The Colonial Herald.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH'S LETTER TO THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Sir,—You did me the favour, some time since, to insert in your valuable Journal a petition of mine to the American Congress for the repayment of a loan made by me, in common with other unwise people, to the State of Pennsylvania. For that petition, I have been abused in the grossest manner by many of the American papers. After some weeks' reflection, I see no reason to alter my opinions, or to restrict my expressions. What I then said was not wild declamation, but measured truth. I repeat again, that no conduct was ever more profligate than that of the State of Pennsylvania. History cannot pattern it; and let no deluded being imagine that they will ever repay a single farthing,—their people have tasted of the dangerous luxury of dishonesty, and they will never be brought back to the homely rule of right. The money transactions of the Americans are become a by-word among the nations of Europe. In every grammar school of the whole world *ad Græcas Calendas* is translated—the Am[...]dends.

I am no enemy [...]ved and admired honest America when [...]ws of pounds, shillings and pence; and [...] States the most magnificent pictur[...]; I meddle now in these matters becau[...]se I pity the misery it has occasion[...] the hatred it has excited again[...]moral lubricities of [...]y have arrogated to [...]ent upon the pro[...]ho among them is [...] objects of compas[...]cury, the great god [...]editors alleging the [...]uding the payment [...] place for the tables [...]ol of moralists, who [...]nd correct the inequa[...]ment in the hand of [...]end the rich empty [...]rk with such instru[...]orality is not acted [...]or are not paid; they [...]nd don't lick the sores [...] acclamations, on the [...]d, and Baring, but they [...] widow, and the bread [...]tting sun may call me [...]e income of the Archbishop[...]e of the next parish is a wretche[...]sity; and three hundred pounds for his [...] it has taken his life to save, is eaten and drunken by the men of Pennsylvania—men who are always talking of the virtue and honor of the United States—by men who soar over others in what they say, and sink below all nations in what they do—who, after floating on the heaven of declamation, fall down to feed on the offal and garbage of the earth.

YES! STO[...] ... December 8, 1843. ... CH[...]

[...]EMENT WITH INST[...] Adult Classes.

MR. HUBBARD, Master of the Inf[...] [Char]lottetown, respectfully intimates to th[...] [re]siding in its vicinity, that he intends ope[...] (providing a sufficient number of applicants [...]tute the same) for the purpose of giving instr[...]ing branches of useful knowledge:—
Monday Evenings—Geometrical Problem[s ...] ordinary purposes of life.
Tuesday Evenings—Algebraic Arithme[tic]
Thursday Evenings—English Grammar
Friday Evenings—The art of Shading i[n ...] for Architectural Drawing, &c.
The courses of Instruction to commence [...] by 9, and to be continued during the Wint[er ...]
Tickets of Admission, through the whole [...]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to in[form ...] the Island in general, that he has [...]blishment in Grafton Street to the Hous[e] between the store of Francis Longworth, [...] D. P. Coles, Saddler, where he offers for [...] New York Sole Leather, Nova Scotia [...] [...]er with a quantity of Neats Leather [...] [...] Rice, Raisins, Apples, Almonds [...] [...] Cigars, 8 x 10 Wind[ow ...]

Persons who are not in the secret are inclined to consider the abominable conduct of the repudiating States to proceed from exhaustion—"They don't pay because they cannot pay"; whereas, from estimates which have just reached this country, this is the picture of the finances of the insolvent States; debts may be about two hundred millions of dollars, at an interest of six per cent., this makes an annual charge of twelve millions of dollars, which is little more than one per cent. of their income in 1840, and may be presumed to be less than one per cent. of their present income; but if they were all to provide funds for the punctual payment of interest, the debt could readily be converted into four or five per cent. stock, and the excess, converted into a sinking fund, would discharge the debt in less than thirty years. The debt of Pennsylvania, estimated at forty millions of dollars, bears, at five per cent., an annual interest of two millions. The income of this state was, in 1840, 131 millions of dollars, and is probably at this time not less than 150 millions; a net revenue of only 1½ per cent. would produce the two millions required. So that the price of national character in Pennsylvania is 1½ per cent. on the net income; and if this market price of morals were established here, a gentleman of a thousand a-year would deliberately and publicly submit to infamy for £15 per annum; and a poor man, who by laborious industry had saved one hundred a-year, would incur general disgrace and opprobrium for thirty shillings by the year. There really should be lunatic asylums for nations as well as for individuals.

