

depr to which it must ultimately arise, and the elevated rank it is destined to hold in the family of nations.

The present government of Colombia is founded on principles nearly resembling those of our own constitution. It is a representative system, having a congress of two houses, and an elective President. It differs in two important respects from the fundamental principles of the constitution of the United States; the first is in regard to the mode of elections, and the second in the administration of government in the Departments, or what we should call the States. The right of suffrage is somewhat curtailed, by making it necessary for every voter to possess a small amount of property, or to exercise some trade or liberal profession. The people do not vote in the first instance for representatives, but for electors, by whom the senators and representatives are chosen.

By a law of Congress passed June 25th, 1824, the republic is divided into departments, embracing 87 provinces, and 250 cantons. These cantons are further divided into parishes, each of which holds what is called a parochial assembly on a stated day, once in four years, and at these assemblies the electors are chosen by the persons duly qualified to be voters. A representative to Congress is assigned to a population of 30,000, and also each province is entitled to another representative, when there is a fraction of more than fifteen thousand. The number of electors for each representative is 10, and if the population of the republic be taken at 2,500,000, which is thought a fair estimate, the whole number of electors will not be less than 360. The number of representatives would accordingly be 86. But in fact both the electors and representatives exceed these numbers, because in case of an additional representative for a fraction, there is a full number of electors for each fraction, although a less amount of population. On this new division of the republic, it is supposed the number of representatives will be 95. The Senate is established by the constitution to consist of four senators from each department, making 48 in the whole. These electors meet once in four years, in the capital of their respective provinces, and execute the very important duty of choosing on the same day, the President of the republic, the Vice President, the Senators and Representatives. The votes are sent up to the Congress where they are scrutinized in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. The President and Vice President are elected for four years, and no person can be chosen President more than twice in succession. The Representatives are chosen for four years, and the Senators for eight. The term of office for one half the Senate expires at the end of every fourth year, so that only two senators from each department are chosen at the periodical elections.

But the most remarkable deviation in the constitution of Colombia from that of the United States, is the feature by which the government is made a central instead of a federative system. The Departments exercise no functions of government within themselves, but are under the control of the President, who is nominated by the President; and the Provinces are likewise subject to governors appointed in the same way. The powers of these officers are prescribed by the laws of Congress, and the same laws apply to all the departments, provinces, and cantons. This was a favourite project with Bolivar, and it was undoubtedly a wise one, under the circumstances in which the new constitution was adopted. In the year 1811, delegates from the provinces of Venezuela, namely Margarita, Merida, Cumana, Varinas, Barcelona, Truxillo, and Caracas, assembled in a general Congress at Caracas, declared their independence, and on the 21st of December of that year, ratified a constitution, which was designed to bind them together in a confederacy, bearing a close resemblance to that of the United States. In that state of civil discord, and external hostility, the plan did not succeed. The provinces which were ravaged or threatened by the enemy, were obliged to look to their own safety, and turn all their resources into channels for their own protection. The consequence was, that the general Congress had neither power nor resources to execute its measures for the defence of the union; it became an inefficient body, and was at length dissolved. A military government succeeded, which at last entered in Bolivar as dictator, and it was not till 1819, after a series of almost unparalleled struggles in the fields of war and death, that the people had leisure to think of reforming their civil institutions. A congress was assembled at Angostura in Venezuela, where, on the 17th December, of the last mentioned year, the fundamental law was published, which united Venezuela and New Grenada into one State, to be denominated the Republic of Colombia. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, which was adopted on the 30th of August, 1821, by the general congress assembled at Bogota de Cucuta, and is the same which

has been in operation till the present time. His proudest eulogy is, perhaps, that for the space of four years, the government has been administered under it with great firmness and regularity.

The Colombians date their independence from the declaration at Caracas, in 1811, to which we have above alluded. The names of the twelve departments, into which the republic is divided, are the following: Oronoco, Venezuela, Apure, Zulia, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena. At the congress of Cucuta, it was decided, that Bogota should be the capital of the Republic, and the place of the future assembling of Congress, till a new town should be built for the purpose, and named Bolivar.

London, August 2.

SECOND LION AND DOG FIGHT, For one hundred Sovereigns.

