of combustibles, filled it with exclamations of amazement.

'Why, here's no crew that I can see, but a regiment of paint pots—that must have been a rat that we heard, sir, said one.

'D—— me, Tom, I say, what sort of a devil's drawing-room have we here?' muttered another, as he stood turning over a mop of oakum with his toe; 'and what sort of a —— smell is this?' snuffing at a box of composition.

'The devil's *own* smell—brimstone by ——!' cried a fourth, shaking a cloud of sulphur from his fingers; and one fellow rummaging through the troughs pulled up a bundle of reeds, and tossed them out on the floor, exclaiming, 'Nothing but rush-lights in these here lockers, Master Hiram—rushlights and moldings of white biscuit, as I take it—light diet that, I may say, sir, for a ship's company. Just then some lumber, getting loose, rolled out of an upperbearth among them, and three or four smart cuts were made at it before they saw what it was. I had taken them as a hint to lie quiet a little longer, when their leader started suddenly, and after standing for a moment at the heel of the mizen-mast, gave a strong shudder, and ordered the men out of the cabin. 'Off, off to the forecastle every man of you!—off, I say, and send Captain Forrest here.' The man withdrew, muttering exclamations of amazement as he drove them out on deck, whence he presently returned, accompanied by the other. He locked and bolted the door after him, and led his companion up to the mast, then throwing the light full on it, asked in a whisper, that thrilled through me where I lay, 'Do you know that?' 'What?' 'That splinter of steel buried in the wood.' The elder Forrest, without one word of reply, snatched up the lantern and ran round the cabin, holding the light over his head, and gazing at everything with a strong expression of astonishment; then stuck the lantern down upon a barrel-head, slapped his hands against his thighs, and exclaimed, 'Hah!—Now may I be —— if it is not the old Phœnix come back again!—but Hiram, I say, by heaven I cannot understand this—she is not the same boat, and yet she is—I thought I knew her deck although it is strangely altered—but what is the matter with you?' for the younger one stood pale and trembling, and here grasped him convulsively by the arm.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BRITISH NEWS.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ANTICIPATION OF HIS SENTENCE.

The repeal dinner to Mr. O'Connell at Cork has been the chief event of the week. As the whole corps of the Conciliation-hall was required to give *eclat* to the occasion, no meeting of the Repeal Association took place. The banquet came off on Monday, and was attended, say the reports, by 800 persons; but the proceedings were in no respect remarkable, except as showing Mr. O'Connell's own opinion that his sedition is about to meet with its deserved punishment:—

It would be an idle thing for any man to suppose that I am not to go to prison—Cries of "No, no"). Yes, for as sure as I see you here I will have to go there—(Renewed cries of "No" and cheers). What folly you talk! sure you have not the key of the gaol-door, to lock it against me—(Laughter and cheers). I say I shall go to prison; I do not say I will go, because it will be against my will, but I do say that I shall go, for I will be commanded there. How can any man suppose that I am not to go there? There are three ways of avoiding the prison—the first is by making submission to our enemies, a course which you would not recommend—(Loud cheering.) I thought we would agree on that point—(Laughter).—The second way is by the result of the writ of error; but I confess I know so much of judges that my own conviction, as an old lawyer, is that we have the clearest possible case for setting aside the judgement—("Hear," and cheers). But do not believe the man who prophesies to you the result of a lawsuit. You could not adopt a worse policy than believing the assertion of the pleading conjuror at the bar who tells you you will succeed. However, in the present case, I have a fair chance—(Cheers). The third way would be by the Government abandoning the prosecution, and holding us under a recognizance to come up for judgment at an indefinite period—(Hear, hear). But they will not do that; the man knows nothing of human nature who supposes our rulers would act so—("Hear, hear.") and loud cheers). They will not do so, for they could not afford to do so, for this reason, that they have not the manliness, as such might be construed into the fact, that being convinced of their error they wished to retract from it. Take it for granted, the sentence will be carried into execution. Take this also with you, they may imprison me, but they will not vex me—they may confine my person, and they will do so; but they will not deprive me of a single pleasurable sensation—(Loud cheers). If I have not the enjoyment and exercise of my native mountains, though I shall not be cheered by the merry sound of my beagles, I will dream a day dream of them, and will turn my mind to pursuits that will be sure to yield delight and instruction—("Hear, hear," and cheers). There is no horror in confinement that a man working for forty years cannot have in contemplation; and my astonishment is that they did not imprison me before now—that they did not begin by confining me—(Hear, hear)