But they begin to feel this; their tone is changed; they talk with bated breath and whispering apology, and allay with some cold drops of modesty their stripling spirit. They strutted into their miserable history, and begin to think of sneaking out.

And then the subdulous press of America contends that the English, under similar circumstances, would act with their own debt in the same manner; but there are many English constituencies where there are thousands not worth a shilling, and no such idea has been broached among them, nor has any petition to such effect been presented to the Legislature. But what if they did act in such a manner, would it be a conduct less wicked than that of the Americans? Is there not one immutable law of justice—is it not written in the book? Does it not beat in the heart? are the great guide marks of life to be concealed by such nonsense as this? I deny the fact on which the reasoning is founded, and if the facts were true, the reasoning would be false.

I never met a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling a disposition to seize and divide him; to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket handkerchief to the orphan; and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the London Guide, which he always carries in his pocket. How such a man can set himself down at an English table, without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in company, I am at a loss to conceive; he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honour in his composition, he should shut himself up, and say "I cannot mingle with you; I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself—I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania."

Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and shewing them Larcenous Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogues' Railway, and other dishonest works. "This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan of 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830; we pocketed your good people's money for the rail-road only last year." All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but if I had the misfortune to be born among such a people, the land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life.

This new and vain people can never forgive us for having preceded them 300 years in civilization. They are prepared to enter into the most bloody wars with England, not on account of Oregon, or boundaries, or right of search, but because our clothes and carriages are better made, and because Bond Street beats Broadway. Wise Webster does all he can to convince his people that these are not lawful causes of war; but wars, and long wars, they will one day or another produce; and this, perhaps, is the only advantage of repudiation. The Americans cannot gratify their [...]tion and avarice at once; they cannot cheat and con[quer at the] same time. The warlike power of every coun[try depends] upon their three per cents. If Cæsar were to [...] Wettenhall's List would be more im[portant than his Comm]entaries; Rothschild would open and [...]s; Thomas B[...] [...]enth Legion, a[...] [...]cries of Scri[p ...] Now, the A[...] [...]ces of credit. [...] [...]e prevent[...] as [...] e wh[...]

[...] these [...] and effectu[...] that while as cathartic [...] liver and the absorbent [...] for the cure of all speci[...] unprecedented variety o[...] ingredients, [...] would are almost unknown to the [...] exert a specific a[...] many complaints, without [...] degree affecting the gene[ral] system, otherwise than as sim[...] those complaints a[re] not present. Both the Pills an[d ...] mild and agreeable their operations, causing neither [...] nausea, and requ[ire] neither confinement nor peculiar d[...] [eff]ects are uniform produce an immediate sense of renova[tion ...] and new life and [vigor] to both body and mind. They cannot be [take]n without benefit, and should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand, not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.—New York May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island

If I were an American of any of the honest States, I would never rest till I had compelled Pennsylvania to be as honest as myself. The bad faith of that State brings disgrace on all; just as common snakes are killed because vipers are dangerous. I have a general feeling that by that breed of men I have been robbed and ruined, and I shudder and keep aloof. The pecuniary credit of every State is affected by Pennsylvania. Ohio pays; but with such a bold bankruptcy before their eyes, how long will Ohio pay? The truth is, that the eyes of all capitalists are averted from the United States. The finest commercial understandings will have nothing to do with them. Men rigidly just, who penetrate boldly into the dealings of nations, and work with vigor and virtue for honourable wealth—great and high-minded merchants, will loathe, and are now loathing, the name of America; it is becoming, since its fall, the common sewer of Europe, and the native home of the needy villain.

And, now, drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania, there is yet a moment left; the eyes of all Europe are anchored upon you—

"Surrexit mundus justis furiis;"

start up from that trance of dishonesty into which you are plunged; don't think of the flesh which walls about your life, but of that sin which has hurled you from the heaven of character, which hangs over you like a devouring pestilence, and makes good men sad, and ruffians dance and sing. It is not for gin-sling alone and sherry-cobler that man is to live: but for those great principles which give to every power a double power above their functions and their offices, which are the books, the arts, the academies that teach, lift up, and nourish the world—principles (I am quite serious in what I say) above cash, superior to cotton, higher than currency—principles which every servant of God, over every sea and in all lands, should cherish. *Uses ad abdita spiramenta animæ.*

Yours, &c.,

SYDNEY SMITH.

