

PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

(From Charles Willmer's American News Letter.)

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19, 1843.

The Revenue accounts for the past year, and the current quarter, have been published. Compared with those which have immediately preceded them, they are satisfactory, although they do not fail to afford indications of national distress. In the Customs and Excise there has been, during the last quarter, an increase of £135,015 in the former, and of £140,014 in the latter department—a gratifying indication which no one can mistake. Without entering into the details of the accounts, it will be sufficient to state, that the net increase of the year is quoted at £2,442,942, and on the quarter the more rapidly increasing amount of £1,701,532. Thus, without parade, and with certainty, has the Ministerial policy effected an amendment in the development of those national resources which their predecessors allowed to linger and languish—industry and commerce. If a tree must be known by its fruits, we have no reason, so far as the healthfulness of trade and business is concerned, to deplore the accession of the existing Government.

And now the course of our narrative brings us to the consideration of that all-important subject, the condition of Ireland. It cannot be disguised that the continuance of the disturbances with which this country is distracted has materially affected the popularity of the Executive. Why is it allowed to proceed? is the question reiterated. O'Connell, without apparent let or hindrance, is vomiting forth sedition to the thousands and tens of thousands who congregate at his beck and bidding—the channel is studded with ships of war—the barracks are crowded with troops, and yet no blow is struck, nor one act of opposition hazarded. Of this seeming apathy of the Government many loudly complain. The London Times has launched at the Cabinet one of the most withering and sarcastic philippics which ever was forged in that *gravis officina* of fearful fulminations—its Editor's bureau. In fact, him whom but some few moons ago they lustily applauded as a magnanimous statesman and a profound legislator, they unsparingly deride as though he were merely a mechanical tyer of tape—Peel, whom they hailed as a high-minded Minister, they scout as an automaton clerk. Before we proceed to detail the Parliamentary proceedings which have occasioned this defection, let us glance at the actual position of affairs in the sister country. For upwards of seven long and dreary years of misrule the tranquillity of Ireland was purchased by conferring upon O'Connell an unlimited amount of patronage. What advantages this mercenary political buccaner might reap from his position, no one can pretend to say. He fulfilled his contract. Ireland was comparatively tranquil so long as noninterference and power was omnipotent. The highest authority which man can quote assures us "that a gift in secret pacifieth anger, and a reward in the bosom strong wrath." With the expulsion of the Whigs ended the term of the bargain. Still the insatiable avarice of the man must be gratified. Raising the war-whoop Repeal, he first inflames the people into resentment, and then dexterously avails himself of the excitement into which he has lashed them, to extort from them in their heat and fury their hard-earned pence. In order to achieve a Repeal of the Union, an event which in his conscience he abhors, he levies subsidies which he converts to questionable purposes. This "Fier Gan Cree" cares not though the country be convulsed from Sligo to Cork, so that the dupes he swindles do but add to his unholy pelf. Why, then, do the Government tranquilly regard these acts of fierce misrule and reckless spoliation?

In the first place, against the occurrence of open aggression they are prepared; the troops are on the spot. In the next place, rebellion is not sufficiently ripe for the sword. He would indeed expose himself to the charge of precipitancy and unskillfulness, who should attempt to probe or incise an ulcer or carbuncle, until all the acrid humours of the system were concentrated within its space.

More than all, the Irish are naturally an impatient people. O'Connell has promised them much, and to entitle themselves to enjoy the blessings with the description of which he has deluded them, they have sacrificed much. Or over the coming winter's snows shall have blanched his native mountains, the agitator will be practically taught that in one passage of holy writ there is an intensity of meaning which the casuists of St. Omer's failed to expound to him. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." "Where," they will say, "is the fulfilment of the promises with which you allured us to revolt? Where are the warrants for offices in the customs, excise, and coast guard, which you so confidently assured us you would rain down upon us? Where is the money which, at the cost of fearful sacrifices, we have confided to your keeping? Have you gained one point—advanced one step—promoted one partisan? What! have we denied ourselves comforts—neglected our harvests—walked miles in the dark and leagues in the rain, for no other purpose than to fatten your purse, and listen to your unchanging bleat-dissension? Let us await the certain coming of internal dissenion. Delay is the best policy. If the peace of Ireland is to be purchased by a compromise with such a man as O'Connell, it is an act at once meanly, dignified, and statesmanlike to refuse the treaty. Risk all chances, but leave not the keys of the temple in such hands as his. Should he attempt fiercer outbreak, and perpetrate more determined rebellion, he will be taught that the swords committed to a loyal army were not confided to them in vain.

