

wholly employed in the Colonial trade, whereas many foreign ships were employed in the Baltic trade.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, he was ashamed to see so thin an attendance on the discussion of a subject of such vast importance as this; and in so thin a House he would not trespass long on their Lordships' time. It had, he said, been a subject of universal complaint, that the people of this country had a bad article forced on them, at a low price, in consequence of the discouragement held out to the trade from the Baltic. The effect of this discouragement was, that our exports to the Baltic had been diminishing every year, in proportion to the encouragement that had been held out to the importation from North America of a very bad article, which could answer no useful purpose; and thus the country suffered materially in its commerce with the North of Europe, from whence the best Timber could be obtained. As a proof of the bad quality of the North American timber, he quoted the authority of Sir Robert Seppings, who stated, that ships built of American fir did not last half so long as those built of Norway fir; and besides they were generally seized with the dry rot. When their Lordships' Committee was considering this subject, one witness declared, in answer to a question put by him (Lord Lauderdale) that he could not in his conscience recommend to any man to purchase a house built of American Timber. He said he considered it as errant a Colonial job as ever came before Parliament, and one that would materially injure the wealth and prosperity of the country. The Noble Lord then referred to the Report of the Committee, whose decided opinion was, that Timber ought to be had of the best quality, and at the cheapest price. He contended, that if the restrictive law were carried into effect, it would discourage the recommendation of those liberal principles of commerce which were laid down in the Report of the Committee. He concluded with moving that this Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Lord Ellenborough contended that the Bill would not serve the interests of the Proprietors of Canada, but those who were engaged in the Trade of carrying the Timber to this country, and who were for the most part, not subjects of His Majesty, but of the United States. This was, in fact, a bill for introducing the dry rot into every building of this country. If he should ever attend a Committee of this House again on the subject of trade, he confessed he should do so without the slightest hope of doing good, seeing that so little attention was given to those principles which the Committee on the subject of Timber had, after so much inquiry, established, as he thought successfully; yet there was some little good in the Bill, and he would therefore vote for it.

Lord King concurred with the Noble Lord in regretting that the principles recommended by the Committee, were treated with so much indifference.

The Earl of Liverpool contended that the bill placed the trade on a more advantageous footing than it was before. It reduced the Duty on Baltic Timber: whether they ought to go farther was another question, which might deserve consideration at another time. With respect to the transports employed in this trade, to whomsoever they belonged, they were manned with British seamen. It was the practice of this country to give protection to its colonial industry. This was, at least, an intelligible principle. But the principle which he could not understand was, that of giving protection to the industry of a foreign country—(Hear, hear).—He would not say that the bill was not partly founded on erroneous principles, but it certainly placed the trade, on better grounds than it was on before. Upon the principle of the common proverb, that half a loaf was better than no bread, he could not see why their Lordships should not pass this Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdown regretted to hear the Noble Earl say that a Bill ought to be passed which he confessed was founded on erroneous principles. If Parliament were to legislate in this manner, he despaired of seeing any free principles of commerce ever adopted in this country. He felt a deep despondency at the failure of the principles laid down by the Committee on this subject. If, however, Parliament should revise this law, he hoped that at least that it should be now understood that no promise—

no engagement was given to capitalists, that this was to be a permanent system.

Earl Bathurst said that he had already stated, and it was also stated elsewhere, that Government had given no pledge of that kind, but that, on the contrary, it was clearly understood that it was perfectly competent to the Legislature to revise this Bill whenever it was thought necessary.

The question was then put, the Amendment was negatived, the Bill was committed, and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Lord Lauderdale said, that this Bill doubled the duty on cedar. Persons had gone out for timber of that description before this Bill was introduced into the Legislature. And they were expected to return in three weeks. He thought it would be hard, that under such circumstances they should be compelled to pay the double duty.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that such cases certainly deserved consideration.—Adjourned.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Paris papers of the 22d contain intelligence of some importance from Vienna, with respect to the state of affairs in Moldavia & Wallachia. It appears the Ottoman army has taken the field against the Insurgents, who fall back as the former advance. The contest if the Greeks wait to have one, will doubtless be brief, but ferocious.

STATE OF SPAIN.

The following letter contains some important news from Spain, regarding the state of popular feeling there. It seems that new insurrections have broken out in Murcia:—

“PARIS, MAY 20.

