

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Van Dieman's Land.—A letter from a correspondent, of a late date, contains the following passages:—"This colony was never in such a prosperous condition as it is at this moment; 5000 industrious persons could easily find employment. What the colony most requires are, young girls from sixteen to twenty; if they are virtuous, and good house servants, they will do well, and eventually get well settled; but they must be of a different class from those sent out in the Princess Royal to Van Dieman's Land."

"This is not a desirable place for a young man to emigrate who has only education to recommend him, as that is found very plentifully among the convicts. Usury is carried on in this colony to an alarming extent; from 15 to 30 per cent. is given for cash, and unless we have a greater circulating medium our trade must be entirely stopped."

"An individual has made a good thing of employing a schooner of 80 tons between this and New Zealand; he gets freighted with potatoes which grow there almost spontaneously, pigs of an excellent breed, and flax, for which he pays with common muskets, tobacco, rum, &c. &c. in short, this voyage, upon a fair calculation, may be made six times per annum."

"I paid a visit the other day to a Mr. Archer, one of our oldest settlers, to whom I had a letter of introduction. He has 36,000 acres of land, enclosed, 20,000 sheep, 1000 head of cattle, 200 horses, 84 crown servants, besides a proportionate quantity of other live stock. This is our spring; geraniums, roses, wallflowers, pinks, &c. in immense clusters, growing wild, and some fruit, &c."

An Artist's Independence.—When Nancy was taken from the Duke of Lorraine by Cardinal Richelieu, he wished Jacques Callot, who was one of the Duke's subjects, to make a set of prints descriptive of the siege of that important place. The artist refused; and on the Cardinal insisting very peremptorily that he should do it, he replied, "My Lord, if you continue to urge me, I will cut off the thumb of my right hand before your face; for I will never consent to perpetrate the calumny and disgrace of my sovereign and protector."

Subscription for the Redemption of Slaves.—The country are now waiting in anxious expectation to know how £20,000,000 of money, as compensation to the West India proprietors, is to be raised. Is not this, therefore, a good time for our Buxtons, our Allens, our Croppers, to give a lasting proof of their philanthropy, by raising a voluntary fund as an assistance towards liquidating the claims of the West Indians.—*Times*.

It is a curious fact, that two or three of the principal members of the noble premier's family are politically opposed to him on two questions—the Bishop of Hereford on church reform, and Lord Howick, his son, on Mr. Stanley's emancipation plan. Lord Durham, his son-in-law, quitted office as much from political dissatisfaction as from illness; and Mr. Ellice, the secretary of War, Lord Grey's brother-in-law, although never in avowed opposition, is known to entertain sentiments of a more liberal character than the premier is able to act upon.

Capture of Pirates.—The Gazette of the 15th May contains the following:—"We have seen the account of a well directed and successful attack, planned by Commander Copeland, of His Majesty's surveying vessel *Beacon*, on a formidable band of pirates in the gulf of Conzessa, of which the following are the particulars:—"

"Whilst the *Beacon* was employed in making soundings off Mount Athos, on the 15th of March last, Captain Copeland receiving a communication from the Austrian Vice-Consul at Cavalla, which induced him to proceed immediately to the island of Thassos. He there learned from the Moussem of Cavalla, who was embarked in a Greek brig, accompanied by four smaller vessels and three boats, that a body of pirates, having burned some magazines on the island, and posted themselves upon the small islet of Kymira, to the eastward, and were threatening the inhabitants of Thassos with the destruction of their houses and property if their demands were not complied with. There was little wind, and the *Beacon* did not make Kymira; but on the 20th, being then close off the island of Thassos, Captain Copeland discovered eight boats making along the southern shore, and immediately gave chase to them, accompanied by the Moussem's small vessels. The wind however, was still light and it was found necessary to despatch in pursuit the *Beacon's* cutters, and a Turkish gun-boat manned from the *Beacon*, which were put under the command of Lieutenant Hope and Brock, with instructions to drive the pirates on shore, and blockade them until the ship could come up, and on no account to attempt a landing. These orders were executed with the greatest promptitude and success. The pirates seeing no chance of escape, at first landed, but after a few discharges of grape from the boats surrendered, on condition that they should be considered as prisoners to the British flag. Lieutenant Hope accordingly re-embarked them and brought them off, with seven prizes, one of their boats having been abandoned by them in the fight."