The other conspirators are unfortunate; they will probably have to meet the same fate as their leader without his consolations. Poor devils! no one ever seems to cast a thought on *them*. In all the Agitator's speeches it is only I—I—I. *I* shall be deprived of sport with my beagles—*I* do not shrink at the thought of confinement—*I* do not care for the malice of my enemies, &c. This is hardly fair to Father Tierney, Tom Steele, and the rest. The Liberator might, at least, remind his hearers that there are such people in existence.—*Britannia.*

DREADFUL FIRE IN OXFORD STREET—SIX LIVES LOST.—On Thursday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, a fire, attended with great destruction of property and loss of life, broke out in the extensive range of premises, belonging to Mr. Williams, 287, Oxford Street, the corner of Gilbert Street, and known as the Crown and Cushion, wine vaults. The building was four storys high, and had a considerable depth and frontage. The fire began in the counting-house, adjoining the bar, in which was deposited a large quantity of spirits. At that time three children were sleeping in the upper part of the building. There were also two female and three male servants in the place, as well as Mrs. Williams and her sister. Such was the fury of the flames that in a very few minutes they had extended to the bar amongst the spirits, which once on fire spread with the most surprising rapidity up the staircase, to the upper rooms. The excitement which follows was painful to witness. At the second floor front a young female, named Fritchley, made her appearance, and before sufficient time had elapsed to procure a ladder, she was compelled to throw herself to the ground to escape suffocation; fortunately, the only injury she received was a few burns about the knees. By this time the St. Marylebone parochial engine arrived and was drawn in front of the blazing premises, and an abundant supply of water was thrown in. No sooner had the firemen got this engine into operation, than one of the vats of spirits burst, and the liquor becoming ignited, the flames rushed through the windows with terefic violence, burning Mr. Bridge, the engineer, about the face very badly. Several other engines quickly arrived; but by the time they were got into full working play the flames had reached nearly every room in the building, causing great apprehension for the safety of the contiguous buildings; in fact, it was feared that the whole of Grosvenor market would have been destroyed. The fire continued to blaze more fiercely until a quarter past one o'clock, when every part of the building and its valuable contents were destroyed. Mr. Williams is insured, to a certain extent, in the Licensed Victuallers' Fire Office. A great number of buildings are damaged. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

The firemen, in searching the ruins, first discovered the lifeless body of a youth, apparently about twelve or fourteen years of age. The unfortunate individual who has thus prematurely been hurried into eternity is supposed to be the potboy. It is now distinctly ascertained that six persons have perished in the flames.

At the time of the disastrous calamity, Mr. Williams was away from home, it was said at Exeter Hall, where an oratorio was being performed. He parted with a friend he was with some time after, when on his way home he heard of the destruction of his valuable proper, with the loss of his wife and family. It is almost unnecessary to state that he is now in the most distracted state of mind at the house of a friend in the neighbourhood. The following are the names of the sufferers, as given to our reporter by Mr. Coole:—Mrs. Eliza Williams, Eliza Williams (between four and five years of age,) William Williams, an infant in arms; Sarah Woolgsen and Charlotte Fish, female servants; and the barman, known by the Christian name of Jacob. The walls of the house still remain standing.—*Pictorial Times.*