(From the European Times.)

Ireland continues almost exclusively to absorb the attention of Parliament, and the present session promises to prove one of the most protracted on record. As matters progress, the sitting seems likely to run into the autumn, to the great annoyance of the country gentlemen, as well as the discomfort of the mere hack politician. October is already named as the earliest period for the rising. The House of Commons devoted three nights last week, and two during the week preceding, to the discussion of Mr. S. O'Brien's motion for an inquiry into the state of the sister country. In a mere party sense, the debate was the most damaging which the ministry has experienced since their installation, and the majority with which it closed, 73, the smallest they have yet had on any great question. All the leading men on every side delivered their sentiments, and the diversity of opinion, as to the best means of restoring peace to Ireland, rivalled the fabled varieties of Pandora's box. Some contended for the destruction of the Irish Church, others for its reconstruction and adaptability to the exigencies of the times; some were for paying the Catholic priesthood out of the coffers of the state, and raising them, in every respect, to a level with the dignitaries of the Established Church—even to the occupying of seats in the Lords; some advocated an extension of the franchise, and the introduction of a law for the regulation of landlord and tenant, to prevent the clearing of insolvent and pauper tenants at will from estates, at the caprice of the proprietor; others were for undertaking the construction of great national works—large lines of railroad, for example—at the public expense, so as to provide employment for the people, and divert their attention from politics. Emigration was also pressed into the service, as an efficient remedy, conjointly with other means. Sir Robert Peel, in an elaborate speech, which was marked by great temper and moderation, analysed these suggestions from both sides of the House, and was more successful in showing their inapplicability, than in providing any remedies of his own. In short, the ministerial leader acknowledged himself unprepared with any panacea to meet the evil. All that he seems to have prepared for is, the immediate suppression of rebellion, should it appear. For the rest, he evidently thinks the storm will blow over without the necessity of having recourse to extraordinary measures. He is almost the only man who thinks so.—From coercion he shrinks, for conciliation he is not prepared.

O'Connell held what is termed an "extraordinary meeting" of the Repeal Association, at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 15th, for the purpose of favouring his adherents with his views of the debate on Ireland. He made a long speech on the present state of parties, the position of the Ministry, and the prospects of repeal. He spoke in the most exulting tone, of his own strength and the weakness of his adversaries, and professed to regard the success of his movement as unquestionable, after the sentiments which

had been uttered in the House of Commons. Alluding to the exultation with which he read the debate, he exclaimed, "The only half-day of my life that I spent for the last forty years, without thinking of Ireland, was yesterday. The moment I read the debate, I dismissed all care from my mind, and turned from all anxiety. I said, the thing is done! I went to the country lodge of my second son to enjoy the remainder of the day, thinking of nothing about repeal or Ireland, and merely gloating with delight at the idea of my labour being nearly finished.—But to-day I am awake for Ireland again!" (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He then proceeded to impress upon them the necessity of keeping the peace, of making new and still more vigorous exertions to spread the agitation and increase the rent, and concluded by moving a series of resolutions embodying the sentiments to which he had given expression.

WALES.

At the meeting of magistrates at Haverford-west, Colonel Hugh Owen in the Chair, to consider the causes of the disturbances and outrages in the county of Pembroke, several magistrates suggested various causes for the outbreaks; and it was even thought by some that it would be necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Captain Child observed, that the real causes of the dissatisfaction and disposition to commit outrages that too evidently existed, was in consequence of high rents, increased and increasing tithes, exorbitant taxes, monstrous exactions of toll, and decreased and decreasing prices for agricultural produce.

The riotous acts of the Rebeccaes are still continued. Unfortunately a fresh cause of disturbance has arisen. The iron trade, by the pursuit of which the greater portion of the district live, is in so depressed a condition that it is impossible to manufacture it at a remunerating price. The turned-out workmen are forming themselves into secret clubs and societies, and to counteract their operations, which the local authorities appear much to dread, every precaution is taken. Troops are mustering, and ammunition is being largely supplied to pensioners and volunteers.—Every circumstance betokens the occurrence of a serious outbreak.

SPAIN.

