

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



THE KING.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 16.)

It is our painful duty again to lay before our readers the following bulletins of the week, in the order in which they have issued. They are all signed by Sir H. Hallard & Sir M. Tierney:

"Windsor Castle, May 9. The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are essentially the same."
"Windsor Castle, May 10. The King passed yesterday evening and the night in composure, with some sleep; but his Majesty's symptoms remain the same."
"Windsor Castle, May 11. His Majesty's symptoms are not materially mitigated; but his Majesty had some sleep last night."
"Windsor Castle, May 12. The King has passed a disturbed night. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same."
"Windsor Castle, May 13. The King has passed a more comfortable night. The symptoms of his Majesty's complaint, however, do not vary."
"Windsor Castle, May 14. The King continues in the same state. His Majesty has had a bad night."
The following bulletin was issued yesterday. Although it does not allay the fears entertained for his Majesty's recovery, it is still gratifying in stating that the Royal sufferer has had the benefit of sleep, & that he considers himself better.

"Windsor Castle, May 15. The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better."
From the Morning Herald, May 17. The following favourable bulletin was yesterday issued:—"Windsor Castle, May 16. The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better." (Signed as usual.)

Yesterday the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, at 11 o'clock, had a short audience of His Majesty, and left at half-past 12 for town. The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at one, and remained in conference with His Majesty till 3 o'clock, when she partook of some refreshment and left for town. The following bulletin was issued this morning:—"Windsor Castle, May 17. The King has not had a very good night; but his Majesty feels himself better." (Signed as usual.)

Immediately after issuing the bulletin Sir M. Tierney left the Castle, for town; but is expected to return to dinner. This forenoon the Bishop of Chichester performed Divine Service in His Majesty's household suite. A part of the private band attended; and played the Anthem. At one o'clock this day Sir Robert Peel arrived, and had a long audience of His Majesty, being his first visit since his father's death. After partaking of some slight refreshment, the Hon. Secretary left the Castle at three o'clock, for London.

The throng of company was very numerous to see the bulletin at St. James's palace on Saturday, they numbered near 7000, & yesterday there were about 12,000.

From the Times, May 17. We stated on Saturday, what was then true, that the state of His Majesty's health was alarming. In fact, on Friday there were some symptoms which induced an apprehension of mortification. We are happy to announce that these symptoms have subsided; so that the cause of immediate alarm has ceased. Beyond this, we have, we lament to say, no ground for encouraging any hope.

The Duke of Wellington, soon after his return to town on Saturday afternoon from the King's Palace at Windsor, proceeded to the Foreign Office, where a Cabinet Council was held. London, May 17.—The indisposition of his Majesty appears to have created a strong sensation in every capital of Europe, where the latest accounts from England are looked for with intense interest. Between London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam, the daily bulletin is forwarded by express.

MONEY MARKET.—Saturday Evening.—It has been stated to-day in the city, on good authority, that the balance of money at this moment lying unemplotted in the Bank of England, do not amount to less than 27,000,000 sterling. A portion of these deposits must necessarily belong to individuals, who from the nature of their trade, do not place them permanently there; but the greater part by far is lodged in the Bank by private bankers, constituting a surplus beyond what they require for daily purposes, and for which they are unable to find any employment that is once thought eligible and secure. They would not, on any other supposition, forego the profit to be derived from the use of it.

This Duke of Wellington has promised it is said, to introduce into the House of Peers a bill for legalizing Catholic marriages. A deputation from the Catholic clergy waited on his Grace on Thursday, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is but an extension of the principle of the Relief Bill; or, rather, it is but its natural development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation will by degrees drop away; and, at last, all distinctions on the ground of religion between Roman Catholics and Protestants will fade into oblivion, if the madness of party do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds.

A Bill for taking (in 1834) the population of Great Britain has been brought into the House of Commons. A deputation from persons interested in the growth of tobacco in Ireland, headed by Lord Kilmaine, attended at the Treasury on Saturday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By a Parliamentary Paper, it appears the quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, from the British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, in the year 1828, was 17,908 lbs., of which 7,922 lbs. was the produce of Canada. It is only very recently that this article has been cultivated there in sufficient quantities to afford a surplus for exportation, and it is gratifying to know that a new export article so valuable as tobacco is now cultivated in our own colonies. When Lord Goderich was Chancellor of the Exchequer, an abatement of the duty on tobacco was made in favour of Canadian tobacco. The effect of that judicious concession of the agricultural interest of the province is thus beginning to show itself.