THE REVENUE.—The Quarterly Return was made up on Thursday, one day before the regular day; but against this we must set off the leap year, so that the periods to be compared are equal, each consisting of 365 days. It shows an increase upon last year of no less than *four millian three hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty-seven pounds sterling.*

This increase pervades nearly all the sources of revenue; viz.:—

Customs	- -	658,335
Excise	- -	474,607
Property	- -	2,900,599
Post Office	- -	15,000
Crown Lands	- -	30,000
Miscellaneous	- -	336,703
The heads of *decrease* are:—		
Stamps	- -	12,699
Taxes	- -	73,084

It is right to mark that under the head of Property Tax, four quarters counted in the last year against three quarters in the year preceeding; and we must therefore, in order to approximate to a perfectly just comparison, deduct the property tax of this year's quarter, corresponding to the omitted quarter of last year—namely, of the July quarter. This we find to amount to 831,709*l.* After this deduction, however, the year's *increase* will be found to amount to nearly THREE MILLIONS AND ONE HALF STERLING.

REPEAL AGITATION (IRELAND).—Return of all moneys paid to Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, and others, on account of any communications made by them to Government, relative to the Repeal agitation in Ireland, &c., have just been published. It appears that Mr. Bond Hughes was ordered to Ireland by Mr. Gurney on Michaelmas Day last, in order to report the Repeal Speeches for the information of the Government, and that Mr. Gurney's charge on that account, up to the 20th of October, was £234 18s. 6d., of which £45 was paid to Mr. Bond Hughes whilst in Ireland, "on account," to defray personal expenses, &c. Mr. C. Ross received £63 for a report of the Repeal meeting held at Donnybrook on the 3d of July last, which included his travelling expenses. Mr. Ross was also engaged by Government on the 21st of August, 1843, to report the various Repeal meetings held in Ireland from that period up to the assembling of Parliament in 1844, with a remuneration of £350, exclusive of travelling expenses, of which sum a balance of £105 is still due to Mr. Ross No instructions were ever issued, nor money paid, by Government to Mr. John Jackson, the newspaper reporter in Ireland connected with the "Morning Herald." The sum of £301 8s. was paid to Mr. Bond Hughes for his attendance as witness during the late state trials in Dublin for sixty-seven days, at a guinea a day for maintenance, and three guineas a day for loss of time, exclusive of travelling expenses. Mr. Charles Ross obtained £97 14s. for thirty-seven days' attendance at two guineas a day. Mr. Jackson received nothing.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—According to the statistics of public instruction in France, there exists 1466 establishments of superior instruction, viz. 41 royal colleges, directing the education of 15,780 pupils; 312 communial colleges, directing the education of 28,200 pupils; 102 institutions, directing the education of 10,371 pupils; and, in fine, 10,011 public schools, conducting the education of 24,580 pupils:—Total, 75,930 pupils. Add to these the primary schools, and the total number of the houses of education in France amounts to 40,000, in which are received about 3,000,000 children and adults. Of the communial schools 26,470 are specially appropriated to the education of Catholics, 565 to Protestants, 29 to Israelites, and 2450 to different sects.

THE PIRATE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—There have, on several occasions lately, appeared some brief particulars respecting the daring depredations of a Greek piratical vessel up the Mediterranean. Already have several foreign vessels been ransacked, and an English bark sunk by her, and that within the space of a very short time.—From the description given of this vessel by commanders of vessels who have either been plundered or chased by her, it is rather singular that none of her Majesty's men-of-war have yet come athwart her. But her escape hitherto shows the ingenuity and deep deception she must be compelled to resort to, to allude the men-of-war; still it is somewhat surprising that she has not been taken. By a letter received at Lloyd's on Saturday from Malta, dated the 28th of March last, it appears that the Clipper, Captain Hammond, arrived there from Liverpool, had been chased by a suspicious looking bark on the 2nd of that month off Cape Passarot; and from certain circumstances attending the chase, the one in question, there is little doubt, is that seen. In this instance Captain Hammond states, that when first seen she had her courses clewed up, with her topsails on the cap, but upon his hauling to the wind, she immediately let fall her courses, hoisted her topsail, and set topgallant sails, and gave chase after him. He was compelled to tack three times, and only escaped upon several vessels heaving in sight. When first seen she was about a mile distant, by which Captain Hammond was enabled to note her appearance more particularly. She had a small heart painted white on her stern, showed no boats, and from the rapidity of her movements must have been well manned. The chief of her depredations must have been between Cadiz and Gibralter. It is satisfactory to know that her Majesty's government are acquainted with her depredations.