The London papers have, by extraordinary express, received intelligence which, to our undisguised mortification, confirms the fact on which his antagonists have stoutly and repeatedly insisted, that Espartero is neither a general nor a statesman. Our worst fears are confirmed. If ever the chances of success were pitched and flung into a man's lap, that man's lap was Espartero's. How does he profit by the chances with which unmerited good fortune had gapped up his way? A revolt, which an officer of ordinary intelligence could have settled by one movement, he allows to ripen into a formidable rebellion. Of the very mischances which befel his antagonists he had not the dexterity to avail himself. He knew their camp was divided, and that their councils were confused, and yet in the extremity of their emergency he had neither the skill nor the courage to avail himself of the contingency. Had the man been possessed of a sufficient amount of common sense, and an ordinary allowance of military capacity, to concentrate the forces of his generals, his honest and willing generals, Van Halen, Seoane, and Zurbarano, he might have stricken down the army of his oppositionists as though they had been faded poppy heads and his force a hail storm. As it is, the man has flung down his shield, and has proclaimed himself an incapable runaway. Madrid, upon which he has retreated, is declared to be in a state of siege. The Regent is anxious to remove the Queen to Cadiz, though it is said her Majesty persists in remaining in the capital.

EGYPT.

The intelligence from Egypt is the most important we have quoted from that country for some time. That vigorous and vigilant old despot, the Pasha, has been compelled, by the advance of years and the pressure of infirmities (which for years he has endeavoured to conceal),

"To shake all care and business from his age, Conferring all upon the younger strength"

of his grandson Abbas. Him he empowers to act in his stead and to succeed him, to the detriment of his own son Ibrahim, an invalid. In the event of the Pasha's death this arrangement may issue in a serious turmoil, as Ibrahim and Abbas have a long and deadly enmity to satisfy, and as each of them is supported by numerous and influential partisans. The Pasha's choice, however, is amply justified, for, if we mistake not, recent travellers describe Ibrahim as a man who indulges in the grossest excesses, and associates with the lowest classes of society.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Satisfactory advices from the Cape of Good Hope of date May the 7th have been received. They announce the annexation of Natal to the British territory, and the projected adoption of the Anglo-Dutch emigrants as subjects of Great Britain. A special commissioner has been dispatched by the governor to determine whether or not the government of this newly acquired appendage shall or shall not be part and parcel of that of the old colony, and to report upon the condition of the "land claims." It is already ascertained that the system under which this much neglected colony shall hereafter be managed, enjoins an equality of rights with which neither colour, origin, language, or creed can interfere; and a total extinction of slavery within its bounds, because the continuance of it in the length and breadth of the British possessions is denounced as an act most distinctly and unequivocally illegal. The executive appear to have formed a determination, which they will rigorously and vigilantly carry out, that the Cape of Good Hope shall become (as it long since should have been) a valuable colony.

We notice with pleasure that, on the 29th of April, H. M. S. Cleopatra had arrived at Port Elizabeth, after having captured the Brazilian brig Progress, with 440 negroes on board. The prize, with a portion of the blacks, was sent round to Simon's Bay. Under the Tory regime, the "clip-pers" freighted with dusky cargoes may depend upon this fact—that they will not find the watching squadron inert or merciful.

LONDON, July 18.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and his young bride, left Kew on the 3d inst. for the continent.

The King and Queen of the Belgians embarked at Woolwich on the 12th, on board the Ariel steam-ship, on their return to their own dominions.

Among the deaths recorded during the last fortnight are the celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Grand Army in the memorable campaign of 1813—Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of homoeopathy (at Paris), aged 88—the Right Hon. C. K. Bushe, ex-chief-justice of the Queen's Bench, in Ireland, in his 76th year; and the Earl of Glasgow.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Aberdeen moved the third reading of the Scotch Church Bill, when Lord Cottenham moved that all the declaratory words should be omitted. The motion was negatived without a division, and the bill was passed.—London Gazette, July 18.

The Canada Wheat Bill, after a fruitless and not very formidable opposition from Lords Stanhope and Radnor, who were but feebly assisted by their Graces of Buckingham and Richmond, has passed the Lords.

There has been extraordinary demand for copies of Dr. Pusey's sermon. Upwards of 3,600 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions, of 6,000 each, have been printed; and a third edition, it is expected, is just about to issue.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of England has voted £1000 towards a monument to the memory of their illustrious and highly talented Grand Master, the late Duke of Sussex.

INVESTMENT OF THE REPEAL RENT.—DUBLIN, July 16.—I have learned that the money transmitted to the Repeal Association is periodically invested in the government securities. Last week the sum of £6,000 was invested in the New Three-and-a-half per cents, by the broker of the Repeal Association.

