

**A SHARK.**—I had heard and read so many marvellous stories about the rapacity of the shark, that I felt somewhat desirous of an opportunity of judging of the truth of the yarns with which the sailors entertain us—gaping landmen. My curiosity was not long ungratified. We were within view of the coast of Madagascar, when it became necessary to take in water to fill up the empty casks. While a Portuguese seaman was employed in this duty, he unfortunately overbalanced himself, and fell overboard. The sea being tolerably calm, and the man an excellent swimmer, no danger was apprehended on his account. The first mate and four of the crew prepared to descend to his assistance in the captain's gig which hung astern, but owing to the hurry of the moment, the boat was carelessly lowered by the run, and the whole party immersed. No time was of course lost in getting out another boat, but before it could be lowered, the man in the fore-top shouted out—'A shark, a shark! make haste men for your lives.' A general rush was instantly made to the sides and bow of the vessel, which by this time had been put about, and the spars and rigging became crowded with anxious spectators.—A scene of fearful interest presented itself to our view, and almost every man's cheek became blanched with horror.—Within about twenty feet of the first mate, who was swimming towards the vessel, utterly unconscious of the proximity of his dangerous neighbour, was an enormous shark, whose extended jaws were already prepared to engulf his unsuspecting victim. On seeing us point at some object behind him (for he could not at the distance) the latter looked round, and became paralyzed with terror. The monster was on the point of seizing him; when the second boat arrived opportunely to his assistance and picked him up. Cheated of his prey, the shark made for another of the struggling men, and succeeded in laying hold of a poor fellow named Andrews, who could not swim, and who was supporting himself on a hen coop, that had just been thrown overboard to him. An imploring look and an agonizing scream, that went to the heart of every one present, told us all was over with the unfortunate man, and next minute the calm and mirror-like surface of the waters was crimsoned with his blood. The remainder of the party reached the boat in safety; but the fate of their companion, and the narrowness of their own escape, had such an effect upon them, that two of the number were confined to their hammocks for nearly ten days after. When the mate, who happened to be one of them, rose from his bed, his hair had turned as white as snow!

**STANHOPE'S ROOFING COMPOSITION.**—A description of the composition invented by Lord Stanhope, and used by the late Mr. Nash, for covering the nearly flat fire-proof roofs of Buckingham Palace, was read before a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by W. P. Hogg. The mixture is described as being composed of Stockholm tar, dried chalk in powder, and sifted sand, in the proportion of three gallons of tar to two bushels of chalk and one bushel of sand, the whole being well boiled and mixed together in an iron pot. It is laid on in a fluid state, in two separate coats, each about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, squared slates being imbedded in the upper coat, allowing the mixture to flush up between the joints the whole thickness of the two coats, and the slates being about an inch. The object in imbedding the slates in the composition, is to prevent its becoming softened by the heat of the sun, and sliding down to the lower part of the roof, an inclination being given of only one inch and a half in ten feet, which is sufficient to carry off the water, when the work is carefully executed. One gutter, or water-course is made as near to the centre as possible, in order to prevent any tendency to shrink from the walls, and also that the repairs, when required, may be more readily effected. It is stated, that after a fall of snow, it is not necessary to throw it from the roof, but merely to open a channel along the water-course, and that no overflowing has ever occurred; whereas with metal roofs it is necessary to throw off the whole of the snow on the first indication of a thaw. These roofs have been found to prevent the spreading of fires; and it is stated that on one occasion, to test their inflammability, Mr. Nash had a bonfire of tar barrels lighted on the roof of Cowes Castle. Another advantage is stated to be the facility of repair, which the composition offers, as, if a leak occurs, it can be sealed and rendered perfectly water-tight by passing a hot iron over it; and when taken up, the mixture can be re-melted and used again. The author proposes to obviate the disadvantage of the present weight of these roofs by building single brick walls at given distances, to carry slates, upon which the composition should be laid, instead of filling the spandrels of the arches with solid materials, as has been hitherto the custom. The durability of the material, Mr. Hogg contends, has been fully proved at Lord Palmerston's house, which was covered with the composition in 1807; Lord Berwick's in 1810; Sir James Langham's in 1812; the Pavilion at Brighton, in 1816 and 1823; and nearly the whole of Buckingham Palace, in 1836 and 1839; the latter roofs are stated to be in perfect order at the present time, and have scarcely demanded any repairs since their completion.