"The number of pirates captured is one hundred and forty, with four light guns, one hundred and thirty-eight stand of small arms, and about five thousand round of ammunition. It appears that there full number exceeded two hundred, but about sixty fled to the mountains."

"It required great firmness on the part of the officers of the *Beacon* to prevent a general massacre of the pirates by the Turks, who arrived in their boats, just as they surrendered. Captain Copeland expresses the highest satisfaction at the conduct of his officers and men in this affair, not only for the judgment with which it was effected, but for the determination with which they put a stop to an unnecessary effusion of blood."

"From the 21st to the 25th the weather was rather boisterous, and it was not until the latter date that the *Beacon* arrived at Cavalla with three of the prizes, four having sunk during a gale of wind. Here the Moussem again urged his demands, and claimed half the prisoners, but Captain Copeland persevered in the refusal to deliver up any of them, and gave up only two of the prizes, reserving the third for the service in which his ship is employed, subject to the approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty."

"The money found on the persons of these pirates amounted to 41,000 piastres, which they acknowledge to be plunder, and although the property found in the prizes was of no value, its description clearly shows that they had made themselves masters of some vessel at sea. In fact, from their own confessions, there is every reason to believe that this was one of the most formidable combinations of marauders in those seas."—*London Paper*.

At the dinner, to celebrate the return of Sir R. N. Vyvyan, as one of the representatives for Bristol, given on Wednesday evening, a snuff-box was presented to the Hon. Bart. bearing the following inscription:—

"This snuff-box was made from part of an oak beam dug out of the ruins of the late Custom-House, in Bristol, which, with two sides of Queen-square, and property in various parts of the city, amounting to one hundred thousand pounds, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th of October, 1831, by a lawless mob, under the influence of passions excited by the watch-word of Reform, and is preserved in melancholy remembrance of that event, and as a warning of the dangers to which a community must always be exposed, when factious demagogues find means to tamper with the people, and make them dissatisfied with that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call them."

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BENLOMOND STEAM-PACKET.—We also sent to have to record the loss of the Benlond Steam-Packet, which occurred yesterday morning in the Firth of Forth, about a mile from Newhaven. For some weeks past she has been plying between Sterling and Newhaven in opposition to the *Sterling Castle*. The low fares consequent on competition, have, during the fine weather, had the effect of inducing an immense number of passengers on pleasure excursions to sail with these boats, and yesterday morning not fewer than two hundred and twenty persons, most of them as cabin passengers, went on board the Benlond for Sterling. She sailed about a quarter past nine o'clock, and about five minutes after she left the Chain Pier smoke was observed by the steward to issue from behind the funnel. The alarm having been given, Captain Allen immediately bore round to make the Chain Pier, and also hoisted a signal of distress, which was instantly the Lion steam-packet, which was about two hundred yards ahead came to her assistance, as did also the *Sterling Castle*, which was lying at the Chain Pier. The safety of the passengers was, of course, the first consideration, and the greatest pains were due to Mr. Crooke of the Lion and Mr. Gendle of the *Sterling Castle*, (in the absence of Captain Stratheir who had just gone ashore to breakfast,) for the great exertions they made to rescue the passengers of the Benlond from their perilous situation which we are happy to say, was done without the loss of one life, or even one accident of any consequence. Most of the luggage was also saved, but not the whole of it—by the time the last of the passengers were leaving the Benlond, the fire was blazing 12 or 15 feet above the deck of the vessel. The Capt. ran the vessel ashore opposite Caroline Park, about one mile west from the Chain Pier, for the purpose of scuttling her; but so rapid was the progress of the flames, that before this could be accomplished the whole of the vessel behind the paddle beams was burnt close after she had left the Chain Pier, with two hundred and twenty souls on board! After burning to the water's edge the hull sank with the mast standing, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore and about six feet of the mast is now visible at high water. Many fragments of the wreck were carried by the wind to the westward, and half-burned spars and beams, cabin doors, part of the rigging, &c. were scattered along the strand from Caroline Park to beyond Granton. When the accident was first discovered, a good deal of confusion and alarm prevailed among the passengers. Many of the females uttered piercing screams, while others were on the point of fainting; but no great distance encouraged the gentlemen on board, and by their attentions and assurances of safety to the sufferer, much confusion that would have otherwise resulted was prevented from taking place. Had the accident occurred a mile further up the water, by which time the Lion would have been out of sight, and the *Sterling Castle* too far distant to render assistance, the consequences would, without doubt, have been dreadful, from the rapidity with which the devouring element made its way through the unfortunate vessel, and it does not appear that there were sufficient means on board to have subdued the flames, or prevented the occurrence of an overwhelming catastrophe. To the good order preserved on board, however, is to be attributed a great measure of the escape from all personal accidents. The two vessels returned with the passengers to the Chain Pier, but a considerable number of them proceeded to Sterling with the *Sterling Castle*. The appearance of the fire from the Chain Pier created apprehensions in the minds of the people there, who crowded to the shore; and in trembling anxiety awaited to hear the result. It is said that two bishops have sent in their adhesion to her cause, and that Captain Napier has succeeded in capturing five of Don Miguel's ships.

