

continue to be of a most lamentable character. The acts of Cabrera, in revenge for the still more infamous butchery of his aged mother, by order of the ruthless Mina, are kept in countenance by the acts of some of his colleagues, and are followed by equally horrifying reprisals. The Carlist chief Tristany made prisoner a National Guardsman of Monistrol, from whom he demanded 600 ounces of gold as a ransom; with which the unfortunate man not being able to comply, he was shot on the spot. In reprisal, the Christinos put to death at Esparaguerra, the father and brother of Tristany.

Dr. Bowring M. P., with Mr G. Thomas, and Capt. Pringle, R. N. have come to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French Government in a plan for uniting by a grand railway the three capitals of France, England and Belgium. It is understood that the government of all these countries look upon the project with the most kindly eyes, and are desirous of lending it their cordial support. When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in 13-12 hours from Paris; and 11-1-2 hours from Brussels; and from Paris to Brussels in 7 hours.—*Galignani*.

On the 7th ult. a dreadful explosion took place in a large building of the suburb of the Turkish capital, in which 460 artillerymen and others had been employed, during forty days, in preparing fireworks for the marriage of the Sultan's second daughter with Said Pacha. Eighty dead bodies were removed from under the ruins on the first day, and it was feared that the loss of lives was much greater, the rejoicings are to commence on 16th of April, and to last fifteen days.

A letter, dated Toulon, 26th ult., states that the new Pacha of Tripoli, finding it impossible to pay a corps of 4,000 Masmalmen, under his command, on account of the reluctance of the country people to send in their contributions, ordered 2,000 Turks to sail out on the 31st of January to collect them by force. Those troops, joined by 1,500 Arabs, laid waste the whole country, and, having entered the town of Tajoura, committed every sort of excess. They destroyed several houses, killed some inhabitants, and brought off 150 prisoners, with all the cattle they could meet. The people were exasperated to the highest degree against the Pacha, and preparing to rebel with arms in their hands any new excursion he might attempt on their territory.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 24. TAXATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Robinson rose to call the attention of the house to the existing system of taxation, and to the improvements which he proposed to introduce into the most important branch of our national establishment. The hon. gentleman contended that the present system of taxation pressed unequally on the people at large, and called imperatively for an extensive and searching revision. No effectual relief could, however, be given to the people but through the means of a tax on every description of property. Property had derived the greatest advantages from the debt, and he thought by property the whole debt ought now to be discharged. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving resolutions expressive of his opinions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the hon. member called upon the house to declare that the great bulk of the existing taxes of the country had been raised in time of war, but the hon. gentleman carefully abstained from any allusion to the amount of taxes which had been repealed. (Hear, hear.)—He also overlooked the fact that all the expenses of the war had not been defrayed from the taxes. A very considerable portion was supplied by loans. But what necessity was there, he asked, for this revision of our financial system, when day after day they were revising it in the most practical way, namely, by reducing taxes? Was this not, he asked, a practical revision of our financial system? They had reduced the duty on several articles, amongst which might be enumerated barilla, coal, glass, paper, and printed cottons; and during the administration of the noble Duke did not the then Chancellor of the Exchequer reduce the duty on sugar from 27s. to 24s.? The whole amount of taxes reduced, from the commencement of the session of 1831 to the

present time, was £8,092,000; while the taxes imposed did not exceed £600,000.—(Hear, hear.)—Was there any gentleman so sanguine as to imagine that any inquiry could produce greater benefit to the public?—(Hear, hear.)—He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) denied that the alteration in the currency was injurious to the labouring classes, because a debasement of the currency must fall heaviest on those who were dependent on the wages of labour for their existence. He now came to the next proposition, and he very much doubted that the country would thank the hon. member for imposing upon it a property tax. He did not think the manufacturing interest would thank him for it. Neither would the working classes, for the effect would be to discourage the employment of capital in the country. The landed interests would not thank him for taking ten per cent. from the amount of their rental, nor would their tenants thank him for adding seven and a half per cent. to their rents.—(Hear, hear.)—And would the people of Ireland thank him for introducing for the first time into their country a property tax?—(Hear, hear.)—The hon. member had admitted that the prospects of the country had improved. Let him not, therefore, impede the progress of that improvement by such propositions as those contained in the resolutions which he proposed to the house. What effect, he would ask, would a property tax produce upon our foreign relations? So long as the property tax was untouched, so long as the expenditure of the country could be upheld without resorting to this desperate expedient, there was not a power in Europe that did not know that the armory of England was ready to repel aggression and enforce respect.—The right hon. gentleman concluded by expressing a hope that his hon. friend would not call upon the house to divide upon his proposition.