SHOCKING CASUALTY ON BOARD H. M. SHIP CAMPERDOWN.—A melancholy accident occurred on board her Majesty's ship-of-war Camperdown, lying at Sheerness. A very large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were on

board, to witness the arrival of her Majesty's ship Howe. The Camperdown was firing a salute in honour of the King of the Belgians passing the ship at Sea-Reach, when one of her portable magazines blew up and forced up her upper deck, on the starboard side, from the mizenmast as far forward as the mainmast, breaking an iron horn-knee on the beam-end, smashing through the bulk-heads, and causing injuries more or less severe, to numerous individuals on board. Lieutenant Blackmore, of the Camperdown, is dangerously hurt, a large splinter having entered his jaw, whence it has been found impossible to extract it. Two ladies, Miss Barton, aged 20, and Miss Yerker, aged 40, were very dangerously wounded and burned. Samuel West, James Duke, and Alfred Fennel were hurt, the two first dangerously, and the latter slightly. West died shortly afterwards. Very many ladies and others were slightly wounded and burned. Nearly all the officers present received injuries from splinters, and were more or less burned in rescuing the ladies from the bulkheads which were forced against them, and in extinguishing their flaming apparel. Signals were made, and the floating engine from the dock yard was sent alongside, and the flames were speedily extinguished. Lieut. Blackmore and the gunner's mate were, on the day following the accident, removed to Melville Hospital. Miss Barton was also taken to the house of Mr. Gaze, master attendant of her Majesty's dockyard at Sheerness. She was in a very low state, but hopes were entertained of her recovery. Miss Yerker was too ill to be removed. Augustus Bullock, son of Capt. F. Bullock, of Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Tartarus, who is on board the Camperdown, as a first-class volunteer, escaped with a slight scar upon his head in a very miraculous manner. He was close to the gun on the aft side of the bulk-head, and when the bulk-head was blown down, he was buried under one of the panels, by which the whole force of the explosion passed over him; after the shock had passed off, he crawled out, and escaped the fire that was blazing around him. A coroner's inquest was held on board the Camperdown, on the body of Samuel West.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING AND CUSTOMS' REVENUE.—The customs' receipt at the port of Liverpool, for the quarter ending the 5th of July, 1843, is in round numbers, 1,050,000L., being an increase of 108,000L. on the corresponding quarter of 1842, and, what is more satisfactory, an increase of about 10,000L. on the corresponding quarter of 1841.

BAD NEWS FOR THE IRON TRADE.—The Courier de Lyons states, that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumen joints, are being manufactured at Rive-de-Gier. These pipes will, it is asserted, bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast iron, and are 30 per cent. cheaper.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is anxious to revive the ancient ceremony of solemnly crowning the greatest poet at the capitol, and that he has offered this distinguished honor to Chateaubrauld. The Vicomte has declined the intended honour.

According to a communication made by M. Arago, to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 5th, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring & Co., of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama, with 80,000 acres of land on the banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring & Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the price of 18 francs per ton, but they have reduced it to 8 francs. The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.

BRITISH ARMY IN AFGHANISTAN.—A letter from General Sir William Nott has been published to-day, in answer to questions sent out to him by the British government relative to the excesses said to have been committed at Ghuznee and other places. General Nott denies most indignantly, and in the most positive manner, that any excesses have been committed by the troops under his command.

CHINA.—Sir Henry Pottinger, it is said, has applied to the home Government for his speedy recall; and it was generally expected that by the January mail we should know who had been appointed to succeed him. The Government, however, we now hear, is unwilling to dispense with his services, and his Excellency will, therefore, remain some time longer in China. We likewise hear it said that the supreme control over the whole of the British naval and military force in China has been placed in Sir Henry's hands.

BOSTON, July 19.

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.—Tables Turned.—The late speech of O'Connell, in which he so freely expresses his unfavourable opinion of the "institutions of the South," has produced no slight change of feeling in the Southern States upon the subject of repeal. Their ardour is damped. It is now their ox that is gored, and in their own case this "foreign interference" is altogether a different thing than when England is the country whose "institutions" are to be overturned. The Repealers of Baltimore take strong ground against Mr. O'Connell, and charge him with offering "a bold and daring insult" to this country. They assert his description of slavery in America to be "false and libellous," and a "base calumny," and "laugh to scorn" his cry of "shame and disgrace." The following is one of the resolutions they have adopted:

"Resolved, That we, Irishmen, now the adopted citizens of America, enjoying all the rights and privileges of freemen—who have found an asylum in this land of liberty, and protection beneath the flag that Mr. O'Connell has wantonly assailed, have heard with astonishment his call upon us "to come out of such a land." Let our indignant response be this, "America is the land of our adoption and the country of our children; in it we have found an asylum and a home which the arm of constituted power dares not invade, and the arrogance of wealth and accidental superiority is bound to respect; we have found political institutions that have recognized us as men, and thrown open to us every avenue to wealth, influence and power; given us a full participation in administering the affairs of this great people, and constituted each and all of us as guardians of our own rights and independent architects of our own fortunes; we will never forsake it; we have sworn to defend it, its laws, institutions, and the integrity of its union; and we will do so with the last drop of our blood."

DECISION IN RELATION TO CHRISTIANA COCHRAN, OR GILMOUR.—The U. S. Commissioner for New York, on Friday made the following decision in this case, by which it will be perceived that the prisoner is to be given up to the British Government:—

I, Sylvanus Rapahe, a Commissioner for the Circuit Court of the United States, in the Second Circuit for the Southern District of New York, Do hereby certify, That upon the "evidence of criminality in the matter of Christiana Cochran, otherwise called Gilmour, charged with the crime of murder in Scotland," and after carefully considering the same, do decide, that according to the laws of the place where she was found and arrested, sufficient evidence has been adduced to justify her apprehension and commitment for trial."

CANADA.

KINGSTON, July 4.—The Repeal meeting that was to have been held in this Town last Thursday was given up, on the earnest advice of the Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dollard, and other friends of the parties, who judged it best not to agitate the country with a matter not Canadian in its character and objects. This is certainly the proper course, for we have enough to do in looking after our own affairs.

SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE.—The British steam packet "Adventure," Capt. Wm. Taylor, of St. Catharines, was noticed in the Journal, some three or four weeks since, as having passed this place on her way to Chicago, on an experimental trip—being destined, if the enterprise should meet with sufficient encouragement, to become one in a new line of steam schooners, with Eriesson propellers, between that port and Montreal. We have now the gratification of stating, that the Adventure has returned, with a full cargo—having had a good run, and very flattering encouragement in the way of business. On her arrival at Chicago, she was hailed by the citizens with much joy, as forming a new era in the com-

merce of the lakes—being the first vessel that ever hoisted the British flag in that port—and the reception Capt. Taylor met with was very cordial and satisfactory. Her cargo consisted of 3,500 bushels of wheat, and 128 barrels of pork and lard, consigned to George Barnett, Esq., of St. Catharines. She was only about nine days coming down, although head winds prevailed most of the time, and consequently had to stem nearly the whole distance. The Adventure next proceeds to Toronto, as soon as the lock gates are prepared below this, and thence to Montreal.—St. Catharines Journal.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE BELLS OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF MONTREAL.—The Consecration of the Bells took place on Thursday, the 29th June, with great pomp, and in presence of a great number of persons of all ages and creeds, assembled for the purpose of seeing that interesting ceremony. Nothing was omitted by the wardens to preserve that decorum and order appropriate to the occasion, and which indeed were religiously observed. They had stationed at different places in the church persons to direct strangers to seats, and others to see to good order.

By and bye, music was heard, the godfathers and godmothers issued from the Vestry, preceded by the youths of the choir bearing the dresses of the bells, which were placed opposite to each respectively.—These dresses consist of magnificent velvet and flowered gold cloth, recently imported from France for capes, &c., and of linen cloth and lace embroidered with needle work. M. Roupe delivered an appropriate sermon, and immediately thereafter the ceremony commenced, chaunts and airs from the orchestra being given at intervals.—Minerve.

KINGSTON, July 13th.—The fearful effects of the religious animosity which Irishmen bear towards Irishmen have again been most painfully displayed. Yesterday was the 12th of July, an anniversary to be regretted while these bitter feelings continue to be cherished. But little display of party was exhibited during the day, and it was hoped that it would pass off unmarked by violence; however, just after dark, shots were fired from hiding places in the foundation of the new Roman Catholic Church now building, and from the windows of some of Horsey's cottages. A lad, named Robert Morrison, about 19 years of age, received two of the balls in the head and breast, and was killed on the spot. We do not learn that any provocation had been given at the time; some twenty persons were standing in the road, among whom was the victim, when the firing was directed against them. The police received information, and quickly repaired to the spot, but in consequence of the number of persons then collected, thought it prudent to retire for further assistance; and soon after, a body of soldiers, accompanied by his Worship the Mayor, arrived, and made a general search through the houses and in the hiding places of the party erected church. Even after the soldiers arrived, some shots were fired, which struck two persons, wounding one in the shoulder, and merely grazing the waistcoat of another. Three or four have been wounded altogether. Ten men were arrested.

