

the supplies have also been large. The American ships Virginia and Republic, which arrived here yesterday, and the Compton, from Canada, which arrived on Sunday, are almost full of provisions. The two American vessels are said to bring 1,000 tierces of beef, besides other kinds of provisions.—*Liverpool Times.*

#### FOREIGN COLONIES.

**MARTINIQUE.**—The session of the Colonial Council was opened on the 6th of Nov. by Admiral d'Ally, the Governor. In the opening speech his excellency spoke of the perfect order which reigned through the colony, and of the increasing disinclination of the slaves to run away from their masters. The crops for 1843 gave every prospect, he said, of being more abundant than those of the preceding year. In speaking of the Sugar Bill that was passed last year, his excellency expresses regret at the government plan not having been adopted; but the light thrown on the sugar question by the discussion could not, he thought, fail to produce beneficial effects on the colony.

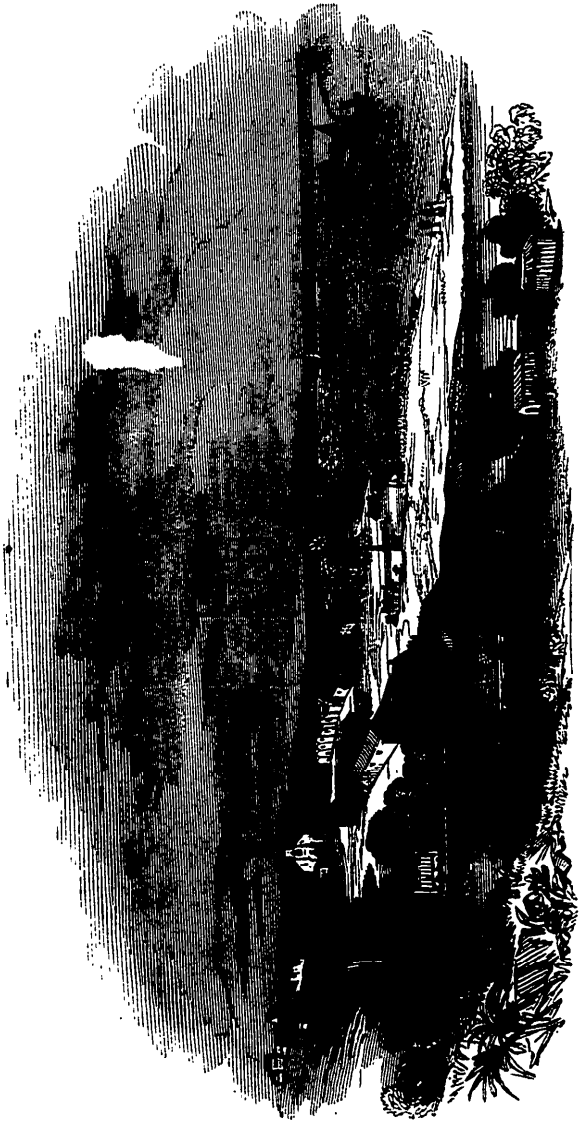
**GUADALOUPE.**—The last accounts from Guadeloupe state that Pointe-à-Pitre was slowly rising from its ruins, and in the country the mills were beginning to resume something like their former appearance. The Governor had received a letter from the Minister of Marine, expressing his desire to contribute, by all possible means, to the prosperity of the colony.

**HAYTI.**—Things are by no means settled yet in St. Domingo. An agent has gone out to England to effect a loan to pay off the French indemnities. Another conspiracy against the government had been discovered amongst the blacks at Port-au-Prince, on the 24th Oct. On that day three of the ringleaders were seized, tried,

and condemned to be shot. One of them only knew enough to make an unsuccessful attempt on his own life while in prison. The others appealed to a higher tribunal for trial. This was granted. These frequent *émeutes* in Hayti are very much like the small negro riots that occasionally disturb the repose of the American cities. All the difference that we can see is in the use of a little gunpowder in Hayti.

**CUBA.—SLAVE INSURRECTION.**—We find the following paragraph in a commercial letter in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, under date of the 8th Nov., from Havana:—"Yesterday, at 4 o'clock A.M., an express arrived from Matanzas, which brought the news of the rising of the slaves on several of the plantations. They were, however, immediately put down, and 50 of them killed and 67 taken prisoners, whilst others hanged themselves rather than be taken by the authorities. I did not learn the number of whites that were killed, if any."

**ST. CROIX.**—Letters received here state that the Danish government had abolished the Sunday market, and given the negroes, in lieu of it, Saturday as a market and holiday; and that it has also extended the requisition upon planters of sending their slaves to school to the age of fifteen years. About three years ago, the government ordered school-houses to be erected, and all the slave children from the ages of four to nine to be sent to school. The present extension requires them to be sent on Saturday and Sunday until the age of twelve, and on Sunday to fifteen. There are eight large school-houses on the island, sufficient to accommodate the whole population; and the schools are well kept, chiefly by the Moravian Missionaries. The children exhibit great aptness to learn, and by the means now in operation the rising generation will be well educated.



PORT ELIZABETH, IN ALGOA BAY.