Mr. Wombwell's assertion, that the lion he had to produce this day was not like the lion Nero, which was beat by two leashes of dogs last week, was verified in much earnest. Nero, a docile animal, was too innocent for combat. In fact he was so tame that a stranger might with safety approach him; not so with Wallace, the animal for this day's sport. He appeared as wild as if he had been just caught in a forest, and will let only one or two, known to him as feeders, approach him when he is in very good temper only. Nero is the worse for combat only by a slight torn cheek or lip, but of the six dogs turned loose at him, Turk is dead, the game bridle bitch is sold, and the other four remain in the factory-yard disabled.

Wallace was whelped at Edinburgh, in Sept. 1819, weighs about 400lbs. and carries mischief in his piercing looks. Warwick was not so full as was expected, from the nothingness of the late combat, but towards eight o'clock the factory-yard was well attended at 5s each, and the fight soon after commenced. The lion was turned from his den on the same stage where Nero fought, well ironed round. The match was

1st. Three couple of dogs to beslip at him, two at a time.
2d. Twenty minutes or more, as the umpires should think fit, to be allowed between each attack.
3d. The dogs to be handed to the cage once only.

Tinker	Ball
Sweep	Turpin
Tiger	

The Fight.—In the first round Tinker and Ball were let loose, and both made a gallant attack; the lion heard their barking, and waited for them as if aware of his foes. He showed himself a forest lion, and fought like one. He clapped his paw upon poor Ball, took Tinker in his teeth, and deliberately walked round the stage with him as a cat would with a mouse. Ball, released from the paw, worked all he could, but Wallace treated his slight punishment by a kick now and then. He at length dropped Tinker, and he crawled off the stage as well as he could.

The lion then seized Ball by the mouth, and played precisely the same game with him as if he had been actually trained to it. Ball would have been demolished, but his second got hold of him through the bars, and hauled him away. Beating, 5 to 4 on the lion at setting to, was now 2 to 1.

Bout 2.—Turpin, a London, and Sweep, a Liverpool dog, made an excellent attack; but it was three or four minutes before the ingenuity of their seconds could get them in. Wallace squatted on his haunches, and placed himself erect at the slope where the dogs mounted the stage, as if he thought they dared not approach. The dogs when on fought gallantly, but both were finished in less than a minute after the attack; and however game, maiming took it out of them. The London dog bolted as soon as he could extricate himself from the lion's grasp; and Sweep would have been killed on the spot, but he was released, and bolted as well. Some murmurs were heard that the dog Sweep had a right to go on again. The umpires said "no." It was only a wrangle, for the dog could scarcely have been dragged on. It was not all the pictures in Warwick Castle to the broken casements of the factory on the noble Wallace, who, however, was supposed to have shield the dogs; but our correspondent thought otherwise, and that two or three hours a day at the best dogs in the country (coupled) would be merely amusement.

A secret committee was now held amongst the owner of the dogs. Wedgebury, the proprietor of the London dogs, swore with more energy than elegance, that he would not bring his dog Billy to the scratch. Edward had got his dog Tiger ready, and said "why you would not disappoint the gentlemen, would you?" This seemed to have an impression on Wedgebury, who untied Billy, casting a most piteous look upon the wounded eight dogs around him. Billy was more willing than his master, who was not obliged to let him loose. Both went to work.—Wallace fancied Billy, grasped him by the loins, and when shaking him Tiger ran away. Billy was not exactly killed, but bit an inch or two deep in the loins only.

OFFICIAL. Copy of a letter from Commodore Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Constellation,
Off Havana, Aug. 29, 1825.
Sir: To enable you to ascertain what exertions have been made by, and what success has attended the efforts of the squadron under my command, I forward by this conveyance a copy of all the reports made by the different commanders of its cruisers. If pirates are now, or have been in force lately on either side of Cuba they have not only abstained from making captures, but have concealed themselves so effectually as to prevent detection. The orderly conduct of the fishermen on the coast, the steady pursuit of their occupation, and the absence of all suspicious persons, induce a belief that these outlaws are not at present collected in any force. I shall however, keep a watchful eye on the Island, and prevent if possible, the commission of depredations which may be attempted, under a belief that we are relying too much on appearances. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.
L. Warrington.
To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

GRATITUDE.

