

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



THE KING'S HEALTH.

(From the Court Circular of Saturday.)

The statement which has appeared that a difference of opinion existed between the medical advisers of the King as to the disorder with which he is afflicted, and its treatment, is incorrect. The most cordial agreement has uniformly existed between the Physicians during the entire period of the King's illness, both as respects the disorder itself and the treatment of it.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience of His Majesty on Wednesday.

The medical Gentlemen signed a bulletin yesterday morning, which described the symptoms of the King's illness as having been mitigated. Sir M. T. F. left the palace soon after eleven o'clock, and returned in the evening about seven.

Baron Amherst attended for Lord St. Helens, as Lord in Waiting, at the King's Palace, St. James's in the full Household Dress, in honor of His Majesty's birthday.

From the Globe, of Saturday.

The private reports respecting the King's health are still unfavorable. It is now said that there are symptoms of dropsy, and that the operation of puncturing has been performed. We hope this statement may prove to be incorrect, but it is made in a quarter which seems entitled to attention. The following is this day's bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, May 8, 1830.

"The King has had a comfortable night, with some hours of sleep. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same."

H. HALFORD,

M. TIERNEY,

From the Medical Gazette, of May 8.

Nothing can be more contradictory, or probably for the most part incorrect, than the rumours in circulation with regard to the state of His Majesty. We have reason to believe that the statement lately made in the newspapers, that the disease was angina pectoris, is wholly unfounded. This form of complaint our readers are aware is one marked by excruciating agony in the region of the heart and dread of instant death—a species of sullying which we are happy in believing His Majesty has been spared. Neither, we imagine, is there any ground for the idea that effusion has taken place into the chest. Such an occurrence would give rise to permanent difficulties of breathing, whereas the impediment of the function assumes an intermittent form, coming on in paroxysms, during which the heart's action is irregular. At other times—and that is during the intervals—the breathing is quiet and the pulse natural. We understand, too, that His Majesty is able to lie on the back as well as on either side, circumstances strongly militating against the idea of hydrothorax. Considerable losses of Hoffman's anodyne and opiates have been administered, which would imply that his medical attendants regard the affection as of a spasmodic character. These have afforded considerable relief, generally producing free perspiration.

While any irregularity in the heart's action and any impediment to the function of breathing continue, it would be absurd to say that the cause can be free from danger, or that the risk of sudden change is not to be kept in mind. At the same time there is no evidence afforded by any thing which has become known, that organic disease—if present at all—has occurred to such an extent as necessarily to lead to an unfavourable termination. The public have an idea that organic disease of the heart is incompatible with life, whereas individuals may, and often do, live for many years after extensive changes of structure have occurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 1.

Timber.—*Mr. Warburton* wished to take that opportunity to put a question to the Right Honorable Gentleman opposite. He understood that parties had been in the practice of shipping timber from the Baltic to Halifax, or some other port in our North American Colonies, and then bringing it to this country, so as to evade the high duty upon the importation of foreign timber. He was given to understand that three cargoes of timber had been brought to light in the course of the last year from Halifax to Ireland. The clause under which this was done was contained in the 10th of the King, by which it was enacted that timber might be imported duty free, from our Colonial possessions in North America, to any part of the United Kingdom. The importers of timber from the Baltic, with a view to evade the high rate of duty, exported their cargoes in the first instance to our possessions in North America, and thence imported them here. By that means they effected a saving of 15s. He (*Mr. Warburton*) was aware that there were several vessels about to sail for cargoes to the Baltic, and thence to proceed to Halifax with a view to take advantage of this state of the law, and he therefore wished to know whether the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to make any provision to meet the case, in the Bill which he was about to introduce.

Mr. Herries said that there was certainly a defect in the clause to which the Hon. Member had alluded. It was intended only to allow the importation of timber, the produce of the United States, and which had been exchanged for some article of British Colonial produce at this reduced duty. He conceived that to comply with the law as it stood, they should have landed their cargoes at Halifax, and re-shipped them again; and if the officers there had done their duty, such voyages would not be profitable. However, in order to prevent any further evasion of the intentions of the Legislature, it was his (*Mr. Herries*) intention, after the present recess, to introduce a measure to remedy this defect in the law as it at present stood.