It is confidently stated that the French Government have received information from Constantinople, as late as the 15th June, stating that M. Lieven, an officer, sent by Count Orloff to follow the movements of the Egyptian

army, has returned, and brings accounts that the army had passed the Taurus, in consequence of which the Russian General had given orders for the embarkation of the troops, which was to take place on the 20th and 24th, and on the 26th the fleet was to leave Constantinople for Sebastopol.

City, Twelve o'clock.

The Funds.—Consols opened at the price they left off yesterday, 90 3/8 for the Account with little doing as yet.

Halfpast one o'clock.

Consols continue 90 1/2 for the account, with little doing.

We have a general report, and much credit is given to it, that an express is in town from Portugal, with information that the whole kingdom of Algarves has declared for the young Queen of Portugal. The Portuguese Scrip, which left off yesterday at three discount, was done this morning at 1 1/2 discount. The foreign Market is generally better. Belgian is 93 1/2 to 94; Brazilian 69 1/2 to 69; Dutch 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; ditto 5 per cent. 92 1/2 to 93. Other descriptions are without variation.

Three o'clock.

Consols for Account, 90 3/8. Closing prices.—Four o'clock. Bank Stock, 207; 3 per Cent Red, 89 3/4; 3 per Cent Cons. 88 1/2.

DREADFUL CONSPIRACY IN THE EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter, written by a soldier of the sixty second regiment, dated Bangalore, November 5, 1832:—

"In reply to your kind and welcome letter, dated June 24th, and received on the 29th October, a memorable day, which I have cause ever to remember, for God in his infinite mercy has spared me, and all other male Europeans in Bangalore, from the most inhuman massacre that ever was invented by man. On the night of the 29th October, the conspiracy was formed as follows—500 men were to be admitted into the Fort Gate at Bangalore in the rear of the General's quarters; the sergeant of the guard belonged to the 9th regiment of Native Infantry, was exchanged from the barracks guard by the sergeant major, for that purpose; the second sergeant major was to command the 500 men, and proceed to the fort by twelve at night, and the proper patrol or watch word, was Belary, but the sergeant gave Tipoo Saib to his guard, being the word for the conspirators to enter by. Their first attack was to kill General Hawker, next the centry of our regiment (62) on the magazine, and take out ammunition for an army of 40,000 outside the fort. 12,000 of those being horse. The next 300 to go out to the front entrance of the fort and kill the sentry there, and then the whole to surround the guard, put them to death, and all the officers of the fort also. As soon as that was done a cannon was to be fired as a signal for 800 more on the left of our cantonment, to commence and to join the 7th Light Cavalry and Black Artillery, to kill the European Artillery, then take their guns and load them with canister shot, and bring the horse artillery guns in front of the barracks gate, and European guns in front of the 13th Light Dragoon's gate. Three hundred mountain robbers, called Pindares, were to cut the ropes of the 13th Light Dragoon's horses and mount them to prevent any escape."