Duke of Brunswick.—The dispute between the Duke of Brunswick and the King of England, his uncle and guardian, has been arranged. The young Duke of Brunswick has at length yielded. He will maintain the institutions and measures of the government during his minority, and which he had been willing to recognise on his coming of age.

LIVERPOOL.—Thirty eight years ago, Liverpool contained only 9866 houses, and 55,732 inhabitants.

It has since increased to 30,000 houses, and 176,000 inhabitants. In 1793, only 503 bags of cotton were imported; but in 1829, the importation of this article reached 429,753 bags. At the former period, the dock duties amounted to £13,234 17s. 8d. and at the latter to £147,374 4s. 11d. The increase in the receipts of the post-office is not less remarkable: in 1803, they amounted to £32,168 13s. 6d., and in 1829, to £68,878 2s. 8d. The number of ships has of course increased. In 1793, they amounted to 5483, but in 1829, they are enumerated at 11,388! Signs of improvement are still abroad; wherever we turn in the suburbs, we see whole streets rising around us, and though the number of new houses exceeds some thousands, there are very few of those tenements recently erected, unlet. Our streets, are crowded with a busy population, and our docks are filled with shipping;—Liverpool certainly exhibits no sign of bad times.—Liverpool paper.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, directing that no entry be made of workmen until the numbers in all the yards be reduced to 6000, which number their Lordships consider sufficient to be retained during peace. When the number is reduced to 7000, the men are to work the whole of Wednesday (at present they are only employed on the morning of that day), and when further reduced to 6,500, they are to work six days in the week. Their Lordships have also directed that the masters of the following trades—bricklayer, ropemaker, rigger, millwright, painter, and mason, might be dispensed with, retaining only master smith and master sailmaker, as vacancies may occur. A foreman of the said trades is to perform the duty on a pay not exceeding 12s. 6d. per day. All officers under the rank of foreman of the yard, that may hereafter be appointed, are to be placed on a similar establishment of day pay. The ultimate consequence of this arrangement will be a reduction of artificers and labourers in this Dockyard to the number of 1,610. We are, however, gratified in stating that the reduction will not arise from any discharge, but that it will be effected by abstaining from filling up vacancies arising from superannuations under ordinary circumstances, or by death, and other casualties. No apprentice is to be entered here until the number is reduced to 650 shipwrights and apprentices, 50 caulkers, 116 joiners, 100 labourers, 136 ropemakers and spinners, 110 smiths, 100 sawyers, 36 sailmakers, 100 workmen in the wood and metal mills, and 290 of various minor departments. Above the number ultimately to be retained, there are at present employed here, including artificers, labourers, &c. between 600 and 700. In determining on this reduction, the Board of Admiralty contemplate the labor always in this yard of 600 convicts.

LONDON, May 2.—Some opinion may be formed of the great interest still existing to view that stupendous work the Thames Tunnel, when we mention that 600 visitors per week, on an average, for the last three weeks, have gratified their curiosity.

A meeting of the Governors and subscribers to the King's College was held in London on the 30th April. The report stated that the shell of the building, which will be closed before next winter, will cost £63,947, and that the College will be open by October, 1831.

LONDON, May 7.—In both Houses, last night, the resources and prospects of the country formed a main topic of discussion. In the Upper House, Lord Goderich quite gained the Duke of Wellington's heart, by the picture he drew of our situation, and our power to hold all possible enemies at bay. His Lordship compared the charge for the debt in 1816, and at present. In 1816 the total of the charge for the Funded and Unfunded debt, was £32,398,751. In 1829, the charge for the Funded Debt was £28,277,117, and the interest on Exchequer Bills £878,494, so that the total diminution on that of 1829 compared with 1816, was £3,783,140. When the operation respecting the Four per cents, should be completed, the reduction on the charge for the National Debt for next year, as compared with 1816, would be four millions and a half. This diminution in the charge was equivalent to a reduction of 150 millions of capital at three per cent.