Biscuit Baking by Steam.—The attention of His Majesty's Government, and especially of that branch of it to which the care of the navy more particularly belongs, has of late been seriously turned to the means of supplying our sailors with the best and most wholesome kind of provision. Many complaints had hitherto been made of the adulteration of flour by the contractors who furnished the important article of biscuits, and they were really of a very inferior quality, that seemed to have conceived a natural prejudice against them, and would scarcely use them. Measures have been adopted to remove the cause of complaint effectually. The making of biscuits is no longer to be entrusted to contractors. The victualling Board have recently constructed a very powerful corn mill at Deptford, and another is now erecting at the victualling establishment at Weevil, for the purpose of grinding all the flour consumed by the navy. Neither is that all, but the biscuits are to be kneaded and made upon a new plan, also under the direction of the Victualling Board. We stated a few days ago that we had received, as specimens, two loaves made by machinery, which surpassed in quality those kneaded according to the ancient method. The biscuits, we find, are also to be made without hand labour. A very ingenious process has been adopted for manufacturing them by the mechanical power of steam, and its success has, on trial, proved complete. It is the invention, we understand, of Mr. Grant, of

his Majesty's victualling department at Weevil, and works in the following manner:—The flour, in the first instance, is intimately mixed and kneaded by a machine; it is then rolled out by another to the requisite thickness, and each separate biscuit is cut and marked at once with the King's arms by a stamp, in the same manner as sovereigns are struck at the Mint. Nothing then remains but the baking process, which is performed in the usual manner.

The biscuits manufactured according to this method have been carefully tasted by the first naval authorities, and it has been found that they were greatly superior in quality to those made by the old process. They break like short-bread, instead of being sharp and hard, as those in use hitherto. Thus, considerable hard labour is not only saved, but an article is produced far better in every particular than the former one, and calculated to prove much more agreeable and nourishing. This is not, we are happy to understand, the only plan which is to be adopted to improve the food and comforts of that most important class of men the naval defenders of our country.—*London Courier.*

LONDON, May 8.—*PRINCE LEOPOLD.*—The forms and etiquettes of the British Government prevent the particulars of matters in negotiation from being communicated to the public otherwise than through Parliament. As some little time may still elapse before the papers relative to Greece can be ready for that species of publication, we may state, in the meanwhile, that we have good reason to believe that every thing is definitely arranged for Prince Leopold to enter on his sovereignty, the three great Allies having guaranteed to his Royal Highness the sum for which he stipulated.—*Courier.*

ENGLISH BANKERS.—Amongst the 70 failures that took place among English country bankers in 1825, sixty of them have paid 20s. in the pound, and this too in the face of sacrifices without a parallel in the history of banking.

A LONG TRIAL.—On Thursday last at York, the case of Wright and others, v. Tatham, was decided in favour of the plaintiffs. This is supposed to be the longest trial ever tried at York Assizes. Altogether the Court sat over it 77 hours, namely, Friday, 104; Saturday, 134; Monday, 104; Tuesday, 114; Wednesday, 124; Thursday, 164.—Eight Counsels were employed.—For the plaintiffs, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Sergeant Jones, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. Wightman; for the defendants, Sir James Scarlett, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Alderson, and Mr. Armstrong. The Attorney General, it is said, had a retainer of 400 guineas, and 150 guineas with his brief; Mr. Brougham, a retainer of 200 guineas and 100 guineas with his brief. We have not learnt the amount of Mr. Pollock's fee; but whatever it may have been, if a thousand guineas, he earned it. He called 35 witnesses, and put in 260 documents, 78 of which were deposed, attested by nearly 100 different persons. Sir James Scarlett called 65 witnesses. It was intimated that the proceedings are not likely to end here.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

It is stated that no less than 466 Bavarian Broom Girls have arrived at Dover during the present year.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

From the London Morning Post.