Mr. Hume could not approve of the resolutions of the hon. gentleman. He considered it strange that the slightest allusions had not been made by him to the tax which, of all others, pressed most heavily upon the labouring classes—namely, the tax upon corn. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman was also an advocate for a high duty upon the timber used by the working classes in the erection of their dwellings, and yet he now affected great concern for the burdens with which they were afflicted. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hume) could not agree in the opinion that the landed aristocracy of England were too highly taxed, and when the motion of the noble lord (Chandos) came on he would be prepared to prove that they were the lightest-taxed landed aristocracy in Europe.

After some further discussion Mr. Robinson consented to withdraw his resolutions for the present.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue in force until 1840, an act passed by the legislature of Jamaica on the 4th July, 1834, to promote the abolition of slavery in that island.

March 28.

On the motion that the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill be read a third time, a long debate took place. Mr. Shaw moved that the bill be read a third time this day six months, which was seconded by Mr. Blackstone, and supported by Sir Robert Inglis, Major C. Bruce, Sir W. Follett, Mr. S. Wortley, and Sir R. Peel. The third reading was urged by Mr. Ward, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Gisborne, and Mr. Sergeant O'Loughlin. On a division there were—for the third reading 260; for the amendment 199—majority 61. The bill was then passed.

March 29.

ENGLISH CORPORATIONS.

A long and very warm debate took place in consequence of a speech made by Sir R. Peel, who censured the conduct of the noble Secretary for the Home Department, for having generally appointed men of liberal opinions to be justices of the peace under the English Municipal Reform Act.—Lord John Russell replied that there had not existed, on the part of the advisers of the crown, the least disposition to sacrifice the ends of justice for the sake of the views of party.—Sir R. R. Vyvyan said that any minister who could act as the noble lord had done, was, in his opinion, guilty of corrupt conduct.—Upon this declaration the debate waxed warm, and Sir R. Vyvyan was called on to retract his words, or to impeach the noble lord, but he declined to do this till the close of the debate, when, at the instance of the Speaker, the hon. bart. declared that he did not use the words as personally applicable to the noble lord, and here the affair terminated.

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The late hurricanes have done much mischief on the coast and in the interior of France. The Post Office Commissioners of Inquiry

are at present considering what facilities of cheap circulation they will afford to Prices Current, and other exclusively commercial lists.

Lord Morpeth has given notice that he will bring forward the subject of Irish Tithes on the 25th April.

The actual surplus of the Revenue over the expenditure, for the year ending 5th January, 1836, amounts to £1,620,940 4 11½. One fourth of this sum, or £405,235 1 2, will be applied to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, between the 7th April and 7th April.

Commander E. Smith, who commanded the Cape Breton, Steamer, during the hurricane on the 23d November, 1835, had the honor of presenting a plate representing the Cape Breton in the worst of the tempest (when H. M. Sloop Star suffered so much, having her commander and twelve of her crew washed overboard) to Earl Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty, at his levee on Saturday.

According to the Messenger, the report was confirmed that the unfortunate Pole suspected of being a Russian spy (Pawloski) whose assassination there had been the principal pretext for the late violation of the Cracow territory, had fallen by the dagger of a Prussian student and not by the hand of a Pole.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, is about to pay a visit to Warsaw, with the ominous intention of personally inspecting the citadel, which is now completed. It is calculated not only to command the city, but it is also a military point to insure the Russian dominion in the whole country; and in this respect it supports the fortress of Modlin. It is said that the Emperor meditates a visit to the Sultan, at Constantinople, but this is not probable. Letters from that city of the 28th have been received by the French Government. They speak of a project by the Porte for purchasing Silistria from Russia, by anticipated payments of its engagements, and of assistance to be given by England to forward the operation. Lord Ponsonby is negotiating a new tariff with the Porte—it is said on favourable terms for this country. We are sorry to learn that his lordship is indisposed. Constantinople was tranquil, and it was supposed that the state of his finances had inclined Mehemet Ali to adopt pacific views. He has ceased to send troops into Syria.

Letters from the Island of Bourbon, of the 18th December, contain alarming details of a plot said to have been formed in that Island. The people of colour, it is said, intended to poison the garrison by means of arsenic mixed in the bread, to set fire to the several communes at once, and thus disperse the whites, in order to murder them the more easily. Their plot was to be carried into execution at St. Denis. It seems that thirty or forty persons have been arrested. The captain of a ship that has arrived at Nantes, says, that it was proposed to declare the island in a state of siege.

The last of the thirteen magistrates who were first sent out to Jamaica to aid in carrying into effect the new law, died a few days before the last packet left the island.

At Jamaica, the Rev. Mr Taylor, Baptist missionary, was tried on the 10th February, for causing excitement among the negroes at Bushy Park, and found guilty.

We have heard for some days past, of an order said to have been given to all the Russians to quit France. This news is important and would indicate a new system in the policy of Europe. It requires confirmation. French paper.