**NECESSITY OF WORK FOR CHILDREN.**—There is no greater defect in educating children than neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil that attaches most to large towns and cities. Our children suffer from it. The parent considers whether the child's work is necessary to him, and does not consider whether the work is necessary or not to the child. Nothing is more certain than that their future independence and comfort much depend on being accustomed to work—accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants nature entails on us. If this were not so, still it preserves them from bad habits; it secures their health; it strengthens both mind and body; it enables them better to bear the confinement of the school room; and it tends, more than anything else, to give them just views of life. It is too often the case that children, provided they spend half a dozen hours of the day at school, are permitted to spend the rest as they please. They thus grow up in the world without a knowledge of its toils and cares. They view it through a false medium. They cannot appreciate the favors you bestow, as they do not know the toils they cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are constantly exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach. The daughter probably becomes that pitiable, helpless object, a novel-reading girl. The son, if he surmounts the consequences of your neglect, does it probably after his plans and station for life are fixed, and when knowledge, for one of its important objects, comes too late. No man or woman is fully educated, if not accustomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training, a deduction must be made for their ignorance of that important chapter in the world's great book.—*Bangor Whig.*

**A NICK TOY.**—Among other pretty toys in Donanti's store, Broadway, New York, one is spoken of as being rather a pretty affair—the price being one thousand dollars. It is in the form of a snuff box, which is made of fine gold, out of which, when it is wound up, jumps a small canary bird, that sings a waltz and disappears. It is an ingenious affair. All the wheels run on diamonds.

**NO EFFORT FRUITLESS.**—My firm belief in the moral government of the world will not suffer me to think that any good effort is ever entirely lost, or that any strenuous and honest endeavor to improve the condition of man is ultimately made in vain. One effort may seem insulated and inefficacious, one endeavor may appear sterile and fruitless, but many make an aggregate that is always sooner or later productive of a corresponding benefit. The moral and physical world will furnish abundant evidence of this cheering and salutary truth.—*Rev. R. Fellows.*

**ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.**—Never be afraid of blushing. Accept no present of value from men. Avoid lightness of carriage. Be modest and moderate in dress. Be not often seen in public. Affect no laughing. Don't talk loud. Never deal in scandal. Receive a salute modestly. Be affable with the men, but not familiar. Sympathize with the unfortunate. Be not always talking and laughing. Be discreet. Suppose not all men to be in love with you that show you civilities. Let not love begin on your part. Speak not your mind on all occasions. Seem not to hear improper conversation.

A Mr. Scott, of South Carolina, has succeeded in engraving the lilac on the ash. This is frequently done in France

with perfect success, and nothing can be prettier than the drooping ash hung with the elegant flower of the lilac.

The Wesleyan Church (according to a late number of the Wesleyan Chronicle) "is more than a hundred years old; its chapels are to be found in every parish in the kingdom; it numbers half a million of members in the British Empire, and more than a million in the United States; it has thirteen hundred Ministers in the United Kingdom, nearly four hundred Missionaries in heathen lands, and considerably more than four thousand Ministers in America, in all about six thousand; its missions are to be found in every quarter of the globe, and in every intervening sea; and for domestic and foreign purposes, it raises annually a million and a half of money, besides an untold and constantly augmenting amount of capital invested in the purchase of freeholds, and in the erection of chapels and other premises. . . . The organization of this body, though at first slight, perhaps, it may appear to be complicated, is found, on closer inspection, to be as simple as it is efficient, while its statistics, its laws and institutions, are recorded in books accessible to every inquirer, and in forms equally clear and complete."