There are persons by whom emigration is held in such extreme horror, that they view even the voluntary emigration of individuals with dislike and alarm; and, there are others, again, who believe that the only panacea for all the troubles and difficulties of the country is to stimulate the too languid tendency to emigration by parliamentary bounties. These two classes of reasoners cannot both be right. They may, however, by possibility both be wrong, and we therefore think it our duty to devote a few words to the subject. The first class are contradicted by the uniform testimony of history, and the plain and obvious conclusions of reason. The true declension of a nation is the decline of the vigour of its people. It indisposes and unfits for enterprises which require boldness and energy. A languishing population clings to the soil which birth has entitled, and habit qualified, it to occupy. But a nation is sound at heart in proportion to the number of its people who would roan rather than endure the suffering, encounter the danger, or forego the advantages, which emigration always seems to promise. There is no instance of a flourishing colony having sprung from a nation which had fallen into decay. The dying oak does not give forth the acorns which germinate, but it is encircled by the ivy which clings. The policy of the second class is, we think, extremely doubtful. The Legislature ought not, it is at least certain, to adopt a permanent system of policy with reference to the exigencies, or the sufferings of a particular season. It ought to be satisfied that the population of Great Britain is, or threatens to become, too numerous for the means of profitable employment, before it consents to encourage emigration; it ought to know that the people, whom it might induce to abandon their native country, would probably by doing so better their condition, and it ought to take abundant care that the emigration it facilitates shall be no other than a voluntary emigration, a condition we imagine incompatible with the grant to parochial authorities of the power of sending their pauper population to the Colonies. In an Empire like that of Great Britain, it can scarcely be necessary or prudent for the Government directly to interfere to adjust the balance of population between the Mother Country and the Colonies. Let all the inducements to emigration be presented which the good government of the Colonies, and the judicious appropriation of their unoccupied land, can afford. Let positive checks of every kind to the transit of capital and numbers be at once removed. It may then be reasonably expected, that with our present facilities of communication, the redundant capital and population of the Mother Country will find in the Colonies a safe, easy, and profitable outlet, without any special interposition of the Legislature.

At the Jews new Western Synagogue, on the 24th April, prayers were offered for the restoration of the health of His Majesty.—This was the first time that prayers have been offered in the synagogue of the Jews for any member of the Royal Family.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—As some of our readers may possibly be unacquainted with the position of the Royal Duke for collecting bibles, we state from our own knowledge, that the library of the noble Bilibist now contains a copy of almost every edition of the Sacred Scriptures which ever emanated from the erudite penmen, or the press of any country, at any era, amounting to above 4,000 volumes! This immense and valuable collection, it is surmised, the Duke intends to bequeath to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which his attachment is well known.

On Friday night week about half-past ten o'clock, Lieut. Lambrecht, late of the Cayton regiment, who was recently tried and acquitted at the Kingston assizes, for having killed Mr. Oliver Clayton in a duel, at Battersea-fields, went to the police station of letter M. division, in the Southwark-bridge road, and addressing the inspector, described that he was completely destitute, having neither house nor home of any kind, and without the means of even procuring the common necessities of life. He stated that, since his acquittal, all his former friends had turned their backs upon him, and that, for the want of means, he had been compelled to wander about the town day and night, not knowing whether to go or what to do; he then implored the inspector to permit him to lie down and rest himself, adding that he was so exhausted from fatigue, and want, that even the accommodation he sought would

be an indulgence for which he should be most grateful. The unfortunate gentleman was an object of great commiseration; his dress bespoke the poverty with which he contended; and not having been shaved for several days, his whole appearance was wretched in the extreme. The inspector allowed Mr. Lambrecht to remain in the station until he had rested himself, and then furnished him with the means of procuring a bed.—*Observer.*

