

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

(From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, February 10.)

Our English papers by the Napoleon, to the 24th December, and by the United States, of a previous date, afford but little political intelligence of interest.

The session of the British Parliament had been further prorogued to the 4th February. Some orders had been given to increase the British squadron in the Mediterranean. The Cornwallis and Minden, of 74 guns, and the Portland of 52 guns at Plymouth, and some other ships of war at Portsmouth and Chatham, were to be immediately put into commission. The following article is from the correspondent of the London Courier of the 19th—later dates say nothing on the subject, except that instead of any chance of disturbing the peace of Europe by an augmentation of the English fleet in the Mediterranean—they consider such increase, essential to its preservation.

Our ever-zealous and able commander-in-chief, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, keeps all here in the naval department, on the quiet, dispatching to him with all imaginable facility, the reinforcements as they arrive, and re-equipping such ships as need. The Admiral keeps his squadron concentrated in Vourla Bay, and ever ready to act as circumstances may arise. It is impossible to mistake the signs of the times, as they respect the Turkish empire.

The seeds of its dissolution appear to be wafted by every motion in the political horizon; whilst the eye of the ambitious and insidious Russian Emperor is ever watchful and near with a large armament, to avail himself of every pretext for interference. Our views here are all directed to Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Sir Pulteney has now a very respectable force, but we expect it to be greatly augmented. The ships with him now are—Britannia, 120; Caledonia, 120; St. Vincent, 120; Malabar, 74; Talavera, 74; Alfred, 50; Barham, 50, (refitting here but will join in a few days); Madagascar, 46; Yolo, 29; Acton, 28; and Scylla, Scout, Raleigh, and Champion, sloops of war.

We notice the following deaths of distinguished persons.

Lord Exmouth, in London, on the 3d of December, of scarlet fever. The father of the deceased was the conqueror of Algiers.

Prince Esterhazy, father to the Ambassador near the Court of St. James from Austria.

The Paris papers state that the Duke of Orleans will set sail for America in March next, and that he intends to pass the greater part of the year in visiting different parts of that country.

The Gazette of the Two Sicilies of the 30th Nov., announces that for some days previous loud reports, accompanied by shocks, had been heard at Vesuvius.

No news of any political importance from France. Paris was in great commotion about the 20th of December on account of some state trials, which were going on against some persons charged with a conspiracy against the Government. One of them is a female charged with the others in an attempt to overturn the existing dynasty the latter part of June or beginning of July. It appears that no convictions are anticipated, and the French Journals censure what they call the weakness of Government in attempting prosecutions which they cannot sustain.

From Spain we have nothing later than our accounts already published from Cadiz to the 5th, by an arrival direct.

Great discontent appears to exist throughout Syria at the exactions of the new government.

The Madagascar, Captain Lyons, C. B. has been specially appointed to convey King Otho in his visits to the ports and different places of his new kingdom. The Astor, Capt. Hon. Frederick W. Grey, is at Constantinople. The Rover passed the Egyptian fleet off Rhodes. Candia is in a state of revolt. Come what may, we have abundance of supplies here of provisions, stores, &c. Wheat is so cheap this season, that we have embraced the opportunity of enlarging our contracts, in case of need arising.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Mora Castle, from Havannah, that he saw letters from Madrid, that said, the Mexican Government had notified that of Spain, they would declare war against that kingdom, unless their independence was acknowledged by her. Bourmont was in confinement at Cadiz, to be tried for his life, for a traitorous correspondence with Don Carlos, and the impression was he would be hung; General Don Vives, formerly minister from Spain to the Government, was undergoing a trial before a Court of Inquiry, for some secret misconduct. The last account from Don Miguel, was that he had fled to the mountains, and that his cause was hopeless. The gentleman also states that the oath of allegiance to the young Queen Isabella would be taken at Havana, 8th February.—New York Gaz.

(From the Liverpool Standard.)

With respect to the affairs in the East, the Ministry of England are unfortunately in this position, viz: they must either consent to surrender their rights of trade and navigation in the Black Sea to the Russians—either be content to be excluded from the Euxine—be content never to

pass the Dardanelles except with the approbation of, or bearing a passport from the Emperor: or they must go to war!