**PUNCH'S PRIZE ESSAY.**—As prize essays are at present all the rage, Punch begs leave to offer a prize of one of his pocket-books for the best essay on the following knotty questions:—First.—Whether baked sheep's heads could be found useful in relieving the distress of the country; and whether anything is to be expected from calves' heads; and consequently, whether any remedy may be looked for from Parliament.

If the taxes are taken off knowledge, it is said a great deficiency in the revenue will be the consequence; but this would easily be made up, if the tax that is taken off knowledge could be put on ignorance.

**FOOD AND AIR.**—Were I to select two circumstances which influence the health, especially during the growth of the body, more than any others, and concerning which the public generally are at present most ignorant of them, ought to be well informed, they would be, the proper adaptation of food to difference of age and constitution, and the constant supply of pure air for respiration.

**THE MORNING.**—The sweetness of the morning is, perhaps, its least charm. It is the renewed vigour it implants in all around that affects us—man, animals, birds, plants, vegetation, flowers. Refreshed and soothed with sleep, man opens his heart; he is alive to nature, and nature's God, and his mind is more intelligent, because more fresh. He seems to drink of the dew like the flowers, and feels the same reviving effect.

Dr. Garnet says: The idea that wine and other spirituous liquors assist digestion, is false. Those who are acquainted with chemistry know that the food is hardened and rendered less digestible by these means. Water is the only liquid nature has provided for animals; and whatever she gives is best. We ought to distinguish the real wants of nature from the artificial calls of habit; and when we find the latter begin to injure us, we ought to use the most persevering efforts to break the enchantment of bad custom.

UNITED STATES.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Governor Porter, in his Message at the opening of the State Legislature on the 2d instant, speaks in a firm and decided tone with respect to the State liabilities, and insists that Pennsylvania is able to pay her debts, and that she must do it. He recommends it as the first and most important duty of the Legislature to examine into the financial embarrassments of the State, and to make suitable provision for the discharge of the same. The entire amount of the funded debt of the State, including interest to 1st August, 1843, is \$39,084,000.40, which is payable by instalments from 1841 to 1870. There is also due to domestic creditors, on certificates issued by the Auditor General, \$206,461.

**WHALE FISHERY.**—During the year 1843, there were brought into the United States 165,744 barrels of sperm oil, 205,861 barrels of whale oil, and 1,908,047 pounds of whalebone—the catch of 234 vessels, of which 193 were ships, 28 brigs, and 13 schooners; giving an aggregate of 67,593 tons; being an increase of 4 vessels (and 9,247 tons) over the number employed in 1842.—The whale fishery is carried on from upwards of thirty ports in the United States; but two-thirds of the sperm oil was, last year, brought into three of them—the importations into New-Bedford being 61,557 barrels of sperm, 41,199 of whale oil, and 390,631 lbs bone; into Nantucket, 30,480 barrels of sperm, 1545 barrels of whale oil, and 24,000 lbs. of bone; into Fairhaven, 14,230 barrels of sperm, 11,900 brls. of whale oil, and 105,200 lbs. of bone. There were 47,980 barrels of whale oil, and 424,640 lbs. of bone brought into Sag Harbour; 37,750 barrels of whale oil and 337,400 lbs. of bone, into New London; 12,345 barrels of whale oil and 81,920 lbs. of bone into Stonington, and 7740 barrels of sperm, 9910 of whale oil, and 116,200 lbs. of bone into Warren.