The Kingston Chronicle and Gazette gives a version of the unfortunate proceedings of the 12th, less favourable to the party which was celebrating the day by a dinner. As is usual where violent popular prejudices prevail, it is probable that the Catholics were alarmed by rumours of an intended attack on the church, which is now building there, and where an outrage had been committed some time before.

QUEBEC, July 21.—Kingston papers of the 18th were received this morning. The Coroner's inquest in the case of Morrison, killed on the 12th July, had not yet agreed on their verdict, and it was said they were not likely to agree.

A party came into Hamilton on the 12th, to attack some Orangemen dining in that town. They assailed the house, but no lives were lost. Really it is too bad that the feuds of parties in Ireland should bring disgrace on Canada.

Some of the Beauharnois Canal Rioters have been arrested, and brought into Montreal.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Acadia arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 31st. ult., in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ult.

The agitation in Ireland still continues with unabated vigour; still, although it has assumed a formidable aspect, and creates much uneasiness, it has not led to any breach of the peace. How long this state of things is to continue, or how it is to be put an end to, is not very easy to determine. One party urges strong measures, another is for healing measures—one plans for putting down agitation by the strong arm of the law, another for conciliation. It must be kept in mind, however, that there is a policy of action, and a policy of inaction; and the policy of Government may be briefly summed up in the following characteristic remark of the Duke of Wellington, in a late debate upon Irish affairs:—"The only remedy which can be adopted for that people, on the part of Government, is a stern and firm resistance to every thing like a breach of the peace and of order, and to be prepared—as I hope we are—to enforce measures for the preservation of the peace in Ireland."

The intelligence from Spain has been adverse to the cause of Espartero. General Zurbarano, after advancing to Barcelona, had fallen back to Lerida. So general is the defection, that only seventeen, out of the forty-eight Provinces of Spain, remained faithful to the Regent, who had returned to Madrid in ill health. Madrid was declared in a state of siege on the 11th. Whether the insurrectionary movement may end in an absolute monarchy or a republic, time alone can show.

The election at Miramichi terminated on the 27th ult. in the return of J. A. Street, Esq., by a majority of 213 votes over his opponent, J. T. Williston, Esq., the state of the Poll at its final close being—Street, 758; Williston, 545. There does not appear to have been any rioting since the first day of the election.

We learn from the Gleaner, that an Inquest was held at Newcastle (Miramichi) on the 21st July, by James Wright, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of James Ryan, Tavern-keeper, of that town. It appeared by the evidence, that deceased had met his death from a mortal bruise on the head, by the blow or blows of a stick, or some other blunt weapon, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, near the bustings, on the first day of the election. What verdict was returned, the Gleaner does not inform us; merely that it was in conformity with the evidence.

The parties who were detected in the late insurrection at Prince Edward Island have escaped the fearful penalties which they incurred, through the Grand Jury refusing to return the Bills of Indictment against them. Such a lame conclusion of an event that agitated the Island, and menaced the security of its institutions, was doubtless mortifying to the Crown officers; but to the poor settlers it afforded the utmost satisfaction.—Halifax Recorder.

We are sorry to learn, by the English Mail, the death of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Skinner, of the 31st Regt. of Foot, now serving in India. It will be recalled that this distinguished officer bore a prominent part in the operations of the Indian Army on the banks of the Indus and at Cabul, in the retreat from which place his brother Capt. Skinner was one of the parties massacred. These gallant officers were both brothers of the Lady of His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, who is thus again plunged into affliction.—Islander.

THUNDER AND HAIL STORM.—The neighbourhood of Charlottetown was yesterday visited with one of those devastating storms of hail and thunder of which we have often read, but which it has been our happy lot never before to have witnessed in P. E. Island. The storm commenced about mid-day, and appeared to travel from West to East. In Charlottetown it was but little felt, but to the Northward of the town the hail storm was dreadful, devastating in its progress almost every thing it came in contact with. The potatoes, in many places, were deprived of their foliage, leaving nothing but the bare stalks. The grain is also much injured; apple and cherry trees were divested both of their fruit and leaves, and in many instances the young apples were split with the violence with which they were struck by the hail stones. Forty-seven panes