COLONEL STADDORT AND CAPTAIN CONNOLY.—Captain Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 6th of February. He left Tabrees on the 20th of January, and after a perilous and painful journey, reached Tehran, in perfect health, on the 4th of February. Fifty-six Miles from Tehran, he was obliged to write Colonel Shiel petitioning that five horses might be sent to his assistance. Colonel Shiel instantly sent the required horses, and wrote in the kindest terms, inviting the doctor to take up his quarters at the British embassy, and promising every assistance. The doctor says:—"Could any thing be more kind than this? He (Colonel Shiel) has also detained in his house, Meshede Rijab, who was three years servant to Colonel Stoddart, and whom he (Meshede Rijab) was sent to Cabaul. He had been imprisoned at Bokhara. I have taken him into my service, and he will accompany me to Bokhara in about ten days' time. I have met with the greatest kindness and hospitality from Colonel Shiel, and the gentlemen attached to the embassy, and I wish this to be understood in the strictest sence of the word." Dr. Wolff further says:—"Colonel Shiel told me that he had seen the ambassador from Bokhara who told him that he did not believe that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly had been killed, but that they were kept in prison." Dr. Wolff had been to Count de Medem, the Russian envoy, and received from him an account of his interview with the embassador, differed but little from that published some time ago in the papers. The doctor has not yet been to visit the Bokhara Ambassador, as he wishes previously to be presented to the King of Persia. Dr. Wolff says Colonel Stoddart's servaut told him "that people have been frequently confined for five years in prison at Bokhara, and believed by all the inhabitats to have been killed, and then suddenly had made their appearence again." The doctor then says: "So much is certain, that no one at Bokhara has witnessed the execution of Stoddart or Conolly, and my determination, therefore, of going straight to Bokhara is unshaken and unabated. I shall now begin to draw money on Drummond's in good earnest, for I must appear respectably at Bokhara as the Great mullah from England, described by the Sultain and Sheik-ul-Islam, but as the mullahs among the Mahommodans live with great simplicity I shall do the same. I shall not neglect to make search for the other British officers at and near Bokhara, and every sepoy I might pick up." The King of Persia evinces the kindest zeal. He has already written to the Ameer of Bokhara, claiming these unfortunate men as British officers of distinction, and urging the Ameers to send them immediately to Tehran, with all the honors due to their exalted rank. His Majesty has also ordered a Mehmaudah to accompany Dr. Wolff to the Bokhara territory. Such is the result of the powerful aid so kindly afforded by the Earl of Aberdeen; without that aid, Dr. Wolff never could have reached Tehran; and we may now confidently expect the fate of these officers will not long remain a mystery.

On Monday the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held. At one o'clock precisely, Mr. O'Connell entered the Hall, and was received with great aplause. When silence had been obtained, Mr. Smith O'Brien was called to the chair. Mr. O'Connell said; I have the honour to hand in 600*l* from New York. (Great Cheering.) I do confess that *that* is worth cheering for. (Laughter.) Mr. John O'Connell read a correspondence that had taken place between Lords Charlemont and Ffrench, relative to forwarding a petition to her Majesty, pointing out the necessity of holding periodical sittings of sessions of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, for the despatch of such business as might be more conveniently transacted there, if the people of Ireland shou'd declare it. The rent amounted to over 900*l*.