In the advance of the French army in the fatal campaign against Russia, a French Colonel, whilst strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plunder and ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl, who appeared the only inhabitants. He instantly interfered, but the marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, and the Colonel, who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received some slight wounds, and his daughter were pinched in their thanks, and the Colonel at their request, made their house his headquarters during the period his regiment remained in Wilna. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the young soldier in rags, sought the shelter of the Jew, and with difficulty recognized, so completely changed was his appearance. Every service that active benevolence and gratitude could prompt was instantly exerted: the Jew, his daughter, and household, wept over him, watched his bedside, nursed him with the fondest care, and when the Russians entered, kept him concealed till he was perfectly recovered. The Jew then completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France.

At the peace the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris to the amount of 15000, with the following note:—"He who your daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder, at the imminent risk of your own existence, sends you an humble offering of his gratitude, in the hope it may be useful to you, and which he can well spare from the ample means he possesses; the only return he requires is, that if ever hereafter you hear the Jews contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful."—The sequel is still more extraordinary.—The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French Funds, visited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He soon became a lover, and she soon consented to be his wife; and with her hand they received more than 100,000 as a dowry.—Eng. pa.

A WILD MAN.

From a Paris paper of Aug. 5.
In the midst of the woods and mountains of Hartswald, in Bohemia, a savage creature of the human species has been lately found, who, it is to be supposed, strayed, and was lost there in his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years old, but cannot articulate a syllable. He makes a curious sound like an ox, or rather barks with the voice of a dog, which of the two animals mentioned, his tones may be more properly compared, though the distinction is by no means clear. He runs on all fours, and as soon as he perceives any human creature, climbs a tree like a monkey, and leaps from branch to branch with incredible activity. When he sees a bird, or any other game, he pursues, and seldom fails in catching it. He has been taken to Prague, where every effort is made to civilize him, but without effect.

GOV. TROUP & GEN. GAINES. A Southern paper contains the following Extract of a letter to the Editor dated Millidgeville, 1st September, 1825:

"The Governor has lately demanded of the President, the arrest and trial of General Gaines, according to the articles of war." The article of war alluded to, we suppose is the fifth, which is in the following words: "Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice-President thereof, against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, shall be punished, as a court-martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court-martial."

ACQUITTAL OF LIEUT. RAMAGE.

Extract from the Opinion of the Court.
"The Court is of opinion that no one of the specifications of either of the charges is proved, and the court does therefore, pronounce and adjudge that the said Lt. J. Ramage is not guilty of any one of the said charges."

The court is of opinion that these charges are utterly false, groundless, and malicious, and it does most honourably acquit the accused of having afforded even the slightest foundation for the calumnies with which his reputation has been so injuriously and wantonly assailed by the prosecutor.

James Barron, president, S. Cassin, James Remshaw, Thos. Brown, Chas. B. Thompson, Alex. S. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Rogers.

Richard S. Cox, Judge Advocate.
Navy Department, 13th Sept. 1825.
Approved, Saml. L. Southard.

GREECE.

The following extracts from a letter to a gentleman in Boston, go far in corroboration of the late news from Greece:—

LEONORS, July 20.
"The cause of Grecian liberty approaches near to that period when they will be forever emancipated from Mahometan slavery. By letters yesterday from the Morea, we have the copy of a letter from Colocotroni, commander of the Greek troops, in which he assures the Senate, that he is so exceedingly Ibrahim Pacha that he will in a few days compelled to surrender. With this prisoner they will be able to repay the loan in England, as he is immensely rich, independent of his father. He had the impudence to penetrate thirty miles into the Morea, where he has fallen into the snare, after losing about one half of his troops. He fought with him, by the latest accounts, only 6000."

The letter proceeds to relate the defeat of the Turks at Salone, of which we have had repeated accounts, the defeat of the Turkish squadron, and the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, respecting which we have had contradictory accounts.