BRITISH INTERFERENCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Once more we invite attention to the designs of Ferdinand VII. upon the peace and prosperity of the young American republics. It is not the first or second time that we have pointed out the obvious deviation from straight-forward and even handed justice, which may be fairly charged upon the policy of our government, as between the above-named powers. When Cuba was garriaged by no more than 3000 men, unprotected by any ships of war, and Mexico and Colombia had prepared a squadron, with a military force in all respects equal to a successful attack upon the island, England had an injunction upon the infant states, and, from a regard to English interests, as it was alleged, restrained them from accomplishing its easy capture. But when Ferdinand thought fit to make the Havannah a general rendezvous for expeditions against the people of Mexico, did England hold up so much as a finger to discourage him? Certainly not. His expedition sailed; and Great Britain having for the sake of "British interests"—valuable interests, no doubt, they were—prevented one party from defending itself by anticipating an invasion from Cuba, was guilty of the injustice of looking on quietly while the same Cuba was made the source and instrument of an aggression upon the state whose hand her government had tied up. Now, nobody has ever advised or importuned the British government to interfere by force, or even by remonstrance, in restraining Ferdinand from carrying on hostilities against the states of what once was Spanish America, from the ports of Spain herself. Ineffectual to any military end, and harassing and tormenting to the commerce of the world, as are and must be all attacks upon the coast of the republics (to an infinitely greater extent than the irregular warfare between Turkey and Greece,) there exists no right in any third power, or, at least, such a right will hardly be exercised, to prohibit a direct descent from Spain upon Vera Cruz or Tampico.

But by assuming, from special motives, a right to protect Cuba from the Mexicans, we not only created a corresponding right, but have incurred a positive and insuperable obligation to protect the Mexicans from Cuba. Mr. Peel declared in the House of Commons, that henceforth the British Government, if Ferdinand should obstinately resist its prayer to acknowledge the independence of the liberated colonies, would act impartially between them. Mr. Peel does not require to be told that there is no mode of being henceforth impartial but this—namely, to inform Ferdinand that he shall not make Cuba or Porto Rico the depot of his aggressive expeditions. When Cuba was weak, and might have been taken in a few hours, we interposed and saved it; now, therefore, when Cuba is strong, with a garriison of 16,000 men, and reinforced by an armed squadron, it will not be "impartial justice" to bid the Mexicans go and take possession of Cuba if they please. They cannot take it; the permission would, at this moment, be a mockery. The mischief was done when they were strong and were first prevented from attacking it. The mischief can in no manner be repaired but by saying to Cuba, "You shall not attack Mexico now that you are strong." We do not know what may be meditated by members of Parliament, but there is no denying that one or more of them ought to take measures for bringing forward a subject so important to the honour and interest of this country; and we shall be surprised if, soon after the recess, some individual, holding a prominent station in the House of Commons, do not call forth a full explanation on the part of His Majesty's ministers.—*Times.*

MARRIAGES IN PROSPECT.—A marriage is announced between Lord Lilford and the lovely daughter of Lord Holland. Lord Lilford's sister, Miss Powys, is also said to be under a matrimonial engagement to Mr. Drummond. It is reported that Lady Maria Conyngham is about to bestow her hand upon the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hope, and grandson of the late Lord Decize, Archbishop of Tuam.

IRELAND.

The emigration from Ireland this year to Canada and the United States will, it is said, be treble that of former years.—The number will, it is supposed, amount to 50,000!

Emigration to America is proceeding rapidly in this country, notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts which are received each season from the United States and the British Settlements. The strongest proof, however, of the prosperity which attend the greatest number of those who emigrate is, that in a year or two they are enabled to pay the passage of their friends, whom they generally send for to partake of their good fortune. Seven or eight vessels in the passenger trade alone are fitted up for this purpose, one of whom has already sailed from our port. We may add, that the greater part who have left, or are about to take their departure from this country, are persons in comfortable circumstances, and whose prospects at home are not calculated to wed them to a country where wretchedness and misery await them.—*Silgo paper.*

Our quays are crowded with emigrants from this and the adjoining Counties. Several ships have obtained their full complements of passengers, and only wait a favourable wind to leave our shores. At present, Newfoundland seems to be more in favour with the emigrants, as a place of settlement, than the Canadas, the majority embarking for St. John's, where they expect more immediate employment on landing, than they would find in Canada, and whence they may afterwards, if so disposed, pass over to New Brunswick with great facility. We observe a great number of females amongst the emigrants.—*Waterford mail.*

The Dublin Evening Mail pledges itself to oppose, at the next election, without reference to party consideration, every Irish member who shall not divide against Mr. Goulbourn's proposed measure for assimilating the stamp duties.