ON DITS.—Rumours of Sir James Grahm's early retirement from the Home-Office are prevalent in well-informed circles, in which they are also credited. Such an event is, by no means, improbable. As Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Right Honourable Baronet has been singularly unfortunate. The fate of the measures it became his duty to introduce to Parliament has embarrassed the Ministry, and diminished the confidence of the country in its efficiency. This has probably induced Sir Robert Peel to determine on placing in that office one who may be more successful in the preparation of measures, and conducting them through the House of Commons. The appointment of Sir James Graham to India, as a successor to Lord Ellenborough, is revived in connection with the report alluded to. Others refer the Right Hon. Baronet's reported early retirement from the Home-office to chagrin—partly because of the difficulty in which the Government has been placed by his unfortunate Factory Bills; but principally to the refusal of Sir R. Peel to reccomend him to her Majesty for the Lord-Lieutenancy of of Cumberland, which has been confered on Lord Lonsdale, in conjunction with that of Westmoreland It is affirmed that Sir James Graham was so confident of obtaining the Lord-Lieutenancy of Cumberland as to have spoken to his appointment as a matter all but determined on.

THE ROYAL NURSERY.—While her Majesty and Prince Albert are inhaling the genial and invigorating sea breeze, and rusticating at Osburne, in the Isle of White, the Royal progeny will be domiciled at the picturesque seat at Eaglehurst, which has been selected as the marine residence of the Royal Infants. The stately tower of Eaglehurst is not far from Calshot Castle, in the Southampton river, commanding a beautiful sea views in all directions, and is surrounded with rich plantations. It was formerly the seat of the Earl of Cavan, and originally built by the late Temple Luttrel. The lofty tower of Eaglehurst is well known to seamen as "Luttrell's Folly."

BISHOPRIC OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Rev. E. Field, M. A., formerly a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, having been appointed to the see of Newfoundland, the provost and fellows of the said college have resolved to commence a subscription towards the formation of a fund for ecclesiastical purposes, to be placed at his disposal, and earnestly request the co-operation of those who feel an interest in the spread and efficiency of the church in our colonies.—The population of Newfoundland consists of upwards of 80,000 persons, thinly scattered along the east and south coasts, and almost entirely occupied in the fisheries. The greater portion are of Irish descent, and not more than 35,000 belong to our communion. These, however, have given convincing proofs of attachment to the church of their fathers, by liberally contributing to the erection of a cathedral now in progress at St. John's.

LIME-TOLL EXEMTION IN WALES.—The new Bill to exempt, from toll line conveyed on any turnpike road in the principality of Wales has been printed. It has been prepared and brought in by Col. Wood, Col. Powell, and Col. Pennant, and contains three clauses. The first section enacts that the said toll on lime shall cease within the principality of Wales from and after the 1st of January, 1845. The second clause empowers trustees of roads to make abatements of rents payable by lessees of tolls &c.

LIFE IN ITALY.—The "Reforme" states that no where do the operative classes suffer more than at Naples and at Rome. "The English and the French can form no idea of it. They believe such an assertion to be a calumny, or at least an exaggeration, when they are told there exists no right of property in those states. The King of Naples or the Pope takes possession of your house or land, or the part which suits him. You reclaim to the authorities; they are deaf or dumb, and you may esteem yourself fortunate if at the end of some years you obtain the half or the quarter of the indemnity due to you. If you have a lawsuit with a prelate a nobleman or a cardinal, you are sure to lose it, or to have the judgment postponed *ad infinitum*. If you are robbed, and have the good fortune to seize and bring the thief before the police, you will have the mortification, after a few days, to meet the robber in the street, and to be obliged to purchase your own property from the receivers of stolen goods. The only explanation for such a state of society is to be found in the observation of Cardinal Richelieu, "When a nation is well governed, and is rendered happy, it becomes turbulent."

