

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.

The Strathfieldsay, the first vessel which has sailed this year with females to Australia, left the river yesterday, with upwards of 250 passengers, bound for Hobart town. These passengers consist of young women, whose ages average from 15 to 30 years. They are all young women into whose character a rigid inquiry has been instituted, before the testimonials required for the permission of their embarkation have been allowed. In so large a number, it is unnecessary to say that a great diversity of graduation must of necessity exist, but the utmost caution has been used by the committee, under the ordeal of whose examination all candidates must pass, to prevent any female of improper character from being admitted on board. The instructions which the committee have furnished Mr. Thomas Parsons, the surgeon of the vessel, and Mr. Ashton, the superintendent, under whose immediate control the passengers are placed, are drawn up with a most careful attention to the wants and necessities which are contemplated on the voyage, and to the nature of the peculiar exigencies which will most probably arise. They form an excellent institute upon which a code of regulations may be based. The ship, a vessel of 500 tons burden, is fitted up with every convenience, for the comfort, the health, and even the amusement of the passengers; every arrangement bears the mark of attention to the situation of the emigrants. Many of these young women, from personal appearance, and from propriety of behaviour, will be an ornament to the regions to which their destination leads them. The majority of them are in appearance respectable, and the minority, a very small one certainly, are decorous and decent. The vessel is furnished with every article of provision for the voyage on a scale of liberality. There is a good supply of sheep, pigs, fowls, &c., an ample medicine chest, wine, spirits, and every thing to preserve health and prevent disease. Although it is not to be supposed that those persons are in affluent circumstances, they are far removed from a state of pauperism. The Government of the country grants to each of them on their landing at Hobart-town the sum of £21. The sum of £5, each, is required of them for their passage, and they are moreover required to furnish themselves with an adequate supply of clothes for the voyage; to enable them to do so, an arrangement has in some instances been made by which clothes has been supplied to them in this country and their undertaking to pay within a reasonable time after their settlement in the colony taken as a security for their accommodation.—The Committee of which Mr. Edward Foster is the Chairman, and of which Messrs. Hoare, Smith, Bracebridge, Pirie, Lushington, and many other influential gentlemen of the city are members, are the immediate agents by whom the efforts of the government are carried into effect, and by whose instrumentality its exertions are rendered available to a most desirable object. That object is to equalize the proportion of the number of males, and females in Van Diemen's land, and to remove the disproportion of more than 3 to 1 which now exists.—Immediately on the arrival of these young women in the colony they will be under the management and direction of the Governor and a committee of ladies. Places and situations will be procured for them, according to their respective capabilities and attainments, and they will be put in a way of earning by their own industry and exertion an honorable support. The whole body of passengers, with few exceptions, which the taking leave of friends and relations unavoidably produces, were in the highest spirits, and we sincerely wish that the whole course of their voyage may be attended with the same symptoms of cheerfulness and prosperity by which its commencement was distinguished.—*London Times.*

Mr. Wilberforce.—(From the Sun.)—Mr. Wilberforce could justly boast that for upwards of thirty years he had, night and day, been unremitting in his efforts to improve the social and moral condition of humanity. He was a philanthropist on the most magnificent and comprehensive scale; religious in the noblest sense in which the word religion can be used. Bigotry or fanaticism found no resting place within his bosom. In the beautiful language of Goldsmith, never more aptly applied, he "allured to brighter worlds and led the way." How different the fame of such a man from that noisy notoriety which dogs the heels of the conqueror! The memory of the one lights up an in-

stant stream of sunshine in the heart, purifying, exalting, and filling it with happy peaceful images; that of the other throws a cloud over the mind, and brings vividly before it scenes of sorrow, ruin, and wholesale carnage. The name of Wilberforce is written with a sunbeam in the heart, the name of Napoleon, with a pen "dipped in the gloom of earthquakes and eclipse."—Justice now exacts her dues from both. Need we say who will gain and who will lose by her award? It was fortunate for our immortal philanthropist, that he lived and died in an age more competent than any that ever preceded it, to appreciate his transcendent merits. The dazzling halo that once surrounded the heads of despots and conquerors, is now fast fading "into the light of common day;" we have become ashamed of our vulgar adoration have taken down our gods from their lofty pedestals, and discovered at length that they were creatures of wood and clay—idols of our own base manufacture. If we bow the knee in future, it will not be to him who degrades, but to him who elevates humanity; not to the destroyer, but to the benefactor of his race. Therefore it is that we reverence from the bottom of our souls, the name of Wilberforce; and while we allow that the world may rightly claim him as its own, yet take a national pride, as Englishmen, in saying, "he was one of us!" Mr. Wilberforce lived long enough to see the triumph of that noble cause in which he had devoted the energies of his whole life. He heard the last cannon of the retreating enemy; his last moments were cheered by the clanks of the manacles as they were torn from the limbs of the slave. The battle he fought was long and arduous; the odds he contended against were all but overwhelming; but he surmounted all obstacles, and died a prouder conqueror than him of Trafalgar.