“The news from Madrid is of a very alarming character. Two couriers arrived here late yesterday, and this morning, bringing accounts of very alarming insurrections having broken out in Murcia, in the capital of which, it is said, about 50 persons have lost their lives. All events are exaggerated here: but I believe what I have stated above is the extent of the evil in that quarter at present. The Guerillas, in all quarters, augment rapidly; and Madrid itself is in a state of ferment and uneasiness not to be described. The King, if we may rely on the last letters, of the 10th instant, is about to quit the capital and its neighbourhood, for Toledo, or some other place, where he can be in greater security. On the 9th, there were some serious disturbances, which the Ministry had no power to repress. The life of the King was threatened; but the Guards remained faithful, and rendered him secure. Our Papers here are not allowed to publish half the matters of importance coming from Spain.—There is a report that L'Empeccenado has been defeated; but this wants confirmation, especially as the last news stated that Marino had retired.”

At a late hour this forenoon we have received by express, extracts from the Paris Papers of Monday, being a day later than the preceding. We hasten to extract from them a number of interesting particulars with respect both to Spain and the Greek Insurrection. The Spanish accounts appear to us to bear evident marks of strong exaggeration:

MADRID, MAY 10.

One of our Papers of to-day (*The Constitutional*) pretends that liberty was offered to all the persons lately arrested at Cadiz as suspected, except a Monk, who is to be tried, but that none of them would leave their prison. Did they fear some new excess of popular rage?—This is not yet known.

It is much to be feared that the assassination of Venues is but the prelude to other acts of ferocity, which will stain our Revolution with blood. There are two other facts which I can certify, and which must inspire equal horror.

In the last bull fight, a trumpeter, well known for his *liberalism*, was placed near a person violent in favour of the contrary party, a dispute arose between them, caused by their divergence of opinion; and the latter taking a knife from his pocket, stabbed the trumpeter twice, who fell dead on the spot. The second fact is this: in the environs of Aranda de Duero, some Monks assembled in a little wood, where they concerted measures to form a band of partisans.—The Magistrates being informed of it, and the

National Guard of Aranda, sent out to seize them, in fact arrested them; but, instead of taking them to the town as prisoners, they tied them to trees, set fire to the wood, and burnt them alive.

IRUM, MAY 14.

It is to be hoped that the news of the suspension of the march of the Russian Army to Italy, will tend a little to calm people's minds in Spain, and that at least it will be less easy to excite the rage of the populace against persons pointed out to them as Serviles. The most ridiculous reports have been in circulation of the appearance, in the Mediterranean of a squadron bearing an unknown flag.

VIENNA, MAY 9.

Within these few days there has been arrested at the barrier of Tabor, on the Bohemian road, a foreign traveller, who calls himself Colonel in the service of Russia, and bearer of very important dispatches for Laybach. His passports were false. The pretended dispatches were also seized. There is great impatience to know the ulterior details of this event.

There are also at this moment in this capital, a certain number of Greek Agents, to take care, no doubt, of the interests of their nation. They observe great caution in this respect, and the Authorities have received particular instructions, which render them very zealous in their observation of them.

MAY 11.

The affairs of Turkey are drawing to a close. The Ottoman Army has taken the field sooner than was expected. Its vanguard advanced on the 19th April from Fockan to Brailow. The Greeks immediately fell back. The next day the Seraskier himself made a general *reconnaissance*, at the head of a corps of 8000 men, and the Greeks immediately fell back some leagues. Ypsilanti and Theodore bare such a violent hatred to each other, that it would not be surprising if they soon came to blows; one of them has 3000 or 4000 men, the other ten or 12,000. All these troops are half naked and unarmed; they subsist only by pillage, which they exercise with a degree of ferocity that makes no difference between friends and enemies.

MAY 12.

We receive the following details from Hungary:

On the 19th ultimo, the Turks pushed a *reconnaissance* towards Galacz. The vanguard of the Greeks fell back on the main body. The Turks, who were 4,000 strong, not only did not advance, but retired into their fortresses Brailow. On the 21st, the whole Ottoman army, commanded by a Pacha who is lately arrived from Constantinople, again advanced on the road to Galacz. The Greeks retreated partly into that fortress, where they have a numerous garrison, and partly on board their fleet, which is stationed near that place. The Turks have contented themselves with occupying the country three or four leagues round Brailow.