The British Parliament which stood prorogued to the 12th December, was, by Royal proclamation of the 9th, still further prorogued till the 4th of February.

The French Chamber of Deputies were to assemble on the 23d of December.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.—The naval preparations of Russia and France have for some considerable period attracted the notice of political observers in every part of Europe. The French Government has been pushing forward a powerful armament of men of war in her southern dock yards, to be accompanied by 20 or 30,000 troops, for the purpose, as it is announced, of invading the African province of Constantia, a dependency of the former government of Algiers. Perhaps a more pressing service might be discovered a few hundred miles to the eastward of that new French colony. Russia has a fleet in the Euxine, within three short days' sail of Constantinople, consisting of not less than 22 to 24 ships of the line. Can any one be surprised that the Government of Louis Philippe should hasten to be in readiness for all contingencies, or that England should participate its just apprehension of the manifest design of Russia? That England does share the feelings of France on that important subject, seems plain from the fact made known by all the newspapers, that our Admiralty have within these few weeks given orders to fit for immediate service several men of war and first class frigates, which, with the Victory, and two others already in commission at Plymouth, would constitute a force of 11 sail of the line; and added to the squadron already in the Archipelago, would compose a fleet of some 16 or 18 sail of the line, including a half dozen three deckers. Any longer indifference on the part of England to the progress of Russian conspiracy and trickery against the magnificent ruins of the Turkish empire, would be an insult to the honor of this great people—a sacrifice of the security of British commerce, and of the freedom of the Mediterranean, as well as a crime against the independence and tranquility of the European Continent. We rejoice, therefore to learn from our brother journalists, that signs of increased activity to meet, or in other words, to ward off the evil which threatens us, are visible in the preparatory measures of His Majesty's government. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg shall be satisfied that France and England "really mean what they say," and that they rig out and man a formidable fleet, not for ostentation, but, if unavoidable, for action, it is our belief that the Czar will turn more than once on his pillow before he dares the encounter of such a confederacy.—Times.

A report is prevalent that the King intends creating three Irish Dukes, and that the following noblemen are to be raised in the peerage:—Marquess Wellesley, as Duke of Dublin; the Marquess of Lansdowne, as Duke of Kerry; and Earl Fitz-William, as Duke of Rockingham.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.—Letters from Italy contain the following:—We learn from Leghorn under date of 20th November, that on the night before last died the daughter of Madame, Duchess of Berry, now Countess Lucchesi Palli, borne at Blaye.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—Foreign Office, Dec. 3.—Extracts of dispatches from Thomas Cartwright, Esq. His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833.—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was this morning safely delivered of a Princess. Her Royal Highness and the infant are considered to be doing as well as can possibly be expected (under the circumstances.) [The Duke of Cambridge is the youngest son of George III.]

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THE HON. MR. LONG WELLESLEY.—Arrangements for a final separation between this gentleman and his wife have been made. The lady has agreed to accept an annuity of £700 payable quarterly, and properly secured.

His Majesty has appointed Major General Sir Amos Noreott to serve upon the staff of the army at Jamaica. The General is about to take his departure to assume the command of the troops in that island and its dependencies, and will be accompanied by his son, Lieut. Noreott, of the Rifle Brigade, as his Aide-de-Camp.

We understand that Mr. Abercromby is preparing the heads of a Bill for decollating those Edinburgh Churches which have at present two ministers. It is a remarkable and striking fact that in those Churches that have two ministers, the seats are invariably worse let.

Captain Elliot, who has taken so active a part in favour of Don Miguel, arrived here on Thursday in a Portuguese schooner, having made his escape from the coast of Portugal. He comes to England with authority and means for engaging and equipping a squadron of vessels of war, to support the cause of Miguel, which Capt. Elliot represents as being by far more popular with the Portuguese than that of the Queen Donna Maria.—Palmouth Packet.

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It is somewhat unexpected to us to find

that there is considerable apprehension entertained of a rupture between England and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, growing out of the ambitious designs of the latter power on Turkey, founded on the increasing evidence of the weakness of that empire.

We are informed that besides the reduction of the militia, the army will be virtually reduced 6000 or 7000 men by the cessation of recruiting. At no time has the prospect of a long duration of general peace been more promising.—Globe.