So much for the charge. His Lordship compared together the different branches of our Revenue for 1826, 7, and 8, and for last year; and observed, that the whole of the average for the above three years amounted to £50,087,000, while the receipts for last year were £50,230,000; and with respect to the allegation that the Revenue was now falling off, he thought it was the height of timidity to be prophesying the most disastrous consequences because one quarter was falling in its due amount.

A Deputation from the Committee of the South American and Mexican Association (recently formed in the City for the protection of the general interests of the trade with those countries) had yesterday an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office, on the subject of a memorial recently addressed by the Chairman of the Association, Alderman Thompson, to his Lordship, setting forth the great inconvenience which the intercourse with the new States of America is daily sustaining by the continuance towards them of the unprofitable hostility of Spain. Lord Aberdeen stated to the Deputation, that Government were fully alive to the importance and value of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and those States, and to the mischief which resulted to it from the continuance of the line of policy which Spain had hitherto thought proper to pursue in respect to her former Colonies;—that with respect to Cuba, about which so much had been said, he had reason to believe that considerable misapprehension prevailed as to the extent of the interference which had been assumed to have been used, by the British Government;—that there was no record in his office of any such having been used at all, and if it had, he was persuaded that Mr. Canning had done no more than intimate that an attack on Cuba not carried on by the ordinary means of warfare, but by exciting the slave population, must be regarded with dissatisfaction by all civilized Governments. It was the determination of the British Government, his Lordship further said, to observe the strictest impartiality between the belligerent parties, looking to both as independent Powers in amity with this country. It was also the earnest desire, as it had been the practice of this Government, to take every opportunity of urging upon Spain the putting an end to a state of things which looked upon with deep regret; and his Lordship assured the Deputation that no means proper to be used towards a friendly and independent State, would be left untried by this Government to induce the Court of Spain to adopt just views upon this important question. In answer to an inquiry from the Deputation, his Lordship said that Government were not in possession of any information leading them to believe that an attack on the new States was at present in contemplation by the Spanish Government either from Cuba or elsewhere.

A circumstance occurred at Mr. Rothschild's a few days ago, which is curious in itself, and has led to much conjecture in the city with respect to its real history.—An individual in the garb of a ticket-porter was observed to enter the front door of the office in New-court with a small box under his arm, which, as it afterwards appeared, he deposited in the doorway, and affected his retreat, with much precipitation. The box, which was addressed to Mr. Rothschild, was conveyed as soon as found to that gentleman, and on opening it was found to contain £2,000, all in sovereigns. With it was a short note containing some vague expressions of gra-

titude to Mr. Rothschild for certain advantages obtained through him by the writer, in return for which he begged to offer him the gold which the box contained. He requested that an acknowledgment might be given by an advertisement in a newspaper of its having safely reached him. No signature was attached to the note, nor is it at all known either who the writer is, or what his motives were in sending such a superfluity of money to such a quarter.

LONDON, May 6.—British and Foreign Bible Society.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society took place yesterday at the Free-mason's Tavern, Lord Bexley in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report, from which it appeared that the affairs of the Society had been going on prosperously in Germany. Owing to the overflowing of the river Memel, the society had presented the sufferers with 1,000 Bibles. The Jews of Frankfurt had applied for Bibles, which were granted to them. From Petersburg the Society had received the most interesting communications. In Sweden 283,787 Bibles had been distributed. From Norway 2,000 Testaments had been requested from the Society. The Danish Bible had just been completed. From Calcutta, Madras, and other parts of India, the reports were equally satisfactory.—Arrangements were making for printing the Old Testament edition of Psalms in the Esquimaux language, to the extent of 1,000 copies. Mr. Greenfield had been appointed as Editor of the translations of the Bible, with a salary of £300 a year.—The receipts of the Society for the past year were £34,982 and the expenditure £31,610. The number of Bibles circulated was 434,422. The number of new Branch Societies was 111. The Committee noticed with pleasure the fact of having made presents of Arabic Palsters to twenty Egyptian youths that had been sent over here by the Pacha for education. In Scotland, also, the Bible Societies were going on prosperously. There was, it was true, some opposition, but it was gradually giving way before the persevering efforts of those who were endeavouring to spread the "word" through that country.