As for Ypsilanti, after quitting Bucharest, on the 16th of April, where he left a garrison, it seems that he marched to the Danube, persisting in his project of making an irruption into Bulgaria, where he expects to find numerous partisans.

A report has been in circulation for some days, that our Army of Observation, which is assembled in the Bannat of Tameswar, will shortly be put in motion. It is said it will be in concert with the Ottoman Porte.

BONAPARTE.

By the latest arrival from the East-Indies, the Chaplain of Bonaparte has reached England; and, on his authority, we are enabled to state, positively, notwithstanding the contradiction which exists with respect to the health of the Ex-Emperor, that he is very seriously indisposed; and it was the opinion of his medical attendants, that his death, if not immediately to be expected, would take place ere long, unless some favourable change should speedily be observed.

The intention of Ministers respecting the Queen, in their arrangements for the ensuing Coronation, was elicited on Monday night in the House of Commons by Mr. Monk. The Marquis of Londonderry, in answer to a question put by that Gentleman, distinctly stated that it rested with his Majesty, as part of his prerogative, to decide whether his Consort should participate in the honours of a Coronation, and

that neither his Lordship nor any of the other Servants of his Majesty were prepared to recommend an act of the Crown to include her Majesty in the ensuing coronation. It is therefore fixed that the Coronation is to take place, and that the King is to be crowned without his Consort.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

We have been informed by a Gentleman of the highest authority, that his Majesty's visit to Ireland may be looked on as certain, as his Majesty's horses and equipages, &c. are expected to arrive in the course of three weeks or a month at least.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.

The Discovery ships, with the *Nauticus* transport in company, were all well off Kinnaird Head, on the east coast of Scotland, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. They had encountered some very blowing weather, but both the *Fury* and *Hecla*, notwithstanding their crowded state and being so bound and hampered with the necessary strengthenings against the ice, both sailed and steered well, and answered the expectations of their commanders in every respect. Having received their pilots on board for the Shetland Islands, they were proceeding on their voyage all in the highest spirits.

A Royal Standard, of great size and value, has been removed to Dublin, from the Stores at Hawbowling. This seems to confirm the report of his Majesty's intention of landing at the Metropolis of this Country.—*Cork Paper*.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

We regret to perceive by a Proclamation issued this day by the Lords Justices of Ireland (in the absence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,) that the Barony of Galway, in the County of Kilkenny, and the Barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County, are nearly in a state approaching to rebellion, so much so, that the Peace Preservation Act has been put in force in those districts.—*Irish Paper*.

JUNE 2.

The Funds.—The transactions of the week have been upon the most extensive scale, and the fluctuations have corresponded to the hopes and fears, which we have seldom known excited in a higher degree, of the different speculators. Consols for the account reached 78½ on Friday, and within a very few hours were depressed to 76¼, from the mere effect of a sudden abatement of confidence, for the sales on the preceding day were almost equally large, without producing the slightest impression. Yesterday was also a day of much fluctuation, the extreme prices being 76½ and 77½.—The operations of this week of ill-founded panic, and excessive speculation, closed at 77½ (buyers) in Consols for the account.

On the breaking up of the congress at Laybach, the allied monarchs have addressed to the sovereigns and subjects of the European states, a series of documents or manifestos, which may be considered as an exposition of their late proceedings.—These papers contain many valuable remarks on the evils and hazards of a blind and indiscriminate rage of revolutions, and point out most forcibly the paramount duty of every government to guard itself against the secret conspiracies of its citizens, and the open rebellion of its soldiers. They reiterate, in the strongest language, their utter renunciation of all projects of private ambition or thirst of dominions; and they declare finally, that, far from wishing to retard or obstruct the gradual expansion of intelligence, and the onward march of improvement, they will view with approbation every moderate and rational effort to ameliorate existing institutions and to remove those abuses which time and negligence will infallibly introduce into the best governments.

We copy the following paragraph from the Portsmouth Paper:—

SUNDAY MORNING.—The *Marv Ann*, Young, from Batavia for London passed the Isle of Wight last night: some of the passengers landed here this morning, state they left St. Helena fifty-six days since, and on the day they sailed, Bonaparte, who had been seriously ill for some days, had most unexpectedly, sent for Sir Hudson Low, the Governor, and his dissolution was not expected to be far distant.

MAY 20.

A paragraph has appeared in several of the daily papers, announcing that Bonaparte