From the Seventeenth Report of the Central Prussian Bible Society.

Our receipts during the last year amounted to Rd. 7969. 16. 8; and our expenditure to Rd. 7694. 14. 4; leaving a balance in hand of Rd. 275. 2. 4.

Within the same period, we have distributed 7602 Bibles, and 371 New Testaments; making the total of issues for nineteen years, since the establishment of our Society, 128,405 Bibles, and 88,167 New Testaments.

According to the Reports hitherto received from our Auxiliaries (for some are still wanting), they have put into circulation, during last year, 18,020 Bibles, and 9004 Testaments; making the total of their distributions, as far as can at present be ascertained, 198,421 Bibles, and 186,885 Testaments.

From the above, it will appear that there have been circulated more than 630,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures by the Central Prussian Bible Society and its Auxiliaries.

The number, however, is small, when compared with the thirteen millions forming the population of our country; and shows that not more than about one twentieth part have received a Bible. Even admitting also that such as are in affluent circumstances may have purchased the Sacred Volume through other channels, it must not be forgotten, that the wear and tear of copies, particularly among children in the schools, is so great, that the loss arising in this manner can scarcely, even with the greatest difficulty be fully supplied. We therefore earnestly call upon every one who considers it a duty to promote the distribution of the sacred Scriptures, (and what Christian can suppose himself exempt from the obligation?) to persevere in diligence and zeal.

So incredibly great is the want of Bibles still in our country, that from a single Bible Society at Coslin, no less than 6989 Bibles have been applied for, to meet the wants of a district containing about 300,000 souls; 4331 of which were required for gratuitous distribution among the schools, and 2658 to be sold at half of the cost price.

And as, upon a very superficial calculation, more than 300,000 Bibles are required to supply the most urgent necessities, and from 150 to 200,000 copies are wanted yearly to supply the loss of copies in schools, we cannot but persevere in making an appeal to our friends, and especially to all ministers, to exert themselves zealously in removing this heavy want of the Scriptures; and not to leave those who are entrusted to their spiritual care without the greatest of all treasures.

CHARACTER OF ISABEL OF SPAIN.—If we except our Elizabeth, and Catherine of Russia, no princess of modern time can equal Isabel of Spain in ability, or in the success of her administration; and in the qualities of her heart, in Christian fervor, and an unspotted life, how far does she not exceed either? Prudent in the formation, yet prompt

in the execution of her plans; severe towards guilt, yet merciful towards misfortune; unbending in her purposes, yet submissive to her husband; of rigid virtue, yet indulgent to minor frailties; devout without ostentation, and proud without haughtiness; feeling towards the pains of others, yet exhibiting no sentiment of her own, she might well command the respect, no less than the affection of her people. Of her humble piety an anecdote is related; with great applause, by Catholic writers. When the Sovereigns of Castile were at confession, it was usual for the priest to kneel at the same time with themselves. The first time she attended this duty, after her elevation to the throne, she knelt; but the priest, Fernando de Talavera, quietly seated himself beside her. On her expressing some surprise that he also did not kneel, the priest replied, "This, Señora, is the tribunal of God, whom I here represent, and I shall therefore remain seated; your highness will continue to kneel!" After her devotions were concluded, instead of expressing any resentment, she observed to an attendant, "This is just the director I have long sought!" The friar became archbishop of Granada. Her only defect—yet it is surely great enough—is approval of the infernal tribunal which consigned to torture, imprisonment, or death, so many thousands of her subjects. Strange that this very lady, whom sufferings so exquisite could not move, should have been the constant and successful advocate of the Moors, whenever any town or fortress was taken by storm.—*Lardner's Cyclopaedia.*

During the inspection of the first regiment of Life Guards on Thursday, by His Majesty, at the Regent's Park Barracks, some of the light-fingered gentry contrived to introduce themselves amongst his Majesty's suite and succeeded in extracting from the fob of Lord Skelmersdale a valuable gold repeater and appendages. The robbery was committed while his lordship was standing close to the King. Information was instantly given to the police on duty, and although a strict look out was kept for any person of suspicious character leaving the barrack-yard, the thief escaped detection.