On the foregoing, *Willmer & Smith* remark—

"That faceious professor of Divinity, the Rev. Sydney Smith, is again in the field, with a pen as sharp and as keen-pointed as a rapier, denouncing American repudiation. He appears to be nettled at the way in which he has been assailed by the American press, for his 'petition to Congress' relative to the state debts of Pensylvania, of which he is a holder. His present letter is, on the score of literary talent, a very finished composition, and, however much it may annoy the honest republican, it has, unhappily, too much truth in its sting. It will travel through every town in the three kingdoms, and form the subject of conversation in every circle. Pity that Americans, who next to admiring the institutions of the ircountry, ought to admire their country's character, do not take means to uphold the credit of both, abroad as well as at home—do not make some combined and simultaneous movement to wipe away a stain which makes them a by-word and a reproach to the rest of the world. As with individuals, so with nations, honesty is the best policy, not merely with respect to worldly gain, but what is higher, self-respect and moral dignity. The feeling which prevails throughout England, on the subject of state indebtedness, is indeed strong, and—

"The thoughts we cannot bridle,
Force their way without the will."

INTRODUCTION OF VACCINATION—DR. JENNER.—But what is vaccination? Vaccination is only the artificial introduction into the human system of an animal *poison*; and it was first practised by Dr. Jenner, of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire. Now, Jenner was a man of great observation, great penetration—a man upon whom facts were never lost—not a mere collector of facts—not one of those poor creatures who cry, "facts, facts, give me facts—I never think." Men who might as wittily cry "bricks, bricks, give me bricks—I never build!" Of a quite different stamp was Dr. Jenner. Practising his profession chiefly at first among the poor of his native country, from them he learned that the people connected with dairies had their hands very often attacked with an eruptive disease which they traced to a similar eruption on the teats of the cows they milked, and the general belief was, that such as had this eruption, could not take the small pox. All through Gloucestershire, this fact was known to the peasantry; but wise doctors only looked upon it as a popular superstition. Not so Jenner, who set about an investigation; and he discovered it to be the truth; and he finally succeeded in establishing the practice of vaccination—so called from *vacca*, the Latin for cow. Jenner, then, was the first who artificially introduced cow-pox as a preventive of small-pox; and that it is indeed a preventive, you will have no difficulty in believing, if you choose to recall to memory the number of persons whose faces were fretted and seamed by the small-pox, in your younger days, and the few instances of a similar kind you meet with in these times, since the vaccination has been practised. How was the discovery of the immortal Jenner received? Like every other discovery—with ridicule and contempt. By the Royal College of Physicians, he was persecuted and oppressed. Even religion and the bible were made engines of attack against him. From these, Errham of Frankfort deduced his chief grounds of accusation against the new practice; and he gravely attempted to prove, from quotations of prophetical parts of scripture, and the writings of the fathers of the church, that vaccination was the real antichrist.—*Fallacies of the Faculty.*

AGRICULTURAL READING.—The advice of the justly celebrated Bakewell, a man who did more perhaps to advance the interests of the agriculturist, and render him prosperous, than any man of the age, to those young friends who as farmers called upon him, was, to "spare no pains to know what others were doing." This could only be done through the medium of agricultural journals, and hence he was, as may well be supposed, one of their ablest advocates, as well as a constant contributor to their pages. Experience has shown, that to be a successful farmer at the present day—to enter the vast field of agricultural competition on equal terms—a man must know what others are doing; he must be acquainted with the improvements in husbandry, in labor-saving machines, in the preparation and application of manures, and with the new and improved breeds of cattle and sheep that have within a few years been introduced. To possess this knowledge is one thing—to make a judicious use of it is quite another. The first he must acquire from extensive personal observations, or from agricultural works; the last must be the result of reflection, combined with experience. Without the first he will be behind the age; without the last he will be a farmer at random, a mere visionary in theory, incompetent to his business, and a loser in practice. Judgment, sound judgment, is required to render available knowledge, and where these two are combined, the result will be a successful farmer. Many of the best farmers at the present time, we mean those who make the best use of their capital and realize the greatest profits, are men who entered into competition with long established agriculturists utterly ignorant, so far as personal superintendence or labor was concerned, with the business of farming. They were professional men, divines, lawyers, merchants, or mechanics, unacquainted with the mechanical part of their new occupation, but bringing to the work minds well stored with varied and useful knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with the advanced state and best methods of modern agriculture. The voluntary choice of such men proves that they have a taste for one of the noblest occupations of mankind, and entering upon it with zeal, they meet with a success to which many of those who have been brought up to farming from their infancy remain strangers. It is sometimes said by those who decry agricultural reading, or book-farming as they are pleased to term it, that you cannot make a farmer; he must be brought up to it, or he cannot succeed. The celebrated Marshall, of England, thought differently; he maintained that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up a merchant, but at mature age, took a poor farm of three hundred acres in the vicinity of London, and commenced farming. All his friends prophesied a total failure, but he prepared himself by studying the best agricultural works of the day, and by reflection—superintended his business himself—kept an accurate Journal of [his o]perations, which he afterwards published—and became [ver]y rich, the Coke or Bakewell of the farmers of his day.