"Admiral Miaulis is before Suda, with fifty Grecian ships and ten brulots. He has written to the senate that he will perish or destroy the whole of the squadron in Suda. This is composed of about 50 Egyptian, 27 of which escaped from the destruction of the Turkish harbor near Athens, and Algerines and Spaniards which may be 15 to 18, in all about 90 to 100 sail of ships of war and transports. Modon, Coron and Patras, are so closely blockaded that a fishing boat can enter or escape. Thus I have in haste and in a few words, given you the present state of Greece. On board the 57 Turkish vessels brought into Hydra, were 45 Austrian officers, who it is said were put to death. The other vessels, nearly sixty, were burnt or driven on shore. In these taken were found immense quantities of provisions, ammunition, and clothing. Among these were 2000 barrels of powder, as much in cartridges, many besieging cannon, scaling ladders, rafts, and every implement of siege. When soldiers are taken it is always a rich booty. Every Turkish soldier has on an average thirty dollars in gold in his belt, besides his musket, a pair of pistols and his sabre. They in no wise respectable European soldiers, where not as many pence are found as dead bodies after a battle."

LUSUS NATURÆ.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer contains a particular description of a remarkable lusus naturæ, furnished to the editor of that paper by Dr. Thomas Close, of New York, a part of which we copy. It was a female child which survived its birth but three quarters of an hour, during which time it uttered feeble cries.
"Its head and limbs were of the full size, and well proportioned; its head was very small; its nose small, and lips prominent; the nose was entirely wanting; nor was there the slightest mark to designate its usual place. Its respiration was difficult, in sound precisely like that occasioned by an obstruction of the nasal passages. But the most singular circumstance attending this freak of nature, was in the structure of the organ of vision, as if attempting to realize the fable of the Cyclops. Exactly in the middle of the base of the forehead was placed a single eye-ball! It was of an oval form, and of at least twice the natural size. Its whole anterior surface was naked, being entirely destitute of eyelids, and displaying the uniform white colour of the conjunctiva; it seemed immovably fixed in its socket.—There were no eye-brows; the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone could not be traced; nor was there any thing to designate the usual situation of the eyes. Towards the extremes of this elliptical eye-ball, and nearly three-fourths of an inch asunder, were seen two pupils, about the tenth of an inch in diameter. They appeared like two small holes perforating the opaque coats of the eye, and seemed destitute of any thing like the iris. The edges of the integuments surrounding this wonderful eye, terminated abruptly, displaying the lively red colour of the inner surface of the eyelids, and giving an appearance as though the eyelids had been recently cut away. This opening in the integuments was elliptical, corresponding in size and shape with the eye-ball, except on the upper side, where it ran up the forehead in a triangular notch exactly over the centre of the eye. At the termination of this notch arose a slender papilla of skin, of the thickness of a quill, and half an inch long, which hung drooping over the eye."

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1825.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, in this city, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. WALKER, Mr. THOMAS ELLIOTT, to Mrs. SUSANNAH NICHOLS, both of Anne-Arundel county.

BLACK DRUMS.

About one hundred and twenty of these Fish were caught on Monday, at a single haul of the seine in South River, by Mr. Henry Sible. Some of them were remarkably large.

The county court of Kent county met on Monday last, and we understand, that that day has been appointed for the trial of John Conners, for the murder of Miss Cunningham.

CANDIDATES.

For the General Assembly of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County.

Virgil Maxcy, Christopher L. Gantt, Robert Estep, Abner Lathicum, Solomon Groves, George Howard, of Col. John E. John S. Williams, Edward E. Anderson & Joseph Howard.

Allegany County.

John McNeil, jun. William Riley, Thomas Blair, Lewis F. Klipstine, Samuel Thomas, Robert Armstrong, Andrew Bruce, William Woodin, Joseph Carter, John C. Graft, Roger Perry, William R. Dawson, John Kimberly, of M. William Reid, Valentine Hoffman, John Uhl, Conrad Kristman, John Brant, and David Mellinger.

Washington County.

Andrew Kershner, Robert M. Tidd, James H. Bowles, Lancelot Jacques, Jr., Thomas B. Hall, John Blackford, James Brookhart, Henry Fouke, Joseph I. Merrick, and Thomas Kennedy.

Fredrick County.

Nicholas Turbut, James Nicholls, James M. Shelman, Richard M. Marshall, John S. Stephens, Samuel Barns, William P. Frazier, Joseph M. Cromwell, Singleton Pugh, John C. Cockey, John Lee Potts, Thomas Sappington, Henry Bantz, Jun. Henry Staley, Madison Nelson, and Isaac Shriver.

Montgomery County.