Extraordinary piece of good Fortune. Some time ago, a packet charged with heavy postage was received here by a man in indigent circumstances, named Lefebvre. He was not able to pay the postage, and his son, to whom it was afterwards offered, was on the point of refusing it, when a fellow workman of the latter, named Gille, said—'One cannot tell what good fortune it may bring; I will advance the postage for you.' The packet was opened! the astonishment of the poor man may be conceived; when he read a decree of a French Court of Police, informing him that his father Lefebvre was the sole heir of Marshal Lefebvre Duke of Dantzic, and that he had only to come and receive the eight millions (£320,000) left by his illustrious relative. Lefebvre, the father, immediately set out for Paris, accompanied by a good lawyer.—Brunswick paper.

Increase of the Navy.—Government have at once begun to act on the permission of Parliament to increase the naval force of the country and the Vanguard, of 80 guns, has been commissioned at Portsmouth, by the Hon. D. P. Bouverie; and simultaneously, the Asia, 84, by Captain W. Fisher, at Sheerness; the Cornwallis, 74, Captain Festing; Minerva, 74, Capt. A. Sharpe; the Talavera, 74, Capt. T. Sullivan at Plymouth. Soon after the 1st April, the day on which the navy estimates are dated, no doubt other ships will be commissioned; and

rumour adds, that already Captain M. M. F. Berkeley, has a commission for the Hercules, 74, at Sheerness. By the time these ships are ready for sea [and 2500 men will be required to man them] four of the line of battle ships in the Mediterranean, will be in the course of paying off, the customary period of three years service drawing to a conclusion; these ships, therefore, can hardly be called a permanent addition to the fleet. No idea is yet formed how the full addition is to be employed.

The Cortes was opened on the 22d by the Queen, when that capital was perfectly tranquil. The speech from the throne declares that the vote of the electoral law is the only legal means of effecting a revival of the fundamental institutions of the kingdom, one of the principal object of the meeting of the Chambers; that other important matters will be laid before them, especially that of the negotiation which is opened with the States of South America.

Prince Ferdinand of Portugal.—The Prince Consort of Portugal, and suite, are expected to sail to day from Portsmouth to Lisbon, in the Manchester, steam vessel, which has been hired by the Portuguese government. The Duchess of Braganza, frigate, and the Esperanza schooner will convey the baggage and part of the suite. The preparations for receiving His Highness at Lisbon are on a splendid scale. On the day of his arrival he will land under a royal salute from the batteries in the Tagus, to be formally introduced to the Queen; which ceremony being concluded, he will return on board until the following day, when the marriage ceremony will be solemnized. The grand banquetting room in the palace of the Ajuda has been fitted up to entertain him with a dinner on his arrival. It is probable the nuptials will be solemnized about the 4th of April, on which day her Most Faithful Majesty will complete her 17th year.

Lands, Houses, &c.

BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, 15th June, between 10 and 12 o'clock, forenoon, in front of the Gleaner Office, in the town of Chatham, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction—if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:

All that Valuable Property at French Fort Cove, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 1200 Acres, more or less: there are on the premises a double geared SAW MILL, made and finished of the best materials, and in good repair, with a good and substantial clay and earth dam; three DWELLING HOUSES, finished and in good repair, with Out Houses, two Stables, and a considerable quantity of Land to each; also, an extensive Cove.

All that extensive WHARF, with the Storehouse thereon, in the town of Chatham, owned by Patrick Henderson, containing about 20 rods in front and 300 feet on the north side of Water-street: said block will be sold in whole or in Lots to suit purchasers. Also, a number of BUILDING LOTS on both sides of Duke and Wellington streets. A Lot of Land, fronting the tideway on the main Bartibog, and extending across the Bathurst road, a considerable part of which is cleared, has a Dwelling House thereon, and cuts from 10 to 15 tons Hay. A Lot of Land on the north side of Bay du Vin river, adjoining the Mill property, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which is a Clearance, a good Dwelling House, and a large quantity of interval and meadow Land. A Marsh Lot on the Kouchibouguac, formerly owned by Reubin Sweezy, which cuts from 10 to 15 tons Hay. A Lot of Upland, fronting on Tracadie river, containing 200 Acres, more or less, 8 or 10 Acres of which are cleared; together with a Marsh Lot, which cuts from 15 to 20 tons Hay; both of which Properties adjoin that of the Estate of the late Wm. Ferguson, Esq.

TERMS of Payment will be made easy, and known at the time of Sale. For further particulars apply to Mr Patrick Henderson, in Chatham, A. P. Henderson, at French Fort Cove; or to J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer. Miramichi, 3rd May, 1836.

On Wednesday, 17th August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises in the upper part of the town of Chatham, will be sold by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.

The HOUSE, BARN, and other OUT-BUILDINGS, in the occupation of Mr William Hay, on the Loban Lot, with the Garden attached thereto, fronting on the Highway. Also—The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and other land adjoining, fronting the former property, on the lower side of the Highway.

Both Properties are Leasehold, with about 39 years unexpired, at a moderate rent.

For particulars enquire of Mr Wm. Hay, the owner, on the premises, or to

J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.