An attempt was last week made by a gentlemanly looking man, named De Bruin, to assassinate Mr. Egerton Smith, editor of the Liverpool Mercury, by shooting him with a pistol. The man has been examined, and the evidence tends to establish insanity.

The Bank of Ireland is to advance the million required by government to make up the deficiency of Irish tithes, and is to receive exchequer bills bearing interest at 3 per cent. which are not to be put in circulation for three years.—Irish Paper.

Two distinguished foreigners arrived in Dublin, upon the 29th ult.—the Persian Ambassador, and Archduke Maximilian.

The Globe says there is not the slightest truth in the stories of Lord Grey's retirement, or of the discussion in the Cabinet as to the appointment of a successor.

The Duke of Wellington has given his sanction to the introduction of Temperance Societies into the army. A Regimental Order of the Grenadier Guards, of which his Grace is Colonel, is now lying before us, wherein it is stated that his Grace "has inquired whether any Temperance Societies exist among them; and expresses his opinion 'of the great advantages which might result from the adoption of systematic measures to repress habits of intemperance, and to encourage sobriety.'"

The infirmities of the venerable French Ambassador having rendered it painful to him to ascend a steep flight of steps, the Committee of the Travellers' Club have arranged a sort of inclined plain, by which his Excellency is enabled to mount to his favourite haunt and enjoy a rubber with scarcely any personal inconvenience. On the 2nd of February next the Prince will complete his 80th year.

The prosecution of Mr. Banks, M. P. for an infamous offence, has ended in his acquittal.

### FRANCE.

"Paris, Dec. 16.—For some days back the unusual activity has prevailed in the highest diplomatic circles, occasioned it is supposed by something in the nature of a coalition contemplated, if not already agreed upon, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Independently of frequent interviews between Lord Granville and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, since the return of Prince Talleyrand to town, long deliberations have been held at the Tuileries between his Majesty the Prince, and the Duke de Broglie, at which none of the other Ministers have attended. These discussions are said to refer to the means of meeting the formidable combination—not to say conspiracy—of the three anti-liberal Governments alluded to; and from the constant presence of M. Talleyrand at these consultations, it is inferred that a proposition is about to be submitted to the British Cabinet on the subject. The injurious influence which the sleepless activity of Russia is daily acquiring for her over the tottering Government of the Porte in the East, and the not less injurious indications of Austrian interference with some of the weaker States in the South, are unquestionably subjects of legitimate uneasiness to the two great nations who are justly regarded at this moment, by the great body of society, as the guardians of rational liberty in Europe. That they are and will prove themselves worthy the sacred deposit, should a crisis arrive, is most certain, in spite of the clamours of faction, whether it proceed from Tory or Radical, Republican or Carlist.

As a set-off to the above meetings, Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, holds almost daily a species of Court at his hotel, at which M. Pozzo di Borgo, Baron Werther, the Ambassador of the King of Holland, and the Ministers of the smaller States are in constant attendance. What this rivalry diplomacy may lead to is impossible to say; in the meantime, the addition of the British ships of war, the Minden and the Cornwallis, to the fleet in the Mediterranean, is a hint not to be mistaken.

### SPAIN.

As we expected, the accounts from Spain of the success of the Queen's troops and restoration of tranquility in that country, are not confirmed. Don Carlos has not left Portugal; and although General Sarsfield has been victorious, there is still in many provinces an organized resistance to the government. The following is the latest intelligence.—

The Memorial Bordetais of the 17th inst. contains the following extract of a letter of the 11th, from Saragossa:—"Political affairs are taking a turn in Aragon, not quite so satisfactory as might be supposed from the news of the last few days. The Carlists are showing themselves at several points of our province, and we are assured that Valencia has declared itself decidedly against the Queen's Government. The partisans of Isabella assert that if the Government had not a considerable military force in that province, it would be in complete insurrection."

This paper has also the following from Madrid, of the 9th inst.—"Commerce has generously supplied this year's deficit.—M. Agnado had proposed a very ruinous sort of loan; but our capitalists, indignant at such a proceeding, supplied the Government with the 44 million it stood in need of. It has advanced ten millions without interest, and several others have imitated his example."