John P. C. Peter, John A. E. Kilgus, Archibald Lee, Joshua Paxton, John W. Lansdale, Joseph H. Bradley, Richard Wood, Edward Hughes, John Heller, Ed. and K. Watts Senr., Thos. J. Bowie, Wm. James, and Abraham S. Hayes.

Prince-George's County.

William D. Beall, Abraham Clarke, Richard Peach, Edmond Durall, Benjamin I. Semmes.

Calvert County.

Thomas Billings, Thomas Hungerford, Samuel Turner, Z. Turner, Ed. Whittington, John Beckett, James A. D. Dalrymple, John J. Brooke, Mordecai Smith, and William Haate.

Baltimore County.

Elias Brown, Hugh Ely, W. H. McClellan, J. N. H. Worthington, A. H. Price.

Baltimore City.

Benjamin C. Howard, John S. Tye, William C. Inglis, Francis H. Davidge.

Hartford County.

Thomas Hope, Alexander Norris, Abraham Jarrett, Charles S. Sewall, Henry Hill, James Montgomery, James W. Williams, James S. McComas.

Saint-Mary's County.

John L. Millard, Stephen H. Goff, John T. Hawkins, John L. Dorsey, George S. Bull.

EASTERN SHORE.

Talbot County.

Robt. H. Goldsborough, Richard Spencer, Stephen Reynor, Wm. P. Ridgway, Thomas P. Bennett, Spry Denny, Lewis Miller, John L. Elbert, Robert Banning, and John Kemp.

Caroline County.

Gen. William Potter, Joseph Douglas, Solomon Richardson, Samuel Culbreth, Ed. Jah Barwick, Wm. H. Battle, Nicholas Barwick, Richard Bingle, John Tiltman, Joshua Clark, Robert T. Cain and John Clark.

Dorchester County.

Capt. Math. Travers, Capt. B. Brice, Bruce P. Goldsborough, Th. L. H. Eggleston, John Brothorn, John Douglas, Washington Jones, and Joseph Ennall.

Queen Anne's County.

Arthur E. Sudder, Vincent Benton, Col. Robert Stevens, Charles B. Nicholson, Richard Ridgway, Thomas Wright, 3d. Capt. T. E. Sudler, Thos. B. Hopper, and Hy. R. Pratt.

Kent County.

James G. McClean, Dr. Edw. Ward, Dr. I. Campbell and James Roon.

Cecil County.

Joseph Gilpin, Richard D. Thompson, Charles Oldham, William Maxwell, Lewis Reynolds, Sylvester Yeach, Hugh F. Ferson, William Mackey, William Miller, Joseph Harlan, Alexander E. Grubb, Dr. J. Campbell, John W. Thomas and John Kwing.

Worcester County.

Col. Charles Parker, Capt. Thomas Hopper, Samuel Smith and John Mitchell.

Somerset County.

Levin R. King, Arnold E. Jones, Thomas Jones, Littleton Ayres, Benjamin Jones, John J. Davis, Levin D. Jones, and George Brown.

The above must not be considered as a complete list of the candidates in the several counties mentioned. We have reason to believe there are other candidates in some of them whose names we have not been able to procure.

CANAL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Goshen, (N. Y.) Repository, dated Montgomery, September 8, 1825.
"I have just returned from a visit to the Hudson and Delaware Canal. There are about 1000 men employed already, and increasing daily.—The contractors appear to be men of business, and their men very civil. I was gratified to see the management of the contractors, which they have under rules and regulations, which if any business they are immediately discharged. They are prompt in their payments, and give from \$12 to \$14 per month for board and lodging."

SCROLLS AND PLEASING COINCIDENCE.

The following is noted as a remarkable coincidence in the chapter of chances. On the morning that Gen. Lafayette landed at St. Marks Island, from the Cadmus, in August, 1824, a rainbow was observed spanning the sky, its basis resting on Staten and Long Islands, and arching the Narrows. This fact was observed at the time, and the circumstance noted as the subject of several passages made at the ship, by the editor of the paper, converting the appearance of the rainbow into a celestial welcome of the champion of freedom in two hemispheres. Their union has now received matter for a simple indulgence, and the remarkable coincidence related in the Washington papers, attending the departure of the Brandywine, seems to give confirmation and stability to the creations of fancy. When the ship was put out to sea, the day which had been cloudy and rainy, was cleared up, and the rainbow enfolded the heavens, beneath which the ship went gallantly on, freighted with more than Cæsar's fortunes. Thus the iris of heaven—blessed her gratulations and her adieu to those ten millions of freemen, joining with them to "welcome the coming, speed the passing guest." Com. Adv.

