but has failed to effect any thing and the question of war or peace with Turkey remains precisely where it did, excepting that the desire for war in the people and army is much more ardent than when his Grace left England. We are given to understand that the Empress Mother (who governs) must be added to the people and army.—Morning Chronicle.

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning by express, from Paris: "Rely that every arrival from Russia brings

more alarming intelligence, more warlike news. The ultimatum of Russia has been transmitted to the Porte: the armies are concentrating in the south; Moldavia and Wallachia will be forthwith seized. It is also stated that the Duke of Wellington is leaving St. Petersburg, but this rests upon lesser authority. The cause of the fall in our funds is the great sales of Rothschild."

DEATH of the KING of PORTUGAL.

The *Etoile* dated the 19th, which was received on Monday morning by express, announces the above event; intelligence of which reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch. The previous accounts from Lisbon were such as left little doubt of the approaching catastrophe.

The following are extracts from the *Etoile* dated Paris, March 18th:—
"A Telegraphic despatch received yesterday evening, announces the death of the King of Portugal."

"On the 4th inst. His Majesty was attacked with an apoplectic fit, together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th his malady increased to such a degree, as to create the greatest alarm for his life."

"After the crisis of the 6th, His Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the King yielded and laid down his life on the 10th at six in the evening."

"At the departure of the Courier, the Princess Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of the King, acted as Regent."

"Lisbon was quite tranquil."

"We are enabled to state that the legitimon of his Majesty, the king of Portugal, has not despatched a Courier to the Infante Don Miguel, who is in Vienna, to announce the illness of the King, his father, at a Journal of Monday asserts."

"It was not by the telegraph, as the *Journal des Debates* says, but by a Courier sent to the Portuguese embassy, that the news of the late King's illness was received."

"John VI. King of Portugal, Emperor of Brazil, was born May 13, 1767. From 1792 he governed as the Emperor of Regent in the name of the Queen, his mother, who was affected with a mental alienation. He succeeded her in 1817, and was crowned at Rio Janeiro, to which place he had retired on the invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte, who, in the hope of seizing his person, lost no time in proclaiming that the House of Braganca had ceased to reign. John VI. while still but Prince of Brazil, married in 1790 the Infanta Charlotte Leachina, daughter of King Charles IV. of Spain."

A THIEF CAUGHT IN A RAT TRAP.

A few days ago, a pawnbroker residing in Ratcliffe Highway hit upon the following ingenious contrivance to catch a thief, who was in the act of taking a valuable gold watch out of the shop-window:—The pawnbroker observed three suspicious looking fellows hovering about his premises in the dusk of the evening, whom he watched for a considerable time, and at length observed one of them approach the window, and apply a small knife to the lower part of one of the panes of glass, which he cracked with the greatest possible dexterity and without occasioning the least noise. Having completed this business, the fellow technically termed "staring the glass," the pawnbroker perceiving that they were likely to be successful before they could effect their purpose, retired. The pawnbroker, convinced that they would return again and make a second attempt, placed a gold watch as a lure, precisely opposite the cracked pane of glass, and also a huge rat trap, through which the hand that was introduced into the window had to pass before it reached the golden prize. The pawnbrokers conjectures were right on the subject; the thieves returned in a short time afterwards, and those within leaving a clear coast, one of them applied a glazier's diamond to the glass that was already started, and in less than a second it made a hole sufficient thrust in his arm, which he didas expeditiously as possible, but had reason to repent of his temerity, for the instant he had introduced the rat-trap the jaws of it closed with great force upon his wrist. The poor wretch roared aloud with the pain, and endeavoured to withdraw his hand, but could not, for the pawnbroker took the precaution of making fast the rat trap to the end of the counter. The captured thief finding there was no chance of escape, and deserted by his accomplices, called to the bystanders who were attracted to the spot by his cries, to assist in releasing him. His entreaties however were treated with derision by those who had perceived the cause, and the pawnbroker, not over-anxious to curtail the period of his sufferings, allowed him to stand the gaze of the spectators. When his hand was released from the trap, a quantity of cobblers' wax was found on the end of his thumb, fore and middle fingers, for the purpose of preventing the broken glass falling without making it adhere to his fingers.

STEWART & AITKEN.

CABINET MAKERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen and other Inhabitants of Frederickton and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at that Shop next to the Store of Messrs. J. & G. E. Keitchum, where every article in their line, will be manufactured, in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Frederickton, 9th May 1826.