"The guns were to be brought up to the barracks, in the rear of some thousands of people, who were to beat drums, with all kinds of music, such as is customary on their festival day—the whole was to hide and drown the noise of the cannon. The dreadful havoc was then to commence; all officers' ladies and given male Europeans were to be spared, and given over to the most powerful ringleaders; and on the 30th when all was to be completed, the general's lady to the private soldier's wife, they were to be married, and the greatest rejoicing ever known in India was to take place. When the bloody deed was completed here it was to commence in five other military stations. A drummer of the ramparts, and overheard the sergeant of the guard giving instructions to some of his guard concerned in the conspiracy, in what manner to give opium to the other part of the guard to stupefy them. The drummer went instantly to the General and gave information; whilst he was there, a Jemadar (that is a native officer) came and gave the same information, and afterwards many loyal soldiers also."

At half past nine, on the morning of the 29th an order was brought express to all Europeans to be under arms in marching order at ten; no one could tell what was the matter—all officers were ordered to barracks immediately, and two rooms cleared for the officers' ladies and families during the day. Carriages with the valuable property of officers, were conveyed to barracks. At length the second sergeant major, and the sergeant of the rebel army were brought in prisoners, and heavy irons put on them, and put into our black holes, and before night there were about thirty prisoners of the principals taken, and many of them turned evidence against the rest, and disclosed the whole conspiracy. The whole of the cannon at night were loaded with canister shot, and the artillery lying under their guns with their matches on fire ready to blow them off the face of the earth; our regiment was under arms till the 2nd November, when the amount of prisoners was near 100.

Trials are going on from nine in the morning till six in the evening, and every one, tried as yet has got heavy irons, and may expect to be executed as soon as the 30th regiment arrives, and a reinforcement of artillery, with a brigade of flying artillery, who are on their way from Poona and Bombay, both day and night, for this place; also Lieutenant General Robert O'Callaghan and Sir Frederick Adams, Governor General, and a servant of the rebel chief, supposed to be brother to the king of Tanjore, has deserted from their camp, and gives in their number to be near 100,000 horse and foot, mostly belonging to the late king of Mysore. When he gave up his territory they were not paid off, since they have turned freebooters, and have striven to overthrow the government and honourable Company. The night of the 30th was nearly as bad, for a re-attack was intended; and finding us on the alert, and prepared for them, the cowardly rebels would not face us, but strove to bribe the water carriers with 750 rupees, to allow them to poison the water but they proved false, and made it known. Their fidelity is to be handsomely rewarded."

I leave you to guess what a way we are in. Thanks be to the Almighty for overcoming them. The country was all divided amongst them; one was to be married to the General's lady, and be made king of Seringapatam; another had selected his intended bride, and to be Rajah of Bangalore; others to be Nabobs, &c. A very popular man here, Colonel Conway, father of a family of beautiful daughters, was to be cut in five parts, and his head put on the gate in front of his daughters, to intimidate them—he is commander in chief of Mysore, since the king abdicated. Every hour brings

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a dozen fresh prisoners. It would astonish you to see a squadron of the 13th Dragoons, and a complete company of ours, going through every native regiment with the informers, picking out the murdering crew—some would faint away, others desert. An officer of Horse Artillery, named Montgomery, rode twenty five miles in three hours to save three brother officers from death, who had charge of the Mysore stud of horses, being the property of government. He arrived in time and saved them just as the attack was going to be made; on his way home, the black villains of his guard attacked himself, but he outdid them, and arrived after having two horses killed under him."

