

PARIS, June 19.

The following extract of a letter from Madrid, dated June 1, gives a more detailed and accurate account of a most horrid crime committed in the neighbourhood, than that which some of the journals published :

On the 23d of last month a pedler, one of those called *pasiegos*, stopped at a house in the town Chiloches, in the province of Guadalaxara, where he had frequently put up before. Having an entire confidence in the owner of the house and his wife from his long acquaintance with them, he left his pack in the chamber where he had supped and retired to another room to sleep. The woman of the house, at first moved only by curiosity, opened the pack; but the sight of numerous articles of female dress, in silk, cotton, &c. together with a sum of money which it contained, tempted her to propose to her husband to murder the pedler, and make his property their own. As her husband hesitated to do the deed, she like another *Lady Macbeth*, seized a poinard, and stole on tip-toe into the room where the pedler lay fast asleep. She gave him two stabs in the belly and one in the heart, which almost instantly produced death. The husband and wife then conveyed the body to the garden, where they dug a grave and buried it. A few days afterwards the woman put on her daughter, aged eight years, one of the silk handkerchiefs found in the pack of the unfortunate pedler. The child went to school, when her mistress asked her where her mother had bought so pretty a handkerchief. The child replied that she did not know; but that her mother had a great many of the same, and others which were still prettier. The schoolmistress told the child to ask her mother to sell her one. On returning home, the child told her mother what had taken place. The latter became dreadfully alarmed, and, going into the next room, told her husband that they were in almost inevitable danger of discovery, through the indiscretion of the child, and that the only means that remained to prevent it was to put the child to death! She then proposed to him to dig a grave in the garden, and said, 'I will send the child with your breakfast to you to-morrow: you will strangle her with a cord, and immediately bury her.' To this horrid plan the unnatural wretch consented. It would appear by the sequel that the child overheard this conversation—for next morning at 7 o'clock, when she was sent by her mother with breakfast to her father, she found him standing near a hole he had dug. After wishing him good morrow, she added, 'Papa, that grave is for me—is it not?' These words, from the lips of his child, awakened the feelings of nature in his bosom; tears fell from his eyes, and with a tone of affected anger, he told her not to come near him, but to return to the house. When the inhuman mother saw her child return, she became convinced that she must herself perpetrate the horrid deed. She lighted the oven, threw a large quantity of wood into it, and when it was thoroughly heated, she, after gagging her child, and tying her hands and feet, threw her into the flames, and closed the oven door upon her! The thickness of the smoke, and its extraordinary smell, attracted the attention of the neighbours, some of whom entered the house, and asked what there was baking, that could occasion such an odour. The murderers at first endeavoured to brave it out, and told them it was no concern of theirs what she was baking; but her confusion and terror became so great, that the neighbours resolved to see the cause of it, and, opening the oven doors, they were struck with horror on seeing two half consumed legs—the only part of the unfortunate child that had

not been reduced to cinders! Some of those present fled with horror from the house, and went to inform the Corregidor. On the arrival of the officers of justice, the property of the murdered pedler, which was found in the house, led to a search for his body, which was discovered in the garden. The perpetrators of these almost incredible atrocities avowed their guilt, and were lodged in the prison of Chiloches, from whence they have been transferred to the prison of Madrid. Their trial is expected to take place with as little delay as possible."

LONDON, JULY 25.

We understand that Government have at length yielded to the solicitations of the merchants at Canada and Nova Scotia, and will henceforth send a mail packet direct to Halifax. This measure has become more than ever necessary in consequence of the increasing commerce of the port of Halifax, occasioned by the non-intercourse Act between the United States and our West India Islands. This politic proceeding of our Government, if persevered in, will be of incalculable advantage to the Canadas and Nova Scotia. Hitherto our North American Possessions have been most shamefully neglected; but the Government now appear to be aware of their immense importance; and it is most devoutly to be wished that Ministers will lose no opportunity, consistent with the general interests of the country, to cherish and encourage them. These Colonies, according to the evidence given before the Emigration Committee, are capable of supporting a population of thirty five millions; Really a Government must be very blind to its own interests that neglects a country of such vast capabilities, particularly when it has for its immediate neighbourhood a nation that is attempting to rival the Parent State itself. With regard to the non-intercourse regulation between the West Indies and the United States, there can be no doubt that the Government of Washington calculated upon our yielding to their terms; but hitherto their calculations have proved erroneous, and it is to be hoped, that if, as is expected, the United States should be disposed to acquiesce with our conditions, that the answer will be "It is too late." We are aware that the Americans have got it into their heads that the merchants of our North American Colonies will not be able to supply the West Indies, in consequence of the St. Lawrence being closed by the frost for four or five months of the year. But they should have recollected that we have the harbour of Halifax, one of the finest and most capacious in the world, and which is always open. If, indeed, the Americans were a people that would abide by their own commercial laws, there might be a difficulty in supplying the West Indies with produce. Such, however, is not the case; for wherever business is to be done, Brother Jonathan will do it—to use a homely phrase—either by hook or by crook. Under these circumstances, there is no fear but plenty of produce would be smuggled through Canada, whatever laws may be enacted to prevent such intercourse. Our attention has been called to this subject by the following important piece of information which we have received, and which shows that the President, Mr. Adams, has been obliged to adopt a measure, that he could have little dreamt of when he promulgated his famous Message...