REMOVAL OF A TREE NEARLY FIFTY YEARS OLD.—The large and beautiful Weeping Ash, which has been upwards of 40 years an ornament to the gardens on the Kedleston road, near Derby, long in the cultivation of the late Mr. Joseph Wilson, and now of his sons, Messrs. Wilson, was a short time since purchased from them by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, for the purpose of being removed to Chatsworth. The undertaking was commenced on the morning of Wednesday se'night, under the direction of the proprietors and Mr. Paxton, the Duke's gardener. With the assistance of 40 labourers and several horses, they were enabled to remove the tree from the ground, and load it upon a machine constructed by Messrs. Strutt, of Belper. This was a carriage improved from Stewart's principle, and lent for this purpose to his Grace. The machine, with the tree securely fixed upon it, was moved from Derby about six o'clock on Friday evening, and though the tree and earth attached to the root weighed nearly eight tons, it reached Chatsworth without halting, and without accident, at 12 o'clock the following day. The distance is 23 miles, and contrary to expectation, it was able to pass through the different toll-bars, with one exception, without displacing them. The greatest difficulty occurred at Milford toll-bar, which, by the skill and exertion of Mr. Anthony Strutt, was considerably abated. The gates and wall at the entrance in Chatsworth-park were, however, obliged to be taken down, and the branches of some trees in the park lopped off. His Grace met the tree at the entrance to the park, and was much gratified by its safe arrival. The spot destined for the tree was fixed on by his Grace and is situated in the north west front of the grand entrance to the house, on a mound of earth raised for the purpose, and it will add greatly to the picturesque and romantic effect of the scenery. The removal of a tree 50 years old, and the chance of its living is considered by the public as very problematical; but horticulturists of experience are of a different opinion, and from the care and attention that has been paid in this instance, no doubt seems to exist of its future growth. Some of the roots extended 28 feet, and the branches measured 37 feet from the centre. It was originally a graft upon an ash stock, and is of a nature to endure for many generations. Several tree clus of a large size probably 50 years old, with other full grown trees were some years ago successfully transplanted in the grounds of The Priory, the Marquis of Abercorn's seat near Stanmore, Middlesex.

SCOTLAND. POST-OFFICE MISTAKES.—The Dumfries Courier states that the quindances of the place were on a late occasion "saddly out of sorts," owing to an error in the mail arrangements.

On assembling as usual at the different Reading Rooms to enjoy their accustomed breakfast of news, every face was visibly lengthened when it was announced that, in consequence of some blunder at Carlisle, the Dumfries letters and papers had gone a-wol-gathering in the direction of "Modern Athens," while the Edinburgh bags, as well as the whole correspondence of the North of England, by way of returning the compliment, had for the first time, taken a trip round by Dumfries. The fairies, before the school-master was abroad, kidnapped five healthy children, and substituted in their stead outlandish brats, that could speak before their teeth were grown; and if it had been lawful to keep the correspondence sent us, which was truly bulky as compared with our own, we would have given a groat and more to have seen the Athenians mourning over their rickety banding, and the Dumfriessians checking over a fine "lad bairn."

[The writer adds the following story:] Some years ago, a whimsical mistake occurred at Portpatrick. The post-master, it appears, gets his bread from Dumfries, and has a bag for conveying it very like those used for holding letters. Late at night the mail-garrier arrived and threw the bags on the counter of his place of business. The post-master started up, and arranged every thing secundum artem down to affixing his Majesty's seal; but either from oversight, or the want of light, he unfortunately lifted the wrong parcel, and sent bread across the Channel in place of letters. His Irish correspondent marvelled not a little, when, after opening the seal, he tumbled out divers quarters loaves! The bearer marvelled as much as himself, and was fairly struck dumb, when the other inquired if he took him for a baker. Anon his customers began to call, and when they enquired for letters, the sly Patlander tendered to each and all in rotation, a Vauxhall slice off one of the loaves, wisely conceiving it to be a point of duty "to deal small, and serve all." But as this would not do even in the town of Donaghadee, the commodity was re-shipped; and the owner informed (who missed his bread greatly at breakfast) that as Ireland exports a great deal of corn, mangle its many hungry mouths, there was no use in "sending coals to Newcastle." The mistake was rectified the following tide, and formed a standing joke for weeks afterwards, from the mountains of Mora to the Muff of Galloway.