The Halifax Journal of Monday last furnished the following items of intelligence extracted from a Cork Paper of the 2d ult. brought by His Majesty's Ship Gannet. The Cabinet arrangements, it appears, were still unadjusted.

THREE DAYS LATER.

On Saturday evening we were favored with the perusal of a Cork paper of the 2d June, the greater part of which is occupied with speculations from the London Journals, on the probable result of the changes in the Ministry—some consider them as preparatory to a general dissolution, while others assert that it will render its existence more certain.—The following extracts will put our readers in possession of the names of the persons likely to come into office:

LONDON, May 30.

[From the Sun.]

Up to the present hour we still continue in the same situation as yesterday respecting the new appointments in the Ministry—nothing is known in the City to be depended upon.

We have also a very great dearth of information, as the French mail and express from Paris have not arrived. They are anxiously looked for, as they are expected to bring us the Parisian accounts of the effect produced in the above Capital by the dissensions in our Cabinet, and the resignation of some of our Ministers, which, no doubt will cause some depression in the French Funds. They will likewise cause a great sensation in Holland, and encourage his Dutch Majesty again to procrastinate the settlement of the Belgian affairs.

It appears that on the 8th inst. another Spanish brigade under the orders of Don Francisco Serrano, entered Portugal. It is stated that after they have formed a junction with Saldanha new operations will take place.

We hear from good authority that the following is the new administration: Lord Auckland to the Admiralty; Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal; Mr. Spring Rice, Colonies; Lord Mulgrave, Post Office, not in the Cabinet.

Mr. Ellice, Secretary of War, with a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

[From the Globe.]

The following are the arrangements which have, we believe, been made for filling up the vacancies in the Cabinet and public Offices occasioned by the resignation, first of Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham, and secondly, and lastly, for these are all the resignations which have taken place or are likely to

take place, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon. The Earl of Carlisle, who in a quiet and unostentatious manner did as effective service as any man in the Country to the cause of Parliamentary Reform, is to have the Privy Seal.

Mr. Spring Rice will be Colonial Secretary in place of Mr. Stanley, with of course a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Ellice will remain the Secretary at War, and have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Francis Baring [son of Sir Thomas Baring,] now one of the Lords of the Treasury, who has in that capacity proved himself to a most able and industrious man, succeeds Mr. Spring Rice as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Moore O'Farrell, who is a Catholic, and a most respectable Irish county member, and an ardent friend to civil and religious liberty, succeeds Mr. Baring as junior Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Mulgrave is to be Postmaster-General, Lord Auckland will occupy the place at the Admiralty vacated by Sir James Graham, with a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Auckland will, of course have to relinquish the Mint and Board of Trade. These vacancies will open the way for some others, and we have heard the following names mentioned as likely to join the Ministry:—Lord Radnor, Lord Ebrington, Lord King, Lord Clanricarde, and Mr. Abercrombie. These are all good names, but whether either of the two noble Commissioners would risk their seats or desire further occupation we do not know. We feel persuaded, however, that their accession to office would give strength to the Government. We hear that Lord Duham, who is not in good health is likely to have some Foreign appointment. We are also glad to learn that the four seconded members, as they have not withdrawn from the government factiously, will not desert their old friends, much less join their political opponents.

A large number of members of the House of Commons have presented an Address to Lord Grey, expressive of their warmest confidence in his Lordship, and entreating him by no means to abandon his post, assuring him of their determination to support the Government under his administration.

[From the Standard.]

The Brookes Address to Lord Grey, exhorting his lordship to persevere in holding office, was signed by one hundred and seven, but neglected by three times that number, nearly two hundred we learn, expressly refused their signatures, the majority of them being of the Stanley and Graham party.

From a west-end Correspondent.

We have reason to believe that nothing yet is arranged respecting the ministry. Earl Grey had another audience of his Majesty this morning; and his lordship has been closeted with those his colleagues who adhere to him for several hours. It has been very currently rumoured, in circles generally well informed in these matters, that ministers have been exceedingly unfortunate in what selections they have made; as, it is said, in every instance the offer of place has been respectfully declined by those to whom it was proffered. It is not probable that the administration will be completed before next week. The old ministers must of course deliver their seals of office to the King in Council, and no Council was up to a late hour this day summoned.

From the Courier.