DEPLORABLE PICTURE OF SPAIN.

"Alas, poor country, almost afraid to know itself, where nothing but who knows nothing, is once seen to smile; Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air, are made, not mark'd, where violent sorrow seems a modern ecstasy; the dead man's knell, there scarce a sadder, for who; and good souls' lives; Where before the flowers in their cap, being ere they sicken." Shakes.
We learn, by verbal accounts from Spain, which we rely, that the liberals, or constitutionalists, appear no longer able to offer even a shadow of resistance, to the absolute government that prevails there; the only opposition left to combat the tyranny of Ferdinand, is the rising Guerrillas, who occasionally force a few scanty contributions from the distressed Spaniards, in exposed situations. Ferdinand rules over a highly educated population, but the force of arms is the dread of French bayonets on one hand, and the terror of superstition and fanaticism on the other. The struggles of the constitutionalists seem to have expired, and as absolute despotism, political oppression, and religious intolerance, are, for the moment, triumphant. At this time, it is acknowledged by those who have an opportunity of judging, that Spain is little better than a French colony; and is every day sinking deeper into political insignificance. Ferdinand is afraid to hear the recital of the excesses of his arms in Peru, and for that reason he has prohibited the approach of La Serna, (who maintained the royal cause as perseveringly against Bolivar) since his return to the capital. Wash. Gazette.

IRELAND.

We have before us the Dumfries Courier, of the 23d ult. and we have copied from it an account of the affairs of Ireland, which we suppose to be authentic. According to the Courier, the oldest man in Scotland does not remain so long a period of dry weather and scorching heat as that country has experienced during the summer. The what there was "far above an average crop," and the same could be said of oats and barley wherever the land is "any thing like good."—Nat. Gazette.

IRELAND.—This unhappy country is again become the scene of crimes and contention. In Dublin, as well as in other places, the system of combination is extending itself, and threatening to be productive of the most fatal consequences. "Fresh instances of anarchy and murder," says the Dublin Patriot, "occur every day, and showing that such things occur only once in every week, it surely is too frequent not to justify alarm." The masters deterred by the threatenings of the men employ other hands, for the latter have declared that neither Englishmen nor Scotchmen, nor any foreigner whoever, shall be allowed to occupy their places. Trade, in consequence is completely at a stand, and wretchedness and insubordination reigns in every quarter which is cursed with the presence of a combination. Some members of an atrocious nature have already been committed, and nothing but the strong arm of civil power seems equal to the task of quelling so many turbulent spirits—spirits unreasonable as they are turbulent; for first they create the evil, and then blind-ly avenge themselves upon the innocent community, when maddened by the effects of it. Nothing is more revolting to contemplate than this species of power, which will not share in its direction, for liberty with such ignorant and impassioned beings always degenerates into insubordination—instead of one Nero, we then have ten thousand. So great is the stagnation of trade in Dublin, that were it not for incessant rioting, the city would appear to be comparatively asleep; there being scarcely a master who has a single man at work. The following curious instance is illustrative of this, which is reported in an Irish paper.—"The Lord Mayor Elect cannot get a second hand vehicle, rather than send for one to England. But if the combination of the trade will be transported to the British Metropolis."

Several of the papers are speculating very boldly upon the potatoe crop in the country this season, and hinting that it is by no means unlikely the poor natives may be obliged to the great generosity of Great Britain to keep them from starving.

A journeyman baker in London, has just passed, by lottery, the bounty of Forke Green, in the principality of Anspach, and by the first use he made of his riches, was to buy 70,000 loaves of bread, which he distributed to the poor, with a pot of beer to each.

CANNIBALISM.—One of the Methodist missionaries, just returned from the South Sea Islands, testified at a late public meeting in England, that he had seen cannibalism in its worst form, in New Zealand. One of his thirty prisoners were roasted and eaten, thirty before the missionaries could withdraw.