**PORT OF NEW-YORK.**—The arrivals at New-York from Foreign ports, in 1843, were 6 steamers, 439 ships, 232 barques, 789 brigs, 8 galleots, 355 schooners, and 3 sloops—Total, 1832. Of these 5 steamers, 8 ships, 18 barques, 184 brigs, and 56 schooners were British; 16 ships, 25 barques, 9 brigs, and 3 schooners, were Bremen; 1 steamer, 402 ships, 153 barques, 515 brigs, 288 schooners, and the sloops, were American. The arrivals, coast-wise, amounted to 4734, which, added to the foreign, make a total of 6566, being an increase of 801 over the total last year. The return shows a decrease of 111 in the number of British vessels, as compared with the arrivals in 1842. Number of passengers arrived in 1843, 46,302; in 1842, 74,949.

**BOSTON.**—There arrived at Boston during the year 1843, 127 ships, 153 brigs, 524 brigs, and 946 schooners, from foreign parts—of which number 1 ship, 6 brigs, 109 brigs, and 724 schooners were British vessels. The arrivals at Boston from domestic ports, in the same period, amounted to nearly 5000 vessels of all sizes.

**VERY GREAT DIVIDEND.**—The Protection Insurance Company of Hartford have declared a semi-annual dividend of forty per cent.—making 54 per cent. dividends during the year 1843.

Boston, Dec. 30.

**Important from Buenos Ayres—Great Loss of Vessels in a Storm.**—By an arrival at New York, Monte Video dates to September 23d are received.

The National, of October 27, chronicles the loss, in a recent gale, of the Buenos Ayrean schooner Palmer, with every soul on board, fifty in number. It also briefly announces, in two lines, that fourteen vessels were lost in the same gale, but gives no names or other particulars.

A violent south east gale took place on the river Plate between the 8th and 10th October; at Buenos Ayres many vessels went ashore, among them the ship Brutus, of New York; schr. Jersey, do., and brig Arcturus, of Boston. All of them will be lost. The Buenos Ayrean schooner of war Palmer went down at her anchors. Her officers and crew, numbering 50 men, all perished.

There is great rejoicing over a success achieved by Col. Flores, of the Riverista party, over a detachment of Oribe's troops, under Velasquez and Gomez, in which some 3,500 of the latter are said to have been routed and put to flight; and a great route is made concerning divers official documents and despatches taken among the spoils, which the Monte Video journals parade as additional proofs of the blood-thirstiness, ferocity, cruelty, perfidy, &c. of the Buenos Ayrean Governor General, Rosas. But this is a mere pot calling the kettle black, as is shown by the atrocious appeal of the Riverista editor to the physicians of Buenos Ayres, on the occasion of a report that Rosas had been attacked with bleeding at the lungs, and was in a dangerous way: the humane editor calls upon them not only to withhold their assistance, but actually to take advantage of the opportunity, and assassinate Rosas secundum artem.

Quite a stir had been created at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the Brazilian minister at Monte Video having directed the imperial commander to withhold a recognition of the blockade of that port, until fresh instructions should be received from Rio Janeiro. War with Brazil was openly talked-of, but we presume it will end in smoke.

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, JANUARY 27, 1844.

By an arrival at New York, from Havre, on the 3d inst., English dates six days later than previous advices have been received. The following are the principal items of intelligence:—

The Dublin Mail says the Lord Mayor elect of Dublin has announced himself to be a thorough, uncompromising Repealer, and that he was, in fact, chosen Lord Mayor chiefly on the ground of his being so. Previous to his election this was rather kept out of sight.

There is much speculation in the French papers upon the forthcoming opening of the Chambers, and also upon the movements of the Duke of Bordeaux, in London. They remark that none of the distinguished aristocracy of England are visitors at his hotel in Belgrave Square. They even say that the Queen visited the residence of Sir Robert Peel, to avoid receiving him officially, and so as not to give him an affront. The duke was expected to leave London on the 15th December, a few days after which the Queen would return.

**DREADEFUL CONFLAGRATION.**—The town of Mimordei, in the Department of Creuse, France, has been reduced to ashes, with the exception of one church and a barn. No person perished.