IRELAND. MARY BONDROUGH, April 14.—On Easter Monday, being the fair of Portlanning, some of the police were ordered to clear a public house where there was fighting. On the approach of the police all the combatants attacked them, disarmed the chief constable, Mr. Kiffin, of his sword, and Sergeant Lockhart of his carbine, and with these, iron bars, sticks and other weapons, wounded severely the whole party; w/ inevitably would have lost their lives had not three or four policemen come to their assistance. Mr. Kiffin was fired at and wounded by one of the rioters who

had forced the carbine from the constable, and received several other wounds. The arm of a policeman was broken, and another had his hand almost cut off at the wrist by a blow of the sword taken from the chief constable. The police shot one man and wounded several others, one of whom had his leg amputated.—Dublin Evening Mail.

A most awful casualty took place at Mount Erne, between Birr and Bannagher last Tuesday night. Mr. Wm. Woods, a very estimable young gentleman, was on the upper loft of his mill, stowing away a parcel of oatmeal, when, dreadful to relate, a vivid ball of fire fell on the roof, and killed upon the spot himself and a man who stood alongside of him. At the same instant the whole roof tumbled in with a loud crash, and carried down the greater part of the mill. The bodies were found under the ruins, and it is feared that five or six more have suffered by the same terrible catastrophe. The hall of fire was noticed flying through the clouds by several persons at a great distance, and descending on the mill.

A farmer and three cows were burned to death at Kilmacrenan, near Derry, last week.

At the vestry meeting held on Tuesday, in the church of St. Iberius, the salary of the organist was reduced, by opposition from the Roman Catholic parishioners, from fifty pounds to forty pounds. This is lowering the organist's tone in a very bass (base) manner?—Wexford Herald.

SUFFOCATION BY A CANDLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Denison, being on a visit to her father, Mr. Richard Kidney, left their two lovely children to the care of a woman servant, about 30 years of age, and a young girl about 14 years of age. They, having put them to bed in a small bedroom, left the candle on the mantle in the room adjoining; about a quarter of an hour after, the woman spoke to them, and they not answering, she supposed them to have gone to sleep. Satisfied in her mind of this, she and the younger girl pursued their work in the kitchen for about half an hour, when they both went up stairs for the purpose of seeing them. They found the door of the bedroom shut, and the children in the arms of the bed-room door shut, and the intense smoke which filled the room. The only way of accounting for this, is that the oldest child, after the servant had left them, arose, took the light in his room, shut the door, and went to sleep.

FRANCE. BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS.—Paris, April 22.—The Paris Protestant Bible Society held its eleventh annual meeting yesterday. Admiral Vieuxville took the chair, and several Peers of France, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, and other distinguished persons, were present. After an appropriate Prayer by a Minister of the Reformed Religion, the Committee's Report of the proceedings of the last year was read. The Society, like that in London, distributes the Scriptures, and since its institution, in 1818, has given away about 10,000 copies of the Bible and Testament.—The funds of the Paris Society do not equal in amount those of the London Society; but, aided by the Departments, the Ladies' Societies, and other Associations, it is expected that in a very few years there will not be a single Protestant family in France without a Bible. The Society sells its Bible and Testaments at very low prices to those who have the means of purchasing, and furnishes them gratis to the poor.—Several other reports were read from the Ladies' Society, the Committee of Protestant Artisans, and from Departmental Societies. A donation of 1000 francs, was presented during the meeting from a person who concealed his name.—Galignani's Messenger.

The Gazette de France states, that intelligence had reached Paris of the final acceptance of the Greek Protocols by the Sultan. The Porte has yielded in every thing to the Allies. This difficult negotiation may now, therefore, be considered as terminated.

GREECE. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—(By Express.)—The Porte caused to be presented to the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, a note, in which it is declared that the Sultan has no objection to accede to the resolution adopted by the Powers respecting Greece, &c., and that the Porte adheres to the Protocol of London.

The three Ambassadors have, in consequence, sent couriers to their respective Courts, to inform them of the definitive conclusion of this affair. The English Cabinet objected to the formal acknowledgement of Greece, until such time as it should have been admitted by the Porte.

