

distinction that seems to have been drawn at the elections, lies between the supporters of the ministry and those candidates who pledged themselves unequivocally to the ultra demands of the populace. But as the ministerial candidates were very generally successful, and as the ballot and septennial Parliaments are held by the administration to be depended on expediency, it becomes difficult to speculate upon the probable fate of those questions that are designed and calculated to effect an alteration to the electoral institutions of the country.—*London Paper.*

In Ireland, affairs appear to be rapidly approaching to a crisis. Mr. O'Connell is the only authority to whom the vast majority of the people pay any sort of respect. He is now about to enter the House of Commons, at the head of 40 men devoted to him, and pledged to support every measure that he shall either propose or advocate. He can also calculate on about ten English members, so that he will cut no contemptible figure even in a minority. The Huskisson party seldom mustered above thirty. Mr. O'Connell has announced that there shall be a petition presented every night for the Repeal of the Union, and that every repealer shall speak upon it. He expressed his determination to force the House to attend to the distresses of Ireland and to comply with the demands of her people.

The Cork Constitution says:—The Clergymen are coming into town, and have been driven to this step for the preservation of their lives. In the county of Mayo, the military are on the alert every where, to assist in the collection of tithes, and their services were found necessary to bring on the Dublin Mail. In the county Louth, too, the people have in many places, come in collision with the police and soldiers. In short the papers teem with accounts of the disturbed state of the country.

It is believed that a considerable body of troops have been ordered to Ireland, as the country is represented to be in a most frightful state, many districts being involved in an universal storm of outrageous crime, all law being despised and laughed at.

The state of Ireland, according to the accounts before us, is, most lamentable, and we fear that matters in that country are hastening to a fearful contest. A large additional military force is on the point of being sent thither. The county of Kilkenny is in a very distracted state. 22 houses had been attacked by the Whitefeet, principally with a view of dispossessing holders of land taken in opposition to the regulation of the Whitefeet. 30 persons were committed to the county jail, during the month of December, for alleged offences against the government. Near Newports, in the county of Mayo, and near

Newmarket in the county of Cork, the police and peasantry had met and blood had flown profusely. The collection of tithes was the exciting cause. Contested elections in the counties of Westmeath and Longford, had considerably aggravated the disturbed state of the public mind there. On the 16th January, the National Council as denominated by Mr. O'Connell, would meet with a view to consult on measures which would bring about a repeal of the Union. 28 members of Parliament, recently elected, had intimated their intention to attend.

CAPE DE VERDS.—A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held on the 25th ult. for the purpose of contributing further aid to the famishing inhabitants of the Cape de Verds. At the meeting a letter was communicated from Captain Hayes, commander of the Emma, which was sent out in November last with provisions for the relief of the sufferers in those islands. Captain Hayes' letter is dated at the Isle of Mayo, January 2d, 1833, and contains some interesting particulars which have not before been published in our papers. The first island at which Captain Hayes touched was Antonio, where the famine had been most severely felt, and its ravages most dreadful. From the moment of his landing, he every where met the terrible testimony that the report of the calamity, which was desolating those islands, was not exaggerated. He was surrounded by haggard, emaciated wretches, whose appearance, though they yet survived, bore witness to the extremity of their sufferings. M. Gozales, the Chief Judge of St. Antonio, in acknowledging the benefaction of the citizens of Philadelphia, states that in that island alone, the famine had carried off fifteen thousand inhabitants. Captain H. visited the principal towns of the island, and while at supper in the house of the collector, heard continually the piteous cries of the people for something to eat. On his return to his ship he overtook hundreds of the inhabitants travelling thither to receive the rations, of whose arrival they had heard. Many of them sunk down by the road side from absolute exhaustion, and entreated Captain H. with the utmost ardent prayers, to reserve a portion of his provisions for them until they should be able to reach the vicinity of his ship. Such scenes as these met him at every step. It is impossible to describe the misery which he every where witnessed.

The provisions brought by Captain H. were distributed with much judgment under the direction of the officers and principal citizens of the island, and effected a great though temporary alleviation of suffering.

With the letter of Captain H. a state-

ment was communicated of the progress of famine, from M. J. C. Fena, the Governor, and M. J. J. Oliveria, Deputy Collector of St. Antonio. The famine, which commenced in 1831, was occasioned by the usual periodical rains.

The season is thus described:—It seemed as if the four elements had combined in a league the better to effect the annihilation of the ill-fated inhabitants. Rain, which was wont to be plentiful in the months of August and September, was eagerly, but in vain looked for. The seeds and plants which the husbandman, with so much toil and care, had committed to the ground, produced disappointment and despair. The intense heat of the sun in October, scorched the fruit, and utterly destroyed all sorts of fruitful vegetation.

The statement then proceeds:—

Here began the work of famine! Its ravages spread into every corner of the Island, individual property was no longer respected, and men, as famished lions, laid the country waste; whatever plants or seeds had escaped the combined rage of the elements, at once disappeared before them. The want of laborers, seeds, water and naval resources, served to sharpen the instrument of death. Calamities were increased in proportion to the wants of the people, and things arrived at such extremes that not even places fit to bury the dead could be had, and hardly sufficient assistance in this work of charity, so much so that burning was resorted to, and (hard to say) part of those half burnt victims were eaten by their starving fellow creatures! The plague was hourly expected by the surviving, owing to the corruption of the dead. A man was however found, who having till then led a licentious life, became an example of christian charity, and attended to the disposal of the dead. Famine and death continued with double vigor in the following year, owing to the causes already stated.

F O R S A L E, the good Schooner JANE, three years old, now lying at Murray-harbor, 38 tons burthen; having 2 Cables, 2 anchors, gib, flying-gib, fore and main-sails, all in good condition. For particulars apply to the owner on the spot.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

N O T I C E is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of Henry Loggie, late of New-
London, yeoman, deceased; are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective debts to the undersigned; otherwise proceedings at Law will be immediately commenced for the recovery thereof.

Administrator
to the Estate
of the said
Henry Log-
gie, deceased

THOMAS BILLING.

New London March 14.