The only political news of importance relates to Spain. A decree had been issued by the Queen for the dissolution of the Cortes, at the instance of Olozaga, President of the Council, without consulting his colleagues, but was afterwards revoked, and Olozaga sent to prison. Only a few days before, the Queen, who is but a child, had been declared of age.

Accounts from Cronstadt, of November 18th, state that after the 15th, all communication with the sea had been prevented by ice, which extended in all directions as far as the eye could reach. There was a partial breaking up of the ice on the 18th, occasioned by a fresh N. W. wind, but on the 19th it collected again. Thermometer, evening of the 19th, 12 to 13 below zero. On the St. Petersburg side the ice was very firm.

**HAVRE, Dec. 8.**—Letters from Naples, of the 17th ult., state the important fact, that notwithstanding the opposition of Austria, the Court of the Two Sicilies has at length acknowledged Queen Isabella as the Queen of Spain; on condition, however, that she shall marry a brother of King Ferdinand, of the two Sicilies. The French Government, it is said, is charged with carrying this marriage into effect.

(From the Pharo of the Pyrenees, Dec. 2.)

We have at this moment received important news from Madrid. On the evening of the 29th, the Queen sent for the President and Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, and declared to them that M. Olozaga had forcibly seized her hand and compelled her to sign a decree (for the dissolution of the Cortes) which she considered as most prejudicial to the interests of the throne and country.

After consulting the Vice President, and such other persons as happened to be with her, she issued a decree, countersigned by M. Frias, by which she revoked the one imposed on her by Olozaga, and dismissed him from the offices of President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**PARIS, Dec. 6.**—We have received the Madrid Journals to the 1st of December, which contain a report made in an agitated sitting of the Spanish Congress. M. Gonzales Bravo, who was chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs and First Notary of the Kingdom, read in the Chamber the process verbal of the declarations made by the young Queen, in presence of some of the highest personages of the state, from which it appears that M. Olozaga forced her signature to the decree of dissolution.—The bearing of M. Olozaga is however calm. He announced that he would, on the next day, put some questions to the Government. But some of the deputies belonging to the Moderate party have already proposed that, as a Minister who was dismissed, he should be forbidden to sit in Congress. The Cabinet was not re-constructed up to the 1st of December.

**CHINA.**—Another Indian Mail had been received in London. The Standard says that the commercial accounts from China, both public and private, fully confirm the necessity and the propriety of extreme caution on the part of exporters, both as it respects the description and qualities of the commodities they send out for consumption of the Celestials. There are already unequivocal symptoms of a glut in several leading articles, which must necessarily lead to low prices.

The state of business in China, with the exception of the coasting trade, does not appear satisfactory at Hong Kong, so that many of the merchants declined going there. Sickness existed there to a considerable extent. Opium was not to be protected by the British, and yet smuggling continued to prosper. The Bogue Forts were rebuilt in nearly the same state as before.

From India we have late dates. The Bombay Times says:—We have announced the murder of Maharajah Shere Singh and all his family, his minister and other officers. The Chief of Mooslan has also fallen under the poisons of assassins. Dhule Singh, the supposed child of the old Lion of Lahore, though scarcely six years old, has been placed upon the throne.

The Afghans menace Peshawar, the Governor of which has fled. The Bengal Troops, ten thousand in number, have in consequence changed their line of operations. The troubles continued at Gwalior. Holkar, the Chief of Malwa, is dead. The month of October has been very sickly throughout India.

The Grand Council of Lucerne, in Switzerland, has determined that the Jesuits shall have no part in their system of education.

**TURKEY.—Constantinople, November 15th.**—It is believed that the Pacha of Soudan has been poisoned by order of Mehemet Ali. Letters from Cairo leave no doubt upon the subject. Carrying the law into effect relative to recruiting has occasioned troubles in Syria. The young men arose en masse in the villages, in order to retire to the mountains or the desert.