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN TURKEY.—The "Courrier Francais" publishes the following from Constantinople, March 20. We find nearly a similar account, as to the main fact, in the "Journal de Frankfort." It is not there stated hovever that the Porte has positively announced its intention of inflicting the punishment mentioned by the "Courrier:"—"The answer of the Porte was given yesterday. The Government promises, in an absolute manner, no longer to apply the punishment of death to renegades. As to the religious law, no mention is made of it. The Porte promises also to treat Christians kindly. The two ambassadors, however, are not completely satisfied. They call upon the Porte to add that renegades shall not be got rid of by poison or otherwise. It has been decided by the Council of Ministers, that as renegades can be no longer decapitated they shall be sent to the galleys for life."—*Pictorial Times.*

CANAL OF THE PYRENEES.—A project has been brought forward by Mr. Buck, the Civil Engineer, for cutting a "canal of the Pyrences" to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and avoid the circuitous route by the coast of Spain. The plan, as it at present stands, was first matured by M. Galabert, member of the French Chamber of Deputies. The French Legislature granted to a company that was to carry it into execution the property in perpetuity in the canal, with several other advantages, but required a deposit of 3,000,000f. until the act was passed. The subscriptions were completed, and the company was in active operation. In consequence of this deposit not having been made, the grant has remained subject to forfeiture, but nevertheless the scheme has not been abandoned, and the notion exists of raising capital in England.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The bakers of the metropolis on Wednesday increased the price of bread of the second quality a penny in the four-pound loaf.—There has been very little variation in the price of the best bread. The prices of wheat at present do not warrant such an advance in the price of that article of general consumption; but in general, at this period of the year, an advance takes place in the price of potatoes, which the bakers usually take advantage of. Bread of the second quality is selling at 7d. to 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf; best bread, 8d. to 8½d. for the same quantity.

THE ARMY.—52 Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Alleyne, to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. H. C. Grey, who retires; Ensign L. H. Peel, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alleyne; A. G. Corbet, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Peel.

FRANCE.

There have been more press prosecutions. The editors of the *Gazette de France* and of the *Nation* newspapers were on Saturday condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 12,000 francs each, for a libel on the Government. The libel was contained in a violent letter, written by M. de Rochefoucauld, Duc de Doudauville, which was published in the *Gazette* and copied by the *Nation*. The offence of which they were found guilty was an attack upon the rights derived by the King from the will of the nation; adhesion to another form of government, in alleging the existence of rights to the throne in a person who is banished from France for ever; bringing the Government into hatred and contempt; and an attack upon the sanctity of the oath, and on the respect due to the law. The Duke de Doudauville, though the writer of the letter, has not been prosecuted.

The attention of the Chamber has been chiefly directed to railway legislation. Two schemes are before the House—one for a railway from Orleans to Bordeaux, and the other from Paris to Lyons. Various opinions prevail as to the best plan for carrying the schemes into practical operation. One party were of opinion that Government should construct the works and lay down the rails, and then lease them to companies, who would supply carriages and work them. Another party incline to the English plan, of leaving the whole affair in the hands of private companies; whilst a third are in favour of the mixed plan recommended by Government, which, it is argued, combines the advantages of private enterprise with those to be derived from national aid and supervision. The Government, it is believed, have a majority in their favour.

It is strongly rumoured, and apparently on good authority, that the French cabinet have it in contemplation to abolish negro slavery in French colonies, on the plan adopted by England, of purchasing from their masters the liberty of the slaves. A sum of two millions sterling is to be set apart for this good work. The public mind has been, in some measure, prepared for the plan by able articles in its advocacy, published in the most powerful of the French journals—the *Debats*. If the measure be carried, it will add new lustre to the reign of Louis Philippe.

A private letter announces the final arrangement of the Tahiti affair. The French Government has superseded the Consul of France at Tahiti, (M. Moernhaut,) who was to quit the island immediately after the departure of Mr. Pritchard.

SPAIN.