On Easter Monday, the town of Ballyborough was the scene of a great conflict between two factions. The police interfered, but were attacked with great fury, they were at last compelled to fire. A long conflict ensued; and the result is said to be, about two killed, and 40 to 60 wounded. On the same day there was a similar contention between factions at Portlinton. Here, too, the police attempted to restore order, but were instantly assailed by both parties. They almost instantly disarmed Mr. Kiffin, the chief of one of the parties, and forced a carbine from one of his men. With these weapons they inflicted several wounds on the other party. Mr. Kiffin was wounded by a ball from the carbine the rioters had taken, and received several cuts from his own sword. Sergeant Lockhart got thirteen wounds with a sword, bayonet, iron bar, &c.; and another unfortunate constable had one arm broken and the other almost cut off near the wrist. When in the most imminent danger they were rescued by three or four more policemen coming to their aid when the rioters were forced out of the house. One of the principal assailants named Dunn was shot, and his brother was forced to undergo an amputation of his leg, having received a wound. In the course of the evening large parties went through the town shouting and offering any money for the face of an Orangeman or a bloody Peeler.

THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday last, the corn mill of Mr. William Wood, of Banagher, in the King's County, was struck by lightning, or, as the survivors term it, a ball of fire, which, descending with dreadful rapidity, instantaneously penetrated the building, and, with a tremendous explosion, tore the entire corn to pieces, setting fire to and consuming a large quantity of corn and other materials which it contained. In addition to this destruction of property, we lament to have to state, that of five persons who were at the moment in the mill, three were killed on the spot, and two most dangerously injured: among the former, we regret to hear, was the proprietor, Mr. Wood, a man highly esteemed in that part of the country, and whose loss will be severely felt by the poor, and many persons to whom he gave employment.—*Belfast Northern Whig.*

At the Antrim Assizes, on Monday last, a woman named Jane Graham was found guilty of administering poison to William John B. Bell, her grandchild, ten months old, on the 9th of August, in the parish of Magheragall, whereby it instantly died. The wretched woman was hanged on Wednesday in pursuance of her sentence. Upon the scaffold she confessed that she had for a long time meditated the death of the child, and that when administering the poison to the innocent and unprotected baby, it was smiling in the face of its murderer! She said that subsequent to the murder, but previous to her apprehension, and whilst she lived in her family, nothing so harrowed her mind as to hear her unsuspecting daughter (the mother of the deceased) cry out for eternal vengeance on the murderer of her illegitimate babe.

FRANCE.

A fiery meteor appeared at half-past eight o'clock in the evening of the 14th of March at Geneva, and whilst the weather was perfectly calm and the horizon clear; it traversed the air with great rapidity, describing a parabola in a direction from east to west. It was distinguished by a bluish and very brilliant light, like that which is emitted by a metallic substance in fusion. Its apparent size was at least equal to ten times that of Venus. It presented a circular disk clearly marked, and left a luminous track behind it. Its fall, which probably took place not far from the eastern extremity of the Canton of Geneva, was neither preceded nor followed by a detonation that could be heard at a distance.—*Paris Paper.*

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

In France the Toulon armament continues the chief object of attention, being as much extolled by the Royalists as it is deprecated by their opponents. "Toulon," April 29.—The army is really superb, and animated with the best spirit. The regiments which have come from the north of France have not left a single man behind them. There are 30,000 infantry, and 5,000 other troops.

No armament of such importance has been made since the expedition to Egypt. All kinds of precautions have been taken to secure the health of our soldiers against the climate, and the diseases to which Europeans are exposed. Never, at any epoch, were the persons employed in the administrations and hospitals so numerous.

The Trident has just returned from the Levant, and though the crew had a right to be discharged, it has been demanded as a favour to be employed in the campaign. The Congreve fuses are tried daily; the sailors exercise at firing the great guns, and the infantry at the military evolutions. The expedition will probably sail on the 8th or 10th.

According to the Gazette de France and other Ministerial Papers, this expedition is the grandest in point, both of the equipment of the vessels and the zeal of the army and navy, that ever sailed from a European port! A naval expedition is of rare occurrence, and our French neighbours are, as is well known, adepts in high flown description.