**GREECE, November 20.**—The recall of the Russian legation is a circumstance which will probably reveal the part it has taken in the late revolution. M. Katakazy, the Russian Minister, has been recalled, either to be recompensed or punished for the part he has taken in it. We shall soon know. But perhaps this recall is but a finesse on the part of the Northern Court, which wishes to disavow the acts of its agent in the eyes of Europe, although secretly approving of what he has done.

The National Assembly, which ought to have met for the 12th of November, was not opened until the 20th of that month. Committees have been appointed for the verification of the deputies' powers, and but 125 were admitted. Perfect tranquillity reigns in Greece. In consequence of the breaking up of the Russian party, caused by the departure of M. Katakazy, the French and English parties seem to be the most influential.

There is at present a great eagerness to empty the public treasury, whilst no person thinks of any means to fill it. It is easy to see that all that has yet taken place is but provisional.

**SPEECH OF KING OTHO, OF GREECE.**—At the opening of the National Assembly, on the 20th November, the King pronounced the following discourse:—

"Plenipotentiaries of the Nation.—I come in the midst of you, with the gratifying conviction that this Assembly will promote the prosperity of our beloved Greece. From the foundation of the monarchy various liberal institutions have been established, to the end of preparing the way for the introduction of a definitive constitution. Free municipal laws, provincial councils, and the trial by jury, have been the pre-

cursors of the representative government in Greece. Our task to-day is to crown this edifice by the introduction and establishment of a Constitution. With the aid of the Almighty, let us unite our efforts for the establishment of a fundamental law conformable to the actual wants and to the situation of the State, and calculated to promote and to assure the true interests of the people. May wisdom and justice have unimpeded controul, and may the bonds of reciprocal affection unite us. In forming the Constitution of our common Country, let us be ready to make mutual concessions, but let a common desire of promoting and consolidating the prosperity of the State alone inspire and guide us. You know, gentlemen, my love for the nation; therein I have never failed in any circumstance; and, animated with these sentiments, I desire neither more nor less of power than is necessary to secure the prosperity and security of Greece. Let us make a reciprocal contract which shall establish guarantees of endurance and stability. The civilized world has its eyes fixed upon us, and history will judge of our work by its results. It is with full confidence in your enlightened patriotism that I open this assembly. God in his infinite mercy grant, that it may lead to the advantage and happiness of Greece! The prosperity of Greece! That is my prayer—that is my glory."

The R. M. Steamship BRITANNIA arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on Friday, the 19th inst., after a passage of fourteen days and a half. The mail was received in this town last evening. We have given below as copious extracts from the papers as the limited time and space at our disposal would permit. The intelligence is not, however, on the whole, of much political importance.

(From Willmer's News Letter.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past month has not been characterized by the occurrence of any event of striking importance. The position of Ireland has been such as to attract only a small portion of public attention, but as the period fixed for the trials is now drawing near, much interest is again beginning to be manifested in the matter. Last week notices were served on the Traversers and their Attorneys, for the striking of a special jury this day (Wednesday), and the trials will commence on the 15th inst. In the meantime the condition of Ireland is not by any means so satisfactory as could be desired. The papers teem with accounts of outrages of various descriptions, which are magnified or curtailed by the press of different denominations, to suit their own party purposes, and it is difficult, therefore, to arrive at anything like an accurate idea of the real condition of the country. The Repeal cause, however, continues to progress as favourably as its advocates could well desire, that is, if we may judge from the amount of rent received weekly. For the week ending the 26th ult., it amounted to £473 3s. 5d.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the first proximo. The packet ship Independence arrived here last week with President Tyler's annual Message to Congress. The reception which it has met with in this country has been anything but flattering. The Press—from the Times down to the lowest print in the country—has bestowed upon it only ridicule and sarcasm.

An extra mail from India and China has been received. The accounts are favourable, and strengthen the hopes already entertained of a great extension of trade with those countries, and consequently, of a long continuance of our present manufacturing and commercial prosperity, which in a great measure arises out of the improved state of the trade in the east.