The intelligence received during the week is scanty. No alteration has been made in the Ministry, nor has the arrival of Queen Christina produced any change in the Government policy. All the accounts we receive concur in stating that there is an uneasy feeling in the public mind, though all expression of it is stopped by the rigorous measures taken to put down free discussion, and to suppress every symptom of dissatisfaction against the existing state of things. The honours heaped on Munoz are ill received, and it seems probable that, by her recognition of him as her husband, the Queen Mother will alienate the good will of the aristocratic party.

The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree conferring on M Carrasco, the Minister of Finance, the title of "Conde de Santa Olalla." Other favours were about to be conferred by the Queen on the principal actors in the last revolution. General Narvaev was to be created Duke de Ardoz, Senor Gonzales Bravo Marquis de la Lealtad (Loyalty,) General Roncali Duke de Cartigena, &c.

The finances were in a wretched condition, nor did there seem any prospect of their amendment. Nearly all branches of the public service were in arrears.

General Roncali, at Carthagena, was taking measures for the suppression of all tendency to revolt.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens give account of the final acceptance of the constitution by the King. Of the amendments he proposed some were sanctioned by the Assembly, but the most material, including the non-application of trial by jury to political offenders, were rejected. Of the constitution itself, which runs to the length of 107 articles, we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. The extract we give, from the correspondence of a daily paper, exhibits the joy of the Legislature and the people on the King's acceptance of the national charter:—

"On Saturday, the 16th, the doors of the assembly were thrown open. The alteration, rejection, or acceptance of each article of the King's amendment was read in public (it being the custom always to read the votes of the previous day.) It fell to the lot of Canaris (as President of the Council,) who had with his own hand destroyed during the war more of the enemies of Greece than any other man, to be the bearer of the King's last message, and thus to consummate the peaceful work of the constitution. It ran thus:—

"'Having received from the Assembly the draft of a constitution, I directed my best attention to it. Having now learnt the last wishes of the Assembly, I do not hesitate to receive them, after having fulfilled my duty in suggesting what I conscientiously thought for the good of Greece. In terminating the discussion, I beseech God to bless the political constitution of this realm.

"'March 4 (16), 1844. 'OTHO.'

"As these words were uttered the Assembly rose spontaneously, and with loud *zetos (vivas,)* waving and throwing up of caps, and every demonstration of unanimity, joy, and enthusiasm, cheered for some minutes. It was a scene never to be forgotten. After eighteen years of peace, and ten of monarchy, the old names of the era of liberty appeared on the ninety-two escutcheons hung on the walls of the National Assembly;—while the living men, the survivors of the bloody contest, here terminated their political labours for the good of their country.—A deputation of sixty-three waited on the King in the evening, when his Majesty received them with evident pleasure, and returned a suitable answer to their address. About two hundred, headed by the chief Grivas and Grigiotis, in their splendid palikar dresses, went to the palace, where the crowd soon swelled to a thousand or more. To their loud and repeated *zetos*, his Majesty graciously responded, by coming out on the balcony and bowing, being dressed in the Greek costume. Several of the foreign Ministers, as well as the British Ministers, and officers from the English men-of-war, were the spectators of this tranquil spectacle, on the spot which, just six months before, all threatened violence and bloodshed."

Communications.

Carleton, St. John, 25th April, 1844.

MR. EDITOR,—In your paper of the 25th instant, a communication was pointed out to me signed "S." and when I noticed the bitter spirit in which it was written, I was not surprised to find the most wilful misstatements. I will give you a specimen of his *veracity* (?) which will also correct any erroneous impression his assertions may have made.

1st. "S" says that "not *seventy* students have been connected with the Wesleyan Academy since it was opened;" whereas, though the institution has been opened but little over fifteen months nearly one hundred have been enrolled as students there.

2nd. "S" says "these cannot properly be termed students, being generally from 6 to 7 years of age." Instead of this 47, who, up to this term, were in the classical and scientific departments, were from 12 to 30 years of age; the average age about 16; and in the primary department the average is above 12, there being no children of the age he asserts.