The same thing has happened, and is almost daily happening in this state. Professional men and mechanics have become our most able and successful farmers—showing the best regulated and well managed farms—exhibiting the finest cattle, sheep and hogs—giving a flat contradiction to the doctrine, that books will not make good farmers; and what, in the estimation of many, will be more than all the rest, as furnishing the test and proof of the whole, putting more money in their pockets than any of those who have been regularly bred to the business. The time has come when the farmer in self defence must read; not to become a mere theorist or visionary in agriculture; not to keep constantly changing his systems, but steadily improving them; because to insure success, and keep pace with others, he must know what others are doing.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.—The celebrated Jethro Tull relates that a ship load of wheat was sunk near Bristol in England, in the autumn, and afterwards, at ebbs, all taken up; but being unfit for flour, it was used for seed. At the following harvest, all the wheat in England was smutty, except the produce of this brined seed.

An excellent way of preventing smut in wheat is to steep the seed before sowing in strong brine, and while it is yet moist, to sift quick lime over it.

A writer in the *Farmers' Magazine* (Edinburgh) offered, for a trifling premium per acre, to insure the whole crop of England from injury by smut, provided the following recipe be judiciously applied: Steep the wheat five or six hours in water brought from the sea, or in common water salted till it is strong enough to float an egg, stirring it frequently. Then procure fresh unslacked lime, slack it with water the same hour it is wanted,* sprinkle a peck of this over every bushel of wheat, stirring the whole with a shovel until they are completely intermixed, so that every grain may receive a share. When dry, it is ready for sowing. Should the lime prove troublesome to the seedsman's eyes, some water may be thrown upon it; for when the lime has once become dry, the cure is effected. The chief care needed is to mix the wheat completely with the lime, so that every seed may receive its due proportion, else the mischief will not be prevented. The lime should be completely slacked, or the wheat may be injured by the heat afterwards. Old or air slacked lime will not do; fresh should always be used. An extensive farmer in England sustained a loss of three hundred pounds sterling by using air slacked lime, which otherwise might have been prevented. The writer above mentioned stated that by using the above remedy, he had not once suffered injury from smut in more than twenty years.

* Care should be taken to apply just enough, and no more water than is needed, to slack it so that it may be left in a dry powder, and not contain any sensible moisture. The proportions for this purpose are, about one part by weight of water to three parts by weight of lime.

CANADA.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.—We learn from the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette, that on the 29th Nov., the Hon. Mr. Baldwin explained to the Assembly the reasons which had induced his colleagues and himself to resign office; after which the Hon. Mr. Daly read two documents, the one from Mr. Lafontaine to His Excellency, containing the substance of the ex-ministry's intended explanations, and His Excellency's reply. The ground of dispute is differently stated by His Excellency and by the late ministry, but the misunderstanding relates entirely to His Excellency's appointments to office. The Resolutions of 1841, as to Responsible Government, are alluded to throughout, and therefore we re-publish them:

"*Resolved*—That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being within the limits of his Government the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information, of subordinate officers in the Province."

"*Resolved*,—That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good Government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign constituting a Provincial administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions be faithfully represented and advocated."

In allusion to these Resolutions, His Excellency speaks as follows:—

"The Governor General subscribes entirely to the Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the 3d Sept. 1841, and considers any other system of Government, but that which recognizes responsibility to the people, and to the responsible Assembly, as impracticable in this Province.

"No man is more satisfied that all government exists solely for the benefit of the people, and he appeals confidently to his uniform conduct, here and elsewhere, in support of this assertion."