The Memorial des Pyrenées, of Pau, says—"There is a vague rumour of an important affair having taken place beyond Alason, in which both parties suffered considerable loss."

A telegraphic despatch from Pau confirms the news that the castle of Morella has been bombarded and taken by the Queen's troops. A complete victory has been obtained over the rebels at So; they are flying or surrendering by hundreds.—This news was transmitted by the Captain-General of Aragon to the Prefect of the Basses Pyrenées.

## COLONIAL.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

#### CONFESSION OF JOHN LEE.

I was born in Rochester on the 25th of December, 1808. My father's employment at the time of my birth, I am ignorant of, but when I parted from him, he was Call Clerk in the Clerk's office; his duty to muster the people at meal times, and when they received their wages. I was at school in Rochester for four years, but at the age of eleven, I ran away from school and went on likings for six months, with Thomas Saker, a fisherman of Stroud. He made no enquiry about my parents' wishes, or whether I had their consent for the step I was taking. At the end of the six months, I bound myself to him for seven years, my father being present; and consenting, tho' evidently much against his will. I continued with Mr. Saker for five and a half years, the other year and a half being given up to me for good behaviour. During those five and a half years, I was only two or three times in Church, and then I went of my own accord to the Chatham Church. My master took no pains whatever, with regard to my religious instructions, nor to teaching me any thing except my trade. It was very rarely that we were at home on a Sunday, as Sunday was no more thought of than any other day, and was generally spent in fishing. My master was a kind man, and attentive to my bodily comforts. At the age of seventeen, my apprenticeship being completed, I went home to my friends, and staid with them for six months. I then without consulting my father, accepted an offer made me by Mr. Baker of Chatham, to be sailing master of a barge, employed in carrying bricks from Chatham to London. I continued in her I think between nine and ten months. During that time I never saw my parents. When I did go home to see them at the end of that period, as soon as I entered the door, my father asked me what I wanted there; I told him my object was to see how they all were; he told me I could not have any regard for them, and he never wished to see me again. I nevertheless went in, and stopped at home four days. My father never spoke to me all that time. Feeling his unkindness very much, I made up my mind, that I would leave the country. I felt conscious that I deserved a reproof from him, but not the unkindness and harshness I experienced. While in charge of the barge, I had frequently written home, and had received kind answers from him to all my letters, and was therefore quite unprepared for such a reception. Leaving home, I delivered up the barge to Mr. Baker, who was pleased with my conduct, while master of her, and urged me to continue in charge, and then went to Woolwich and entered as an able seaman on board the Slaney, Corvette, commanded by Captain James Campbell. Six weeks after I joined, I was made second captain of the main-top. Three months after I entered, about the end of September, 1827, as near as I can recollect, we sailed from Woolwich to Spithead, where we remained about a fortnight, and then sailed for Vera Cruz, with the Mexican Ambassador.—From thence we went to Jamaica, and continued on the West India station for three years, and two or three months.—We then went to Bermuda, where the Slaney was condemned, and her crew were taken to Portsmouth in the North Star. After remaining in Portsmouth about 10 weeks, I entered on board the Sapphire, Capt. Wellesley, which sailed in about 3 weeks, on the West India and Halifax station; I was soon after joining made second Captain of the fore-castle, and coxswain of the first gig. After being in her about 20 months, I deserted from her while lying at Halifax, in company with 6 others. I had no motive for deserting, I had never been flogged, nor to the best of my recollection, did I ever incur the displeasure of any officers, nor have an angry word from any of them. I was not tired of the service, and was only induced to desert by the proposal of the others, who were friends of mine, and by the desire of a frolic. The time I chose for deserting, was the day that Capt. Wellesley had been appointed to the Winchester, and Capt. Trelusis to the Sapphire. As we knew them to be at variance, we supposed the search for deserters would not be very strict;—I stole the boat of which I was coxswain when I deserted. After concealing myself for three days, I went to work about the wharves in Halifax, assisted in rigging vessels. I worked in the Ann, the Ambassador, and the Sapphire of Bermuda. I declare, as in the presence