3rd. "S" says that "of these only 20 study Latin and 5 or 6 Greek. That you may see the intention of this assertion I give you the numbers attending the different classes at the end of last term, not knowing what number has been added to such from those who entered this present term. Number in Latin 20; Greek 8; French 31; Natural Philosophy 23; Mantal Philosophy 7; Navigation 2; Trigonometry 5; Geometry 21; and Algebra 21.

The remainder of "S's" statement is in perfect keeping with the specimens given; and if "S" has a bible in his house, I would advise him to turn to John the 8th chapter and 44th verse before he says any more about self-styled Rev's.

I should not have noticed the assertions of an anonymous writer, only that if left uncontradicted they might be believed, and therefore I have carefully abstained from any remarks on the College which I wish well to—as I do to every well conducted Educational Establishment.

I do not wonder that "S" did not give his name. Guilt loves secrecy. He that stabs in the dark is an assassin.

I am, sir,
Yours, &c.
S. D. RICE,
Wesleyan Minister.

FOR THE LOYALIST.

MR. EDITOR,—Justice "*Gripeall*" having forgotten the *exposee* by "Observer" in your columns some time since, has again renewed his old tricks, but he must bear in mind that although "Observer" may be defunct, there still lives *one* who watches his most *secret movements*, and *will not fail* to expose him and his *unprincipled doings*, whene'er occasion offers. Not having time at present to enumerate the many instances of *swindling* practised by this *sapient Justice*, and the *hungry crew* that infest his office, I shall content myself with throwing out this hint, merely as a *foretaste* of *joys yet to come*;—meanwhile I would advise "Gripeal" *to pay over the money* which he and his *pet shark* are endeavouring to *blackleg* an honest citizen out of, else I will serve him up a *dish* that may cost him more than a *doubloon* to get rid of. The "*Woodstock Rum-seller*" still continues to frequent this haunt of *vice*, notwithstanding former drubbings.—He must be seen to. The fat pickings lately had by this individual, from the stores of *absent merchants*, whose shops he frequents, has at length brought him to the wise conclusion, that there are not "four honest clerks in Fredericton." A *character* such as this would in a well regulated town, be taken up under the *vagrant act*, and made to give an account of how he *obtained his living*. But more of this anon. Yours, &c.

Fredericton, May, 1844. SCORPION.

THE LOYALIST.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 9, 1844.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE second April Mail per steamer Hibernia, arrived at this place on Monday evening last. The news brought is generally of a pacific nature, and important only as respects the commercial prospects of the nation, which are brighter than they have been for some years past. The iron trade was never better than at present, and other branches of the manufactories are in full operation, affording adequate employment for those depending on it for a living, a slight depression, however, has taken place in the price of cotton, in consequence of the market being overstocked. Money is uncommonly plenty, the revenue has increased rapidly, and the three per cent stocks are at par, an occurren ce unparelleled for the last century.

Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers have made application for a new trial, and although there is no probability that they will obtain their desire, they will gain time, as the case must be argued before the Judges. The English papers, speaking of this, suppose that the delay occasioned thereby will postpone their sentence until another term. Meantime Dan is making the most of his time in attending the "feeds" prepared for him by his dupes. At a dinner given him in Cork, instead of his furious harrangues delivered last autumn, he exclaims:—

"I am as sure as that any man hears me here, that I will go into prison (Several voices 'You sha'nt.') Oh! that is folly. You say I sha'nt—I say I *must*: I do not say I will, but I say I *must*, for others command. Any man who imagines that the Ministry will relax—who really seriously entertains a doubt on the subject—does not possess the faculties which I am glad to see possessed by those whom I have the honour to address."

Sure an' its true for ye, ould Dan.—You had the impudence—convicted conspirator as you were—to go over to England and take your seat in the