After such an avowal of the principles of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, on the part of the Governor General, we conceive that all minor matters in dispute will be readily adjusted, and we should not be surprised to find the late Canadian Ministry again in office.—*New Brunswicker.*

The rumour that His Excellency the Governor General would return to England after the prorogation of the Legislature is contradicted by the Montreal "Times" of last Monday—which also states that he has not suffered a relapse of the malady with which he was, whilst in the West Indies, unfortunately afflicted. It is further stated, that His Excellency enjoys perfect health.

A young man named Montgomery murdered his sister, at Glengary, on the 11th instant.

On Tuesday, the 21st Dec., McDermott, the murderer of Mr. Kinnear, was executed on a scaffold erected for the purpose at the New Gaol. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Hay, Roman Catholic clergyman, and evinced the same stoical indifference to the last, which he displayed on his trial. A vast concourse of people, including many females, attended the spectacle, a number of those present having come from a long distance to gratify their curiosity. The unfortunate partner of his guilt has already been sent to the penitentiary, where she is to be confined for life.—*Quebec Gazette.*

☞ THE COLONIAL HERALD *is regularly filed in London by* MR. P. L. SIMMONDS, *Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office,* 18 *Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where advertisements will be received.*

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship HIBERNIA arrived at Halifax, from Liverpool, on the 18th inst., after a passage of twelve days and a half. The bags containing the English and Colonial letters, &c., arrived here on Monday forenoon, but our English Newspapers have not yet reached us. The cause of their detention is, at present, unknown.

We give below a summary of the latest News:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 4.

American subjects continue to occupy a great share of public attention. The annexation of Texas, and the taking possession of the disputed ground on the Oregon territory, which, it appears, are likely to be alluded to very prominently in the President's message, will create a vast sensation in Great Britain, and, I fear, will not be very readily acquiesced in by our diplomatists. Much has already been written, and much is being written on these two topics just now. Capt. Marryatt, who has essayed to give us a work on Texas, has been sadly, but, nevertheless, very justly, cut up, for it appears in his "Travels of Mons Violet," just out, he has been picking and stealing from others without acknowledgment.

The self-appointed Commissioner, Gen. Duff Green, has, perhaps, done more harm than good by his crude and tedious letters, which he has been forcing on the press. The consequence is, that those insatiable dogs of war, the press, who never leave a subject till they have hunted it to death, and turned and twisted it into all sorts of shapes, have tossed the poor United States so in the blanket of public opinion, that it will take some time before they can recover their breath and decide whether they have any bones broken or not.

There were reported last week at Liverpool, from Canada, 877 qrs. of wheat, 4,768 barrels of flour, and 171 barrels of peas. The flour met with a ready sale. Some hundreds of barrels of United States flour have been sold in bond at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per barrel. At the same period last year, the price of the last-named article was 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per barrel. The supply will, however, as winter approaches, cease.

American cheese begins to be in much request; 300 barrels and boxes sold rapidly at public sale on the 24th ult., and fetched good prices.

The merchants of Liverpool are determined to afford every facility to the shipping trading to that port. I see it stated that a capacious tidal harbour and a vast floating dock are to be formed at Birkenhead, on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey. The tidal basin is to have an area of 40 acres—three times the extent of Prince's Dock, Liverpool, and it will never have a less depth of water than 12 feet; the gated dock will have an area of an hundred and seventy acres, a space exceeding that of all the docks in Liverpool.

On the 30th ult. a half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the British American Land Company, established to promote colonization in the eastern townships of Lower Canada, was held, to consider matters of importance affecting the interests of the undertaking. The Governor, Mr. G. R. Robinson, was in the chair. It appeared, from a statement submitted to the meeting, that the sales of land in Canada by the company, in 1843, have been 24,717 acres, value £16,-300 15s. 9d. The sales in England—prepayment with free passage—had up to the end of September been 700 acres, at 7s. 6d. per acre, producing £262 10s. The Governor, in reply to various questions, stated that the sales of land had been made to bona-fide settlers, but that payments were deferred for ten years, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. being charged, and a title to the land not being given until the purchase money was all paid. The company had obtained a great object in inducing the Government to relinquish a money payment equal to £90,000, on the giving up by the Corporation of a portion of their lands.

