

Rosell, which borders on Spain. They were so
even in number, armed with guns and pikes.
Among them was Gen. Miliani, who, there-
fore, reason to suppose, was at Montpelier.

The inscription spoken of in the note, on the
Spanish territory, had rather a serious import-
ance. It is said that the habitants of Massanes
Agutans, Darius, St. Laurent de la Muga
Agutans, had taken up arms, and that the
stone of the Convention had been set up at the
sera; but, on the other hand, the Count de
paigne was on the frontier, and a force suffi-
ciently considerable to excite fears that this state-
ment might have fatal consequences for those who
have been engaged in it.

[From the Gazette de France, Dated June 16
Paris, June 16.—] The last letters from
Alger bring us certain news that the exiles
of the Directorate have received all the ex-
cesses that was apprehended. The blockade
of revoking the declaration of Admiral Rieu-
tray confirmed it—on the other hand, the
who have passed the Isthmus of the Gambia,
was assigned as their boundaries, and the
masters of Missolonghi and Lepanto, make
where declarations of blockade.

(Private Correspondence of the London Courier.)
"Frontiers of Wallachia, June 8.—My last
 advices only mention that the Turks had tried
 but without success, to enter Little Wallachia.

loss by the Cossacks and Pandours—but, on the other hand, two Regiments of Hulusa, on the Road to Varna, (where is not mentioned) were attacked by a corps of Anatolis, and several

"The death of the chief physician of the bureau of health, at Bucharest, who died by the plague, has caused great sensations, and every day 20 or 30 persons die by the same disease."

LONDON, June 15.—The exportation of silver for the supply of the Russian army is going on rapidly from this Country, and besides the usual remittances by the Hamburg Steam-Boats, a vessel is to be despatched this week to St. Petersburg direct, with a cargo of silver.

metals the bank and the silver. The stock of the country generally, in consequence, fast diminishing; and as the quantity we now receive from Mexico and the America is much less than it used to be. It is not uncommon in the city to hear apprehensions expressed of a scarcity of silver, from this cause.

ROME, May 30.—The almost daily occurrence of shocks of earthquake have filled the inhabitants of Monte Albana with consternation. It is reported that an eruption of the Monte Cavo, has threatened the lake of Nemi and that of Castel Gandolfo, to be apprehended. If between the two old waters there be formed these lakes, a new one should be formed, inasmuch as Ariake, Genzano, and Nemi, would be in imminent danger of destruction. The Government had sent a number of naturalists to the spot, to examine into that matter, who have not yet returned. It is said that the water in the two lakes has suddenly fallen fifteen feet.

the trees in the forest wither, and begin to shake in various places, all which are symptoms of an approaching eruption.

Great fears are entertained from the continued heat and dryness of the summer, of a short crop of potatoes in Ireland. Large shipments have been made to Liverpool and other places, and there have been riots in the vain hope of preventing exports of the article.

ANATOMY BILL.—We publish to-day, in another column, for the information of our Statistical and other readers, the Debates which took place in the House of Lords on this subject, where the Bill was read a second time, and postponed until the next Session of Parliament. If any credit is to be attached to the opinion of London Journalists, we may assert, that a general law

hation has been excited in the public mind by its
leaded, the Ministry, with few exceptions, ap-
pear, on certain a great dislike, towards a mea-
sure, the better, and the more, the more, the
shudder at. The introduction of it into Parliament
was caused by indistinct anxiety of the Ministers
murderous attempts being made in the Metropo-
lish, which occurred last winter in En-
burgh. A late London Paper, gives the follow-
ing information respecting it—"The object of
this Bill is to deliver over for anatomy and dis-
section to the schools of Surgery, the bodies of per-
sons whose bodies are not claimed by their friends,
whose relatives will not give security to the
parishes or governors of the hospitals that they will
cause them to be buried at their own charge. It
must be admitted, that a Law like this makes
shudder whilst we put down its provisions; it
strikes the feelings with a heavy crash, and

not quickly that we recover the blow. It ought to be recollected that the rites of sepulture are religious rites, and how can those rights be performed upon the mangled remains of anatomised and dissected bodies? Are we not legislating here, in every ordinary case, against the rights of the human intelligible self? And is it to be endured, that any art, or the professors of any art, should be supported at the expense of the highest of human considerations? Without going into the many political and civil reasons of public funerals, which were instituted in the most barbarous ages, for the purpose of showing that the deceased was openly carried on the bier to the grave, had not been cut off by clandestine fraud and violence, but had submitted to the ordinary lot of mortality—without going into these considerations, so elegantly touched by ancient classic writers, let us ask, on what reason we found our right to give the

bodies of paupers to be thus disposed of, and the purposes of teaching young men their own and their neighbors' duty, because we have few, if any, workhouses, and endeavor to treat, or rather failed in healing, their distempers in hospitals? Can this course upon us any barbarous privilege? The law compels us to support the feeble and unprovided poor in workhouses, and the charitable asylum of hospitals was intended by its founders, for very different purposes than the sale of being converted into a shambles for the sale of dead bodies. But there is really something so repugnant to all decent feeling—to all religious duty, and all more to be carried in such a Law, that we trust it will never be carried into execution. We are satisfied that when the people consider it calmly, they will petition almost universally for its repeal."

[From the Kingston Chronicle of June 18.]

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF JOHN BIGGAR, ESQUIRE.

We have this day the painful and melancholy task of recording a disastrous and fatal accident, which has suddenly deprived this community of one of its most upright, worthy, and amiable members. Mr. BIGGAR had been on his way to a meeting, in St. Andrews, on Monday morning, for the chivesteering of the infant son of his respected Minister, the Rev. James Wordie. He afterwards, with his friend, Mr. Paul Simpson, visited some properties in that vicinity, and, on their return, about 6 o'clock in the evening, called for their chaise at Mr. Turpin's tavern, (the same place where the late Mr. James Wordie was assassinated), and walked on foot till they reached the commencement of Hope gluttering. They then went into the vehicle, and, on approaching the projection of a large rock, with a steep precipitous slope close to a precipice, the horse became surprised, and started, and the chaise, which was

Mr. Biggar, hearing the wheels of the cart rattling, and perceiving the peril of the projecting jut, and, perhaps, supposing the horse to be in the danger, seized, in the impulse of the moment, of one side of the shaft, and, grasping it, he pulled it to the reins, which irritated the horse when he was checked and became unruly. The wheel of the cart then came in contact with a rock on the opposite side of the road, and upset it. Mr. Biggar was precipitately thrown out, the wheel falling on his head, which completely scalped it, leaving a scull bare, which was also fractured in several parts, besides disfiguring in one side of the face. He was thrown down on the other side of the chaise, and from the concussion he remained insensible till yesterday morning. He was severely bruised, and is still confined to bed. Mr. Biggar's servant, who was riding at the chaise, on seeing the accident immediately dismounted, and lifted the chaise off his master's head, at which moment he exclaimed, "Oh, God!

Oh, God! and, after a few
The anxiety of the servant for his master's preser-
vation, not conceiving life altogether extinct, in-
duced him to gallop off to town for medical assis-
tance, and no less than seven medical gentlemen