The only political news from India, is that one of the reported victims of the late massacre at Lahore, Heera Singh, is still alive, and that great sickness continues to exist among the British forces in Scinde. There was a report that Dost Mahomed, the recently restored Sovereign of Afghanistan, had been assassinated by an emissary of the Khan of Bokhara. The Indian Indigo crop of the present year is expected to be the largest ever known, and to amount to about 170,000 maunds.

Commercial affairs have, during the past month, gradually and steadily improved, and every day only tends to consolidate the beneficial change which is taking place. In Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts there exists the greatest activity in every branch of manufacture, and we are happy in being able to state, that prices have so far advanced as to insure a fair remunerating profit to the manufacturer. This has produced much activity and speculation in the Cotton market, the effect of which has been to increase prices. The transactions in Liverpool have for some days past been on a very extensive scale. On Monday last they amounted to 13,000, and on Tuesday to 10,000 bales, with an advance in prices of 3d. per lb. on most descriptions of American. This activity has been produced in some degree by the tenor of the advices received from the United States by the Acadia on Friday last, which, coupled with the healthy state in Manchester, strengthens the belief that the present rates will not only be maintained, but that prices will advance still higher.

The prosecution of the Earl of Cardigan, by Lord William Paget, has been abandoned.

The Newry Telegraph reports of the linen trade in the North of Ireland, "that every operative to be met with had his hands full of work, and that wages had increased full thirty per cent."

Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M. P., the nephew of the member for Cork, is about to be united to one of the Misses Power of Tipperary. The young lady has a fortune of 20,000l. in the funds. She is the daughter-in-law of the Right Hon. Richard Shiel, M. P.

The Augsburg Gazette states, that the late eruption of Mount Etna has been most fatal—130 persons have perished, and the hospitals are filled with wounded.

The celebrated Madame Catalani, who for 52 years held with so much eclat the sceptre of song, has just died, after a short illness, at her villa, near Smigaglia (Roman States) at the age of 59.

**FRANCE.**—The fortifications have continued to excite renewed displeasure in France. M. Arago writes letters to the papers against the detached forts, as threatening the liberties of Paris; and at the municipal elections, on Tuesday, two of the wards of Paris petitioned the Chambers against the fort.

The Royal Court of Paris has just decided that, as in England, all slaves become free on touching the soil of France.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—A very tragical event occurred, in June last, at New Zealand. Two native chiefs disputed the title of the New Zealand Company to a particular district, and insisted on arresting the progress of a survey until the title should be settled by the Commissioners of the Land Claims; the surveyors would not wait, and hostilities began with the burning of a hut, by the chiefs, as a means of ejecting the white occupants. The discomfited surveyors called for assistance, a police magistrate went with a warrant and some fifty persons to seize the contumacious chiefs—apparently not to fight, but to carry everything with the display of strength and authority. They parleyed: the magistrate lost his temper: the undisciplined posse committatis began to fire guns, and ran away as soon as it became real battle; those who stood firm were left unsupported, surrounded, and obliged to surrender. The fierce chief who refuses obedience to the warrant had been further enraged by the shooting of his wife, and he deliberately killed them all, one by one, unarmed and environed as they were, with his own tomahawk. Of those who have fallen the most remarkable in every way was Captain Arthur Wakefield, the Company's Agent, whose loss will be severely felt and deeply lamented in the colony and in this country.

**SIR EDWARD BELCHER.**—We are concerned to learn that by the sinking of the Samarang, in a river in the Island of Borneo, the gallant Captain, whose career has shed so much credit on the Navy and been so honorable to this his native land, has lost all his surveying and nautical instruments, worth nearly £30,000, which will have to be replaced from England.—*Halifax Post.*

**SUICIDE.**—G. T. McColla, Esq., Barrister, of Shelburne, put an end to his existence on New Year's Day, by discharg-