The Divan now declares that it is ready to adopt all that can contribute to the preservation of peace, and consequently the Greek state is, as such, legitimated and constituted.

The Reis Efendi expresses himself nearly as follows, in the note above mentioned:—"The note presented by the three Ambassadors having been delivered to the Sultan, its contents became an object of serious attention for the Sublime Porte, and the subject of its deliberations. The desire expressed by the three Powers, that the disposition agreed to in the conferences of London, in order to prevent any attempt to trouble the general harmony and the order newly re-established, should meet with a favourable reception, was for the Porte to comply with this wish, which it hereby does, by consenting to consider as the true limits of the new state, those traced on the map annexed to the note of the three Ambassadors."

This declaration has appeared sufficient, as amounting to an acknowledgement of the Greek independence, the question is, whether the Greeks will follow the example of the Porte, and evacuate immediately the places which they occupy on the outside of the new limits fixed to them.—Jugsburg Gazette.

The Greek Senate has recognised as Sovereign His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, by adopting the protocols according to their form and tenor.—Gazette de France.

ITALY. ACCIDENT TO MADAME BUONAPARTE.—Extract of a private letter of the 24th ult. from Rome:—"Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 22d instant, while walking in the garden of the Villa Borghese, made a false step, and tho' leaning on the arm of the Chevalier Cozzoro, fell with so much violence that she broke one of her thighs; and as her great age, 83 years, prevents the possibility of applying the strong remedies necessary in such accidents, her life is considered to be in imminent danger. She is surrounded by all the members of her family now at Rome—her brother, Cardinal Fescho; Jerome and Louis Buonapartes and Madame Lucien, Princess of Canine. Despatches with the melancholy news have been sent to Madame Murat, Countess of Lipano, the ex-queen Letitia, and the Duke de Reichstadt. Madame Letitia, after giving legacies of 500,000 francs each to her children, and to Cardinal Fesch, with numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to her attendants and friends, and considerable donations to the poor both at Rome and in Corsica, has constituted the Duke de Reichstadt the residuary legatee of her immense wealth."

ASIA. Papers from Canton to the 19th of November, and letters to the 3d of December have been received to-day. So general had been the feeling excited by the progressive

increase of the abuses which had lately become matter of former complaint, that separate remonstrances had been presented to the Government by every class of Foreigners who had representatives in China, excepting the Americans. Nothing decisive had yet taken place, but the negotiation with the local government was in progress. Mean while, the Viceroy had given answers to the remonstrances addressed to him by the Spanish and Dutch factories. He tells them that they do him with "a petition and thrusting forward their mad incoherent non-sensicalities, which is worthy of detestation in the deepest degree." This representative of the celestial empire closes his answer by cautioning the parties interested against "any themselves again to be flung into by others in similar 'fooleries,' and by threatening them with the effects of the imperial wrath if they do not take his advice, and remain quiet. Meanwhile, the tea-merchants, and the various manufactures connected with British trade, are suffering severely under the existing state of affairs. The Company's treasury would not be opened for holding Bengal until a favourable termination for the pending negotiations had taken place, the medium for remitting the presidencies of India was much circumscribed.

The measure adopted by the committee of ordering their commanders and officers to quit Canton, and to return to their respective ships, and which has been rightly conforming to, is said to have struck a panic amongst the native merchants; and the report that the Bridgegate was immediately to join the rendezvous at Toon-ko, so soon as her repairs would allow, had created additional consternation. This non-intercourse act, it was hoped, would have the best effect; and whilst maintained with firmness, till a redress of grievances should be obtained, would teach the Chinese a new moral,—that trade is not worthy the pursuit, nor consistent with the spirit of any civilized nation, unless it can be conducted upon a basis of liberty and freedom, and in perfect reciprocity.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. The progress of our colonies in southern Asia, in the arts and sciences, as well as in trade and commerce, is surprising. In spite of the lamentable and occasionally heard from these about blacks and bush-rangers, the want of a free press, taxation without representation, the ravages of the war and the caterpillar, and the inundations of the Hawkesbury, these colonies appear to making rapid advances.

In Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, as the colonists, wish to be called, which is of subordinate importance, at present, compared with its western neighbour, the improvements to which we allude are not less perceptible than in New South Wales. Its press is almost equally prolific. We are just favoured with the sight of the Hobart Town Almanack for 1829, the first publication of the kind that has issued from the Tasmanian press; and a very elegant little book it is, embellished with plates, and emulating, though not absolutely rivaling, the best year-publications of Mr. Ackerman and his competitors.—The contents of this work, which is not mere calendar include a very pretty description of the itinerary of the island, giving an account of all the towns and the villages, the rivers and the rivulets, the seats of the gentry, and the farms of the agriculturists.—We have also the chronology of the island, compiled from the best authorities; whereas we perceive that it was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, on the 1st December 1643, visited for the first time by an Englishman on the 9th March 1773, ascertained to be an island in February 1788 and declared independent of New South Wales on the 24th November 1825. A variety of other details, very useful to the settler, and not without interest to the European reader, is subjoined.

We find, for instance, from the "Statistics of Van Diemen's Land, on the 1st January 1829, compiled from the most authentic sources," that the population consists of 30,000 souls, exclusive of 600 aborigines, who live in the woods. Of these 30,000 civilized people, the male adults amount to 12,000, the female adults to 4,800 only, the children under 10 years to 3,200. The inhabitants of Hobart Town, the capital, are in number 5,700. The marriages in 1828 were 190, the deaths 300, the births 650. The arrivals in the island (other than by birth) were 1,500 in that year.

The total territory is 23,474 square miles, of 15-teen millions of acres, whereof six millions and a half are pasture land, a million and a half arable, and the remainder of rocky and thickly wooded hills. The land cultivated consists of acres 30,150, whereof 22,950 are sown with wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, chiefly the first; 3,200 with potatoes, turnips, and tares; and 4000 with English grass. The number of cattle and stock is as follows: horses 2,100, horned cattle 70,000, sheep 500,000; goats 2,000, hogs 10,000, poultry 20,000.

The revenue in 1828 amounted to £40,000, of which the duty on spirits produced one-half. The Government expenditure on account of the island was just treble the receipts, or £120,000. The imports in 1828 were £300,000, the exports £100,000. The total circulating medium in the island is £100,000, of which £60,000 is paper; in notes of one, five, ten, and twenty pounds each. The annual interest is ten per cent.

So much for the statistical information contained in the Hobart Town Almanack; although probably not accurate to a figure, the details are doubtless to be relied on as approximating to correctness; they show a vast improvement in the state of the colony since the visit of the Commissioner of the Enquiry in 1821; its population, its stock, its receipts, &c. have more than quadrupled in the short interval.—Asiatic Journal for August.

The following curious story of a murderer is told in the Nottingham Review.

"Some time ago, a man was hanged at Calcutta who was a good swimmer and could remain a long while under water. Availing himself of his ability to slide himself into the place enclosed with palisades, where the Indian ladies go to bathe, he used to seize one, without being seen by the others, and to drown her, and then rob her of the jewels which these ladies never by any side, even when they are bathing. The other ladies, seeing one of their friends disappear suddenly, believed she was carried away by some crocodile. At last it happened that a young lady, who was attacked by this robber, succeeded in escaping from his horrible attempt, and to the great surprise of every body, she told them that she had been attacked, not by a crocodile, but by a man. A search was made for the ruffian; and, on being taken, he avowed that he had followed that trade for seven years past."

AFRICA. SIERRA LEONE. It is with considerable pain we have to announce another victim to the diabolical machinery of Sierra Leone. Captain Boteler, of His Majesty's Ship Hecla, is to be added to the list of those who have perished in maintaining these odious settlements; but not only have we to announce this fact, but readers have to be told that forty seamen and all the officers of that Ship have perished during the year unexpired term of her service, on those pestiferous coasts. But even this is not the worst of the history. It remains to be stated that another Captain is appointed to the same Ship, which of course is to be re-officered and reinforced with sailors; and His Majesty's Ship Ariadne has sailed, with what appears to us to be neither more nor less than Governors' duplicates for the same places. And is this to last, and how long?—John Bull.

A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone was mentioned a few days ago of Lloyds. Two vessels, the Lochiel of Liverpool and the Britannia of London, remained there on the 25th of February, the crews of both being dead.