

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 17.

The Hamburg papers contain a piece of intelligence that must be considered as highly important at this present moment, namely, that orders had been sent to the Russian Admiral Siniavin, to proceed to the Mediterranean with the fleet under his orders. Pilots have, it is added, been engaged at Elsinore to conduct the fleet to England. If this intelligence be correct, it augurs much. It will be remembered that Admiral Siniavin's fleet arrived at Spithead a few weeks ago under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean; but from some cause which did not then transpire, but which probably might be traced to the well founded objections of our government to the employment by Russia of so large a force in that sea, only three line of battle ships and some frigates, under Rear Admiral Court Heyden, were permitted to proceed to their destination. The remainder of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Siniavin, returned to the Baltic, and have hardly arrived there before these orders for their proceeding at once to the Mediterranean are given. The Russian cabinet therefore evidently disapprove of those arrangements which were here made between our government and Prince Lieven, as to the extent of naval force to be employed in the Mediterranean; and our cabinet, we conceive, will not approve of that measure which the Russian government appear to have decided on. If persevered in, it will of course impose upon us the necessity of sending an additional number of ships of the line into the Mediterranean, for the security of our interest in that quarter, and the honour of our flag, equally require that our fleet on that important station should at all times be equal to that which Russia may have there. We suspect that the views of Russia, to which we have so frequently alluded, will now begin to develop themselves.—*Sum.*

PARIS, Nov. 12.—We have to add another victim to the dreadful passion for gaming. Mr. ———, an English gentleman, arrived in Paris about three months ago and at first took up his residence in an hotel in the Rue de la Paix; here he became acquainted with a black-leg, who, when in London, resides near St. James's street; by this individual he was induced to visit the Paris Hells, but not until he had been fleeced of the greatest part of his property by this same person in what is called *private play*. The unfortunate gamster had, during the three months, lost the whole of his fortune, amounting to £10,000. On Friday night he repaired to that infernal place, No. 9, in the Palais, and staked the last five guineas of which he was possessed.—Driven to despair by finding himself completely ruined, he proceeded to the Point Royal, threw himself into the Seine, and was drowned. His hat was found on the parapet, and within it a short note indicating the motives by which he was actuated in committing this dreadful act. His body was dragged for the next day, and was discovered; it was immediately taken to the Morgue, where it was recognized by several of his friends.

UNITED STATES.

The following extraordinary adventure of two men who descended into the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, is copied from a weekly religious paper published in Boston, called the *Zion's Herald*.

The following affecting account was related to me a few years since, while travelling in the western country, of two men,

who went into the celebrated Mammoth Cave, which is situated in Green's county, Kentucky, and is about 10 miles in length with the intention of exploring it.

These men, after having provided themselves with a lantern, food and refreshments for one or two days journey, entered the cave, and commenced their subterranean tour. As they walked on from one apartment to another, viewing, to astonishment, the wonders of this stupendous cavern, they often came to large and almost fathomless pits, which they passed with much difficulty, by crawling on their hands and knees. They proceeded in this way, walking and crawling for about a day; and in the mean time, had passed a number of these pits. They had just passed one of them, when, by some fatal accident, their light was extinguished. One of them, in the agony of despair, appeared to lose his reason...became bewildered...whirled round, exclaiming, Lord have mercy on us, and fell; and in falling, plunged headlong into the pit they had just passed. His companion listened and heard him distinctly strike on the bottom and groan. He called to him, but received no answer. He called again; but all was silent as the tomb. I thought, said he, had I but fallen with him, it must have been a happy circumstance, for to attempt to find the mouth of the cave, and pass the many dangerous places they had met with in entering, must, he conceived, be impossible. He thought, therefore, of dying only by starvation. He concluded, however, to make an attempt to get out; he could but die he thought by sharing the fate of his companion, and this would sooner put an end to his sufferings. He set out, crawling on his hands and knees, and proceeded safely in this way about a day, when he again yielded to his feelings, and burst into tears. This alone he said relieved him of his agony. He set out again, but with little hope of ever arriving at the mouth of the cave, and continued winding his way in midnight darkness about a day longer. As they entered the cave they observed that it branched off in various directions, and he concluded that he had taken a wrong one, and was far or further from the entrance than when he set out. The possibility again occurred to him of finding the way out; and once more he summoned his remaining strength, and commenced groping his way through the dreary cavern... and on the morning of the third day, when nature was nearly exhausted, and all hope had fled, he thought he perceived the dawn of light; and on suddenly turning a corner, the morning sun shone full in his face. His feelings, he said, must be imagined, for they could not be described.

COLONIAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable George, Earl of Dalhousie, Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, Knight &c. &c.

We, the subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Inhabitants of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency upon the occasion of the late Prorogation of the Provincial Assembly.

The course of previous measures long and systematically pursued by our Provincial House of Assembly, as well in regard to the financial as other momentous questions, has often been such as to produce in us feelings of deep and painful solicitude. To the experience of immediate inconveniences were added more gloomy forebodings of future evils.

