

Europe.

LONDON, JULY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord *Seaford* presented a petition from persons interested in the West India property resident in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, praying that no measure might be adopted calculated to injure that description of property, without providing full indemnity to the owners; and for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the state of the slave population in the Colonies.

Lord *Calthorpe*, after a speech of great length, which we regret our limits will not allow us to afford insertion, presented a petition from Bristol, praying that the resolutions of Parliament in 1822, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, might be carried into effect.—Both petitions having been read at length,

The Duke of *Wellington* said he could assure the Noble Lord that if he imagined that any thing which fell from him on a former occasion was meant to cast any reflection on those who were anxious to improve the condition of our colonial slaves, with the view to the final abolition of slavery, he was much mistaken. He had said nothing of the kind; but if any thing which might have fallen from him at that time could have obtained such a construction, he trusted that before he sat down, he should convince the noble Lord and the House, that he had not disapproved of the conduct of those who prayed that the measures recommended by Government should be carried into effect. Parliament itself was a party to these measures, which they prayed might be enforced. The Government had proceeded upon the resolutions of both Houses, if he disapproved of the one, he must also disapprove of the other. He had stated on the occasion alluded to, that the principle of the measures recommended by Government was adopted in nearly all the colonies. What he meant was, that by the appointment of protectors of slaves, that principle was recognized. The Noble Lord must be aware that there was a difference between the adoption by a legislative measure of a principle recommended, and the adoption of a particular measure involving that principle. The Legislature of Jamaica did adopt the principle of appointing a protector of slaves though not as it was recommended—that of a protector paid by Government. Their mode of establishing protectors was by committees in the several parishes. He could have wished that this appointment had been upon another plan; but still he was glad that something had been adopted which would give protection to the slave in any manner. It would be the business of the government and the local authorities to see that due protection was given; and if the means thus adopted should fail of affording that due protection which the condition of the slaves required, it would become the duty of those who were bound to see justice done, to recommend, from time to time, such measures as would ensure it. This was what he meant when he said that the principle of the measures recommended by Government had been adopted. Now if that were the case—if Jamaica had established a mode of protecting the slaves—how could the noble Lord compare her conduct to that of a soldier who obeyed one of the two important orders of his commanding officer, and refused to attend to the others? Jamaica was not bound to attend, not to one or two, but to all the orders of her commanding officer. The noble Lord did not mean to say that the Jamaica Legislature was not independent. If so, then,—if Jamaica was not bound to obey the orders of the Secretary of State—it was a matter of congratulation to find that in such an important matter it had adopted the principle of the recommendation made by Government; and also, that the Legislatures of the other islands had so far adopted the principle as to lead finally to what was the wish of Parliament and the country on this important question. The Noble Lord had stated that he (the Duke of Wellington) had expressed satisfaction at what was done. It was true he did; but if the Noble Lord had understood by that that he (the Duke) was not disposed to go farther, he quite mistook him. The Government proposed to the Legislatures of the West Indies such measures as they conceived necessary; but when they did so, they knew that they proposed them to Legislatures which possessed the power to adopt, to modify, or to reject them. And, having that power, Go-

vernment could not interfere and force them upon them. Did the Noble Lord wish us to use force? If so, he would tell the Noble Lord that we had not the power of enforcing them, even if we wished to do so. We had not the power of governing these colonies by force, any more than we had the power of governing this country by force. We could only govern them as this country was governed—by means of laws which were enacted by the sanction of the Houses of Legislature. He wanted to know, then, if we were to attempt force, or to irritate them by harsh language, rather than encourage and persuade them? Certainly he would choose the latter mode, and to encourage them to do that which would be alike beneficial to them and to this country, and which was in accordance with the unanimous wish of Government, of the Parliament, and of the people of this country.—Having said thus much, and as the debate had turned in a great measure upon what he had said on a former occasion, it would not be necessary for him to trouble their Lordships with any further observations. He could not, however, conclude without reminding the Noble Lord, that he must not expect that in proportion as the Legislative Assemblies assented to the wishes of this country, in the same