of God, my belief that I should have had a good character from my Captain, and the first Lieutenant, under whose eye I was, principally engaged. After being some months in Halifax, I went coasting to Cheshire in the Schooner Betsey, belonging to Mr. O'Connor. I made only the one trip, in which I was 5 weeks absent. After being two days in Halifax, after my return, I set off on Christmas day to walk to Aspotogan, in company with a man resident there who promised me that if I would stay with him during the winter, I should have half the boat in the Spring to go fishing. I remained with him from Christmas to the 23d of March, when I found myself so uncomfortable from the quarrelsome temper of his wife, that I left him and walked from Aspotogan to Mr. Boutellier's, South West Cove, Margaret's Bay. I hired with him for eight months as a fisherman, but we could not agree, and so at the end of four months I left him, and engaged with Mr. Dauphney, at Hubbard's Cove, in whose employ I continued until the morning of my starting for Halifax. While at Mr. Boutellier's I became engaged to the young woman, to be married to whom was my only object in coming to Halifax. She lived at service there while I did. When I engaged with Mr. Dauphney, I found Trueman working with him; we soon became intimate and were like two brothers during the five months we worked together. On the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 11th, we both received our wages from Mr. D. Trueman had been working longer than I had and received a much larger sum than I did. I received £2 16. I did not think that enough to procure the things I should want in town, and borrowed £4 from Trueman. He only lent me three pounds, and said he had no change then to give me the other, but he would give it me in town. I gave him my note for £4. We then parted; he went home to change his dress, previous to starting for town. I declare most solemnly that I did not know he had brought his money with him; I had no reason to suppose he had left his money at home, neither had I believe he had brought it with him. God is my witness that the thought of his having money about him never entered into my head, neither had I, before the dreadful act for which I am soon to suffer, any wish whatever to possess myself of his money. The vessel was not more than half rigged, and I was to finish rigging her, and had partly the promise of being mate of her when she sailed, I could easily have repaid Trueman out of my wages.—We were perfectly friendly on the journey; we had brought a pint of rum with us, of which each of us had drank half upon the way, but we were not either of us in the slightest degree intoxicated. As we were coming across the Common we were talking of where we were going to board, when I attempted the dreadful act for which I am to suffer. I declare before God, that I do not remember the circumstances attending it; the whole thing is as a dream to me, and I can scarcely imagine myself to have committed such a deed. I am unable on the strictest examination of my heart to trace the existence of the intention in my mind one moment before the commission of the act; I had no cause to injure Trueman, and I repeat it no desire to possess his money, one moment before. I cannot remember what my opinion was with regard to the effect the razor had had, but I did not suppose I left him dead, as I saw him pursue me. I out-ran him and went to a shop in the town and bought a pair of trousers, and then went to Franklin's house in Barrack-street, where I called for some supper and a pint of porter. I had not been there I think more than a quarter of an hour when Trueman came in with the Constable, and took me. I cannot remember what my thoughts were after the act; I seem to myself to have been out of my senses, until I was arrested. The razor had been in my pocket some days before my leaving the Bay, and I was bringing it to town for the purpose of having it ground. I solemnly declare myself to have had no intention of using it as I did, one moment before I made the attempt upon Trueman.

The above is a true statement of the particulars of my history. I acknowledge the justice of my sentence, and feel that I deserve to suffer. I have no expectation of mercy, nor do I think that I deserve it at man's hands; but I have hopes that God will look upon me with mercy, for the sake of what Christ has suffered for me. I feel that my whole life has been one of sin, and that nothing but the blood of Christ can wash out my sins. I believe myself to have been accustomed to the dreadful act for which I am condemned, by the malice of the Devil, and feel that my neglect of prayer and want of faith of Christ, had laid me too much open to his assaults. I pray God to forgive me for Christ's sake, and trust in his merits for pardon and acceptance. Under the awful consciousness that I must before the close of another day appear before the judgement seat of Christ, I declare that the above statement of my history, and particularly of the circumstances and feelings attending the crime for which I shall suffer is true, and that my trust is as I have stated in God's mercy through Christ, on whose merits alone I build my hope of salvation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily, and am anxious that every use of it should be made which may be likely to deter others from such an end as that to which I have brought myself.

JOHN LEE.

Signed by him in our presence.  
R. FRIZ. UNICK,  
WILLIAM COGSWELL.  
Monday, Feb. 3, 1834.