We have seen the revenue of our sister Province of Upper Canada, unjustly with-

held until it became necessary to re-establish her rights, by the interposition of the Imperial Parliament. We have seen a system of temporary laws continually expiring, or requiring constant renewal, almost universally substituted in the stead of permanent legislation; as if to reduce all things, to which other countries have deemed it requisite to give stability, into precarious dependence upon the will of an elective body, which has for years been attempting to usurp the powers of the Executive, and encroach upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. We have seen the right of having representatives in our Legislatures, which is at present confined to the French Seignories, refused to the English portion of Lower Canada, namely, the Townships; unless upon terms which would have rendered its accordance a delusion, and a mockery. We have seen Offices of Registry, such as exist in all English Colonies, and are indispensable to the security of titles to property in the English portion of the Province, refused to the reiterated prayers of its inhabitants, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Government in its favor, under this pretext amongst others, that such Registries are incompatible with French and feudal Laws, and this notwithstanding the beneficence of the Imperial Parliament, which has enacted that these French Laws shall not operate on lands under English tenure. We have even seen measures adopted by the House of Assembly to obtain the repeal of this beneficial Act of the Imperial Parliament, whereby the unrepresented English Inhabitants of the Townships would be placed in a still more calamitous situation than at present; and we cannot but perceive that the scope and tendency of the course pursued by the Assembly of Lower Canada, must render this extensive Province, chiefly waste and unsettled at present, unfit for the object which the Mother Country must have most at heart, namely, that it should afford the means of advantageous settlement to British Emigrants, and constitute an asylum and a home for her surplus population.

But although we had observed with melancholy presentiments the tendency of the course adopted, which, from the defective state of our representation, derived only from the Seignories, was unalterable, except by some interposition of the Parent Country, (such as occurred to repress the injustice attempted towards Upper Canada,) we were nevertheless not prepared for so sudden an exhibition of the spirit of domination, so haughty a disregard of the Prerogatives of the Crown, and so wanton a violation of the Constitution under which alone they exist, as has been manifested by the Assembly immediately before the recent Prorogation.

We feel deeply that it has been to the power and Prerogatives of the Crown that, under Providence, we must chiefly ascribe the preservation of those characteristics by which this province can be distinguished as an English colony. We feel that these Prerogatives and powers, necessary to good Government throughout the British dominions, must be to us in this Province more essential, as constituting our chief refuge in danger, our strong tower of defence against feudal ascendancy, and our sole reliance against anarchy and confusion.

For your Excellency's measures and determination to uphold these just and necessary Prerogatives in their due and legal efficiency, we beg leave gratefully to express our heartfelt thanks. We cannot doubt that these measures will meet the decided approbation of our beloved and most Gracious Sovereign, to whom, and to the Parent Country we can alone look, under

Providence, for the future establishment of a state of things such as may render this Province a secure and desirable asylum for our fellow subjects from Britain.

While we thus gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's sense of duty in supporting the most essential Prerogatives of the Crown, and your unabated zeal for the welfare and improvement of the Country, amidst unhappy divisions, calculated to paralyze your laudable efforts, and while we also recollect the blessings experienced by the Sister Province of Nova-Scotia under your Administration, we cherish the hope that the recent prorogation of the House of Assembly may induce His Majesty's Government to take our situation into their serious consideration, with the view of speedily repairing the defects and correcting the errors which past experience, and the recent assumptions of the Assembly have tended to expose. And we also fervently cherish the hope that the firmness and energy which have marked your Lordship's conduct on this and other important occasions, will not be relaxed in the present arduous circumstances of your Administration, which we trust will be long, and distinguished by obtaining an effectual remedy to our grievances.

Amidst those hopes, derived from your character and conduct, we feel assured that your Excellency will experience the noblest of all rewards, not only in the approbation of our Gracious and beloved Sovereign, but in the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your exalted station, for the welfare and prosperity of His Majesty's faithful subjects.

ANSWER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

Gentlemen.—

The circumstances which called for the late sudden prorogation of the Provincial Parliament were truly such as might well produce feelings of deep and painful solicitude in the minds of all the respectable classes of society. In this Address you have traced most justly the mischievous tendency of the measures pursued for years past in the Provincial House of Assembly: although the effect of these measures have been long felt in the total stop put to the progress of public improvement, I look upon that as nothing when compared with the recent more daring attempt to deny the Royal Prerogative, not a doubtful right nor a mere form of empty words, but a prerogative unquestionably established and universally known; disputed once at a remote early period in the British Parliament, frequently objected to in the Colonial Assemblies, it has been in every instance most clearly and firmly established.

I cannot believe, that this recent Act of the Assembly sprung out of ignorance some of the leaders of the factious measures pursued in that body are well informed men, and for that reason it becomes the duty of all to stand forward who value the blessings they enjoy under the British Constitution.

"In these feelings, gentlemen, I received this Address with no ordinary satisfaction. I think it peculiarly well-timed at this moment, I admire the comprehensive view it takes of the past and present circumstances of public affairs, and the moderation with which it speaks of the misfortunes now flowing from that very source from which the Executive Government should derive support and obtain the means of encouraging public improvement; but above all I admire and applaud that dutiful confidence with which so large a number of the respectable inhabitants in the District of Montreal appeals to His Majesty's Government