ROYAL-GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 21st 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for { D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. { JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
{ JEREDIAN SLASON, Esq.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Fredericton, 20th August, 1833.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.:

Queen's County Militia.
Captain and Adjutant T. R. Wetmore from the 1st Batt. York County Militia to be Captain.

Lieutenant John Bulyes, to be Captain vice Stephen Golding, who retires with his rank in consequence of age and infirmities, (dated 20th August 1833.)

Lieutenant Bradford Hewlett, to be Captain, vice Peter D. 21st Aug.

To be Lieutenants.
Ensn. Abraham Merritt vice Hewlett, dated 20th August.

do. Isaac H. De Vebe of a new Company, 21st do.

do. Thomas Graham vice Clarke, removed from County, 23d do.

To be Ensigns.
Sergeant John May, vice Merritt promoted, 20th August.

do. James E. Smith, vice Golding, removed from County, 21st do.

do. Richard Graham vice Graham promoted 23d do.

Charles Currie, gent. vice DeVebe promoted. In consequence of an affliction in the lungs, His Excellency is pleased to allow Major T.V. W. Clowes of the Sunbury Militia to retire with his rank.

His Excellency is further pleased to allow Capt. William Hoyt of the Sunbury Militia to retire with his rank.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. Mil.

WOODSTOCK.—A neat and commodious place of worship ornamented with a well proportioned steeple and dome, and built expressly for the use of the Wesleyan Ministers, labouring in this Province, under the direction of the British Conference, was set apart in this place on Sunday, August the 10th, by the Rev. E. Wood, of Fredericton, and the Rev. A. McCut, of Annapolis. It was calculated that between 6 and 700, hundred persons attended the morning service. After public worship on Monday morning, the preference of the pews was sold,—the proceeds of which amounted to £525. This sum, we understand, with the subscriptions previously made, after discharging all debts incurred in the erection of the building, will leave a surplus in the hands of the Trustees, with which it is their intention to commence a house for the residence of their minister. The very great interest manifested at those interesting services augurs well for the future success of this Mission.

New Steamer.—Several of our Merchants have determined to build a new Steam Boat of eighty horse power to ply in the Bay of Fundy, and to tow vessels and rafts into and out of the harbour. The Shares, we understand, are all taken up, and the Boat is to be in operation with the least possible delay.—*Courier*.

Another Fatal Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, while Nathaniel, eldest son of Mr. Ptolemy Lumbart, was at work on board of one of the new vessels building in Mr. Owens' Ship Yard in Portland, he unfortunately fell into the hold, a distance of about 15 feet, and almost immediately expired. He was in the 20th year of his age, and is deeply and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.—*Id.*

Coroner's Inquest.—On Wednesday last an Inquest was held on view of the body of Captain George Barclay. That the deceased came to his death by being accidentally precipitated through the hatchway of a store in Nelson-street by George Vail, in a fight.—*Id.*

The Packet *Burraquoda*, from Halifax, (in which William Crane, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, was a passenger,) arrived at Falmouth on the 8th July, after a passage of twenty-four days.—*Id.*

Unfortunate Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, as the Steam Boat St. George was proceeding on her usual route to Fredericton, when near the Long Reach, the head of the foremast broke off, and unfortunately fell upon Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE, of this City, who was a passenger on board, by which his back was broken, and he expired about two hours after the accident. His remains were brought to the City yesterday, and interred this day. Mr. G. was in the 46th year of his age, and has left a widow and seven children to mourn their unhappy bereavement.—*City Gazette*.

WEST INDIES.—Letters addressed by Messrs. Harrison and Toler, the former of whom is the Consul of the United States at Kingston, (Jam.) and the latter at Ponce, Porto Rico, to Captain Newton of the United States ship St. Louis, recently returned from the West Indies, are published in the New-York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Harrison, under date of June 30th, observes that the departure of St. Louis is greatly regretted by the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, in consequence of the services rendered by the ship to the United States.