Extract of a letter from a very respectable Merchant at New York, dated June 24:—"You will be surprised to hear that the President has found it necessary to appoint a Consul for the Port of Halifax. The gentlemen appointed is an intelligent, well-in-

formed man...he means to attend to Commission business, of which I am inclined to think he will get as much as he is disposed to take; already a large shipment has been made to him. I plainly see that a most extensive trade will be carried on between this port and New Brunswick and Halifax, during the summer particularly, which from the nature of it, cannot but be most advantageous to the persons engaged in it at those places. There are generally two vessels in each week, sailing from hence for Halifax, and the shipments of produce for that place are increasing very rapidly.... *Morning Herald.*

The importance of that event which has made England the "land of mourning," is daily appreciated on the other side of the channel. In all the Paris papers we find appropriate tributes to the memory of the departed Statesman.

In speaking of Mr. Canning's death the *Moniteur* argues, that the system of which, if he were not the founder, he certainly was the great promoter, and the splendid advocate, will not die with the man. We admit the perfect accuracy of this reasoning, and rejoice, while we acknowledge, that England can still boast of living statesmen, capable of conducting to a glorious conclusion those plans for the benefit of mankind, which Mr. Canning was only permitted to begin to execute. Of the deceased Minister, it truly says...

"Glorious Parliamentary recollections...flattering hopes...were attached to the name of Mr. Canning. His country expected great things from him; and the interests of civilization, in the two worlds, are in our times, so united together, that a man distinguished by his qualities of the heart and understanding, cannot die, in any part of the globe, without universal mourning."

The *Journal des debats* dwells at some length on the great importance of this event to the whole of Europe. It describes the splendid career which it was his to run, and the bold departure from "antiquated routine" on which he scrupled not to venture, when the interests of his country called for such a decision. It vindicates him from the charges of inconsistency which have been brought against him, and shews, that by shaping his policy to meet the events of his time, he was faithful to the principles of his early life, and acted but as his revered predecessor, Mr. Pitt, would have done, had he witnessed those changes, by which Mr. Canning found it necessary to regulate his course.

The *Quotidienne* remarks, "his absence will leave a mighty void"; and a letter written by Charles Dupin, Member of the Institute, takes a comprehensive view of that void. "Mr. Canning," M. Dupin says, "has rendered himself the benefactor of mankind." He shows, that his loss will be equally mourned in South America, in Greece, and in Portugal...in a word, that "all nations will bewail" his death. He proposes that there should be struck, in honor of his memory, a medal, to be engraved by the best French artist, and inscribed on one side "Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the world," while the other bears his portrait, with the words, "In the name of the Nations, the People of France to GEORGE CANNING." Of these medals, he further recommends, that "two shall be struck of gold, one for the widow of Mr. Canning, and the other for that magnanimous Monarch who has given so grand an example to Sovereigns, by his choice of a man to direct the affairs of his Empire, who was at once a friend to nations, and to their liberties." It falls to the lot of few Statesmen to be so generally regarded, and nothing more strongly marks the commanding genius of

Mr. Canning than the circumstance of having been enabled thus to conciliate the admiration and esteem of foreigners, while resolutely avowing his purpose, to act on all occasions for the special benefit of his own country. In office or out of office this was ever declared as the settled purpose of his heart.

[From the *Courier* of the 13th August.]

Sufficient time has now elapsed to allow of the expression of public opinion with respect to the appointment of Lord Goderich; and by no one individual, of any party, or influenced by whatever interests, has the fitness of that appointment been questioned. We observed, in the *Courier* of Friday, that "the first step which His Majesty had taken was eminent for its kindness to Mr. Canning's memory; that of sending for Lord Goderich and Mr. Sturges Bourne, with a view to the new arrangement of the Ministry; the former, that colleague whom Mr. Canning had placed next to himself as leader in the House of Lords, and the latter the oldest personal friend of Mr. Canning, in the Cabinet."

This prompt and decisive act on the part of His Majesty, at once give confidence to the country, with respect to the future character and policy of the Government. All its great interests...political, commercial, and manufacturing...felt relieved from those apprehensions of changes, or what was equally injurious, from those doubts and uncertainties which would arise in the public mind, had a less unequivocal manifestation of the royal intentions been given. At the period of Mr. Canning's death, much of the turmoil and excitement...much of the rancor of party feeling, and of the clamor of party brawling, occasioned by his accession to supreme power...had begun to subside. The mists of prejudice...the tumultuous heavings of artfully excited feuds...had begun to disappear. Things were rapidly settling down to a state of repose, and the machine of Government was working with its accustomed ease and steadiness. The storm, in fact, had passed away, and the nation was returning to the calm it had previously enjoyed.

What could have been more fatal, than any proceeding, in this state of affairs, which, however remotely, tended to renew the scenes we had passed through? Happily, the wisdom and firmness of His Majesty have saved us from this trial. Entrusting to Lord Goderich the task of supplying the loss which the nation has sustained, the pledge was given, that to supply the loss only, and not to re-model the Cabinet...not to undo all that had been done...not to dissolve an efficient Administration, was the duty he had to perform. In this view of the question, individuals are of infinitely less moment than principles. The latter being steadily maintained, it becomes comparatively of little moment, what are the instruments employed. Mr. Canning's Government was, essentially, the government of Lord Liverpool. Viscount Goderich's Government, will be the Government of Mr. Canning; and the country, therefore, reposes tranquility in its confidence upon this certainty.

The Noble Lord himself, has not, and he would scorn the person who told him he had, the lofty talents which ennobled his predecessor. Nature is chary in her production of those men...

"Who make the world their pedestal—Mankind the gazers—themselves the statue." But there is a description of talent...rare...useful...and powerful...which all experience teaches us can be well employed for the public good. Calm good sense—solid judgment—sound and enlarged views—prudence habits of business—united with train-