The change of administration has taken place in consequence of a difference in opinion respecting the revenue of the Irish Church, and respecting that alone. There is not, therefore, the slightest reason to expect any change of the general body of Earl Grey's Cabinet. The country will unquestionably look for the immediate introduction into Parliament of some practical measures respecting the future appropriation of Church property in Ireland, or of some declaration or resolution as to the measures to be adopted with that view and for securing the permanent tranquillity of Ireland at no distant period.—We are confident from what we know, that it is the intention of the administration to pursue one or other of those courses.

From the Sun 31st.

Public anxiety is still great with respect to the completion of the Cabinet, but nothing definitive is yet determined nor officially known. The same parties that were yesterday named to particular offices, are repeated to-day.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friend and the public, that he has for sale a variety of British Merchandise, very low for Cash, at his Store in Queen's Street, and solicits a share of their patronage.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND
Fredericton, 25th February, 1834.

COLONIAL.

SIDNEY, C. B. June 14.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—Although we cannot vouch for the exactness of all the particulars of the following information; yet from the channel in which we received the account which follows, we have no doubt of its general correctness. It has been stated to us, that about a week or ten days since, an elderly woman and a little girl, passengers in the Fidelity, Clark, Master, from Dublin for Quebec, wrecked at Scatari on the 10th of May, who were supposed to have perished on the island—were discovered alive there, and conveyed to Maindieu. The account given by this woman, is stated to be that, in travelling about the island, in company with her husband, after their shipwreck, in search of inhabitants, or to preserve their lives, she became so exhausted and debilitated as apparently to be on the eve of expiring—that her husband in not much better condition, pursued his way, leaving her as incapable of proceeding, and despairing of ever seeing her again—probably himself bewildered and in despondency—that the little girl above alluded to, remained with her, and she herself, having afterwards in some measure revived, with this young girl, travelled several miles—for we believe some days—all the while exposed to the inclemency of the weather, particularly at night, snow being still on the ground, when they happily at length came to a hut or place of shelter, which some fishermen had in a previous year temporarily occupied;—here they for some time subsisted on the skins of dog-fish, they found strewn on the shore, and afterwards procured part of a shark on which they found the crows feeding, which aided them in averting famine and in preserving their lives—that the little girl, by constantly watching the movement of the carrion bird, and repeatedly wrestling from it, with difficulty and contention, part of its prey, was enabled to obtain that which, however offensive at any other time, enabled them to sustain life—and which the weak state of the woman, had she been alone, would have prevented her from procuring—until they were discovered and rescued from their critical and deplorable situation after having been about three weeks in this state of destitution. Much to the credit of the inhabitants of Maindieu we understand they have most attentively nursed these individuals—so that they are now comparatively speaking quite well—and have also furnished them with clothing, and other necessities which their situation required.

A schooner owned by Mr. Abrams, Esq. which returned last evening from St. Paul's Island, whither she had conveyed supplies for the Establishment on that Island, brought in the first and second mates of the brig Mary, of Whitehaven, Capt. Harrison, from Newfoundland, bound to this Port, the only survivors of the crew. The Mary struck about 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 20th, ult. in a thick fog and immediately separated a short distance from the other three vessels wrecked there this spring. These unfortunate individuals state, that to the establishment on this Island—to which they were directed by the boards placed on the shore—they are indebted for the preservation of their lives, not having saved a single article.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

FIRE ON BOARD THE CŒUR DE LION.—This beautiful new ship, commanded by Capt. Sumpton, on her first voyage from Liverpool, took fire last night at Irving's Wharf, where she had nearly completed her cargo since her arrival from Montreal, intending to sail for Liverpool on Monday next. The fire was first discovered about ten o'clock, in the half-deck, when the lights were out, and all but the watch had retired to rest. The prompt and active assistance of several Captains of vessels, aided by the citizens, and Fire Companies, prevented the flames from spreading through the ship. Between twelve and one, she was towed by the Hercules from Irvine's to Jameson's Wharf, where, by great exertion, the fire was arrested at an early hour this morning. The Cargo, consisting of wheat, flour and ashes, must be greatly damaged. What injury the vessel might have sustained, cannot be accurately known until she has been surveyed. It is not, however, considered to be so great as was expected. She will be towed to the India Wharf, this afternoon to be discharged.—*Quebec Gazette.*

RAIL-ROAD.—The Halifax public are not probably aware, that at the Engineer's quarry, North West Arm, they have an opportunity of seeing what all have heard of, but which as regards application is new in this part of the Province—a Rail Road. Six hundred feet of wooden rail, shod with iron, are laid on an inclined plane of one inch to a foot. Three tons of stone loaded