The general news of the past fortnight is not very important. It is said in the city that Lord Aberdeen has declined to enter into any negotiation with the Mexican minister, Mr. Murphy, on the affront lately offered to the British flag, and that he intends sending out a new minister to Mexico, in a frigate, which will call at Jamaica, whence the Minister will take a squadron down with him to the Mexican coast, and require an apology for the affront before landing.

In the Bail Court, on the 25th ult., a motion of a formal nature was made in the case of *Heaviside v. Lardner*, about the manner of serving upon the defendant in America a copy of a *scire facias*, to revive the judgment which has been obtained against him.

The celebrated Bernard Gregory—the would-be tragedian and infamous editor of the *Satirist*, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for libels on the Duke of Brunswick, and his solicitor, Mr. Vallance; and the publisher of the *Age* has been found guilty of the same offence, but sentence is deferred. By the bye, this once celebrated print, notorious for its scurrility, is no more, having been incorporated with the *Argus*, a paper which was started in opposition to it by Westmacote. A day or two after he had sold the copyright of the *Age* for £10,000, he set up a paper to run it down, and took an office at the very next door. But this was only of a piece with other exceedingly creditable (?) literary speculations in which he was engaged.

Lieut. Munro and Lieut. Grant, the duellists, were to have surrendered to take their trial on Saturday; but owing to the illness of the former, it has been postponed to next sessions.

The conspiracy in South Wales is said to be on the point of breaking up, a great feeling of insecurity prevailing amongst the conspirators themselves, and each man fearing that another may denounce him to the authorities.

I do not recollect any time, since the last Revolution in France, when the accounts from almost every part of Southern Europe indicated such an unsettled state of affairs as at present. The French are rapidly increasing their steam-marine, and it is observed that the works for fortifying the Capital have been proceeded with for the last fortnight with more than ordinary activity, and that the King, attended by several of the Marshals of France, has visited them more than once. Russia, ever ambitious—ever intriguing—is represented as now endeavouring to found a new empire in Europe on the ruins of Greece and the Italian States, at the head of which would be a Russian Prince. The Duke of Bourdeaux's visit to this country is looked upon with considerable uneasiness. In Spain, Olozaga, after considerable hesitation, has undertaken the arduous task of forming a new ministry, Lopez and his colleagues having resigned, and Narvaez given up his post as Captain General.

The Queen and her husband have been paying visits to Sir Robert Peel, the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, and other distinguished personages in the midland counties, and the royal progresses have furnished ample details for the columns of the daily prints, to which I must refer you for particulars. Her Majesty intends, it is said, to go to Berlin, and thence to Paris, on the breaking up of the London season.

Among the recent deaths are the Countess of Mayo, the Marquis of Winchester, Lady Sylvester, relict of the late Sir John Sylvester, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G. C. B., Com. Douglas, accidentally drowned, and Mr. Robertson, the able assistant secretary of the Royal Society. A pension of £200 a-year has been conferred by the Queen on Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Astronomy and President of the Royal Irish Academy.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.)

The State trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell, weary of agitation, has retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Derrynane. He is to take Limerick on his way to the "far west," where a dinner is to be given on Monday next to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, one of the members for the county, a recent convert to repeal, at which the agitator presides. Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and amongst the parties who have hazarded that opinion, not once but frequently, is Mr. Shiel—no bad authority, as far as opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trials will extend—several months probably—and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, respecting a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation. That measures of amelioration are in progress is undeniable. The commission which will commence its sittings in Dublin immediately, to inquire into and sift the workings of the landlord and tenant question, is, in its appointment, a proof that the Government means to do something in the way of redressing all practical grievances. The tone of the agitator is a good deal subdued of late. Nevertheless, every thing shews that Repeal has taken strong hold of the nation's feelings, and however the prosecutions, if continued, may terminate—whether in a conviction or an acquittal, the Minister has his work carved out to satisfy the people of Ireland and his own supporters on this side of the channel.

The French Chambers are to meet on the 27th inst. The Count De Paris, presumptive heir to the throne, is, it is said, a sickly child—at all events, he has been seriously ill of late. Louis Philippe is fast getting into the "sear and yellow leaf"—he is above seventy—and his dynasty is by no means satisfactorily established in the hearts of Frenchmen.

With the exception of Spain, where there has been a "ministerial crisis," which has terminated in the appointment of Olozaga as Premier, the rest of the news from the continent presents nothing worth mentioning.