Toulon, April 27.—Yesterday there arrived in our road-stead forty transports, so that the total number of merchantmen is 350, while the ships of war, great and small, amount to 80.

road being thus very much crowded, orders have been given to tow the ships of the line and frigates to the end of the outer road. Steam-boats take out these huge vessels with ease, and exhibit a striking proof of the advantage of those boats in extricating ships of war when disabled, or lying in an exposed situation.

Toulon, April 28.—M. de Bourmont, Minister War, Commander-in-Chief of the African expedition, accompanied by three of his sons, arrived here last night.

Extract from the *Devo de Toulon*, of April 27. "There are now in the roads, besides the vessels of war, 150 vessels and 86 transports.

"All the shipping of the army, coming from the western ports, and those equipped here since the 10th of this month, are to have four months' provisions for the ship's crew, and one month's provisions for the soldiers, whom they are to receive on board as passengers.

"The materiel of the artillery to be embarked for the expedition is composed of four batteries, 80 besieging pieces, and a park of reserve of 20 or 24 pieces, which forms a total of 124 or 128 guns. It is presumed that the embarking of all this materiel cannot be terminated before the 15th of May."

We give the following communication from Algiers:—"The fortifications are now strengthened, so that a most obstinate resistance may be anticipated. Hordes of Bedouin Arabs have been taken into the pay of the Dey, and these have been appointed to oppose the debarkation of the French along the whole line of coast, at various points of which batteries have been raised. The garrison of this fortress is upwards of 10,000 men, in a fair state of discipline, and much encouraged by the liberal donations of the Dey, who is not sparing of reward. The Europeans are leaving the town for the interior, as according to the report the French expedition may be expected by the 12th of May. The castle in which His Highness has deposited his treasure is mined, and from the known haughtiness and determination of his character, it is not unlikely, should matters become desperate, but it will form his funeral pile. The troops are exercised every day, and the utmost activity prevails."

We subjoin another communication from the shores of Africa:—"A letter from Fangers states that the son of an English diplomatist was expected there from Gibraltar, and that he would visit Fez, the capital of Morocco. The object of this journey was given out merely as one of pleasure and curiosity, but the belief entertained at Fangers was, that it was of a political nature."

GIBRALTAR.

The village built on the Spanish lines, upon what is called neutral ground, or the neutral camp, where the Spanish contraband dealers had been of the habit of safely depositing their purchases in British-manufactured goods, procured from the stores of Gibraltar, has been finally ordered to be demolished and levelled with the ground. Instructions to this effect were transmitted to Lieut. General Don, the Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, by Government, as Spain claims the execution of this measure in conformity to treaties, which had been under various pretences eluded for several years past. This is a final blow to the commercial prosperity of Gibraltar, already paralysed by the opening of Cadix as a free port, and the stationing of the Spanish guarda costas in the Bay of Algeiras.

PORTUGAL.

AMNESTY.—The following is the Act which Don Miguel consents to grant:—

1. An amnesty will be granted to all private officers below the rank of captain.

2. Civil officers who have taken no active share in the re-actions which have occurred in Portugal against the authority of Don Miguel, will likewise have the benefit of amnesty; but not be re-instated in the offices.

3. The Treasury, in restoring the property of those emigrants who shall return to Portugal within six months, will not restore the rentals of which the Government may have disposed.

4. The garrison of Taveira, and the inhabitants of that island, will be included in this amnesty.

5. The prisoners will be set at large; but none designated by Government, will leave the kingdom, and reside abroad for a certain time.

6. With regard to all other classes of emigrants, Don Miguel engages to grant another amnesty, within ten months after the recognition of his authority by England, reserving to himself such exceptions as he may please.

7. Counts Saldanha and Villa Flor, Generals Siqueira and Mello, the Marquis de Valentina, and some other noted characters, who fought against the Marquis of Chaves and General Poyas, will be proscribed for life.

ASIA.

BRITISH INDIA.

INDIAN REVENUE.—The revenue of the British possessions in India is greater than that of any other European State, excepting France and Prussia. In 1827-28 it amounted to £23,035,164; in 1828-29 it is estimated at £23,850,317. The interest on the debt about two millions yearly, the total of interest on debt and charges, including those paid in England, and the expense of the land of St. Helena, £26,314,344. In 1827-28, £23,994,503; in 1828-29, the surplus of charge above revenue being in the first year about three millions and a quarter, and in the second £644,000. Before the Burmese war there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of one million and a half; but in the twenty years preceding 1828-29, there are only six which show a surplus revenue.

The following is an extract from the log book of an Emigrant, proceeding to the Swan River, at the Cape of Good Hope, December 10, 1829.

"October 14, in 19 deg. fell in with a shoal of sharks, which played round the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors, who are rather superstitious, and consider such visitors as ominous of evil; and this indeed proved too true. At mid-day, all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. The fish was full 15 feet in length, and, in floundering to disentangle himself, caused so much sport, that several passengers crowded into the Captain's boat, which hung suspended over the stern of the ship. Suddenly the all got to the head of the boat to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the quarter dived to the starboard side of the vessel broke off, and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks. Here was a scene of horror! The captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my tent under the tuition of the boatswain, but, like the rest, when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a point of safety. The boatswain had slipped himself by a rope, and lowered himself to the surface of the water, with the harpoon in his hand ready to strike the fish at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up the side of the poop cabin, and was the last to jump into the unlucky boat, and made up the number of twelve persons struggling in the sea among the sharks. Our Captain was almost beside himself—all hands commenced throwing out ropes, loose spars, oars, and every buoyant article they could lay hands on for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished—our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife board which the cabin boy had been using; my man Hibberd threw over an Indian Mat; Master Shaw, a young gentleman about 13, got upon it, and was three miles astern of us before we could reach him with the boat, which was instantly manned and launched. I saved Mr. Earl's footman, who, though he could swim, was so far exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking, when I dragged the line the shark was attached to across him, and he had the presence of mind to put the cord within his teeth, when I hauled him within the reach of a rope with a loop, by which we hauled him safe up.—Mr. Peter Shadwell was also actively employed; he is in the E. India Company's Service, and is a brother of the Vice-Chancellor. After half an hour's exertion all were saved but two. I lament to say Williams was one of the unfortunate. I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar, but slipped his balance—he slipped it, and actually flung his arms around the captured shark (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water) to save himself; but when he found out what he had hold of, he was so horror-struck that he called me by name, "Oh my God! my God! witness my end!" and down he sank. The other sufferer was a fine healthy country boy. Thus two lives were lost, to answer the confirmation of the sailors' omen, that sharks always prognosticate signs of death, or some evil to the ship—thus it proved. This indeed was a tragic day. The fish, line and all drifted away, and we all returned thanks to God for allowing us to save the other ten.—*Litchfield Mercury.*

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY. The Editors of the Baltimore American have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a highly respectable house at Amsterdam, under date of 5th April, to another in that city, which communicates the following intelligence respecting the referred question of the Boundary Line between the United States and the Northern British Provinces:—"The papers and statements respecting the boundary line, were delivered on the 1st instant to the King, as Arbitrator. The British have a large Suite attending this arbitration; nearly all those who have been employed and maintained at great expense for several years past have arrived at the Hague. Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of New-Brunswick, has also come out, to answer questions if required. Mr. Preble, whose abilities are highly spoken of, will have his hands full to cope with the talent opposed to him on the part of the British.—Dr. Tiert, whom you no doubt recollect, and who has been for many years the chief person in this controversy, has also arrived at the Hague. I am afraid the King will find it a difficult task to make a decision; if he could treat the subject in the manner that Solomon did in the case of the two mothers who claimed the same child, it would be well; but when the question, 'to have, or not to have,' becomes the barrier between two parties, sympathy and humanity are generally forgotten, or otherwise the choice might be left to the people that inhabit the territory in dispute. The King has the power, I understand, to send out persons of his selection to investigate the premises; this I hope he will do, as otherwise I much fear that the variety of British and foreign talents arrayed against us, will render the result rather doubtful. The King is, however, a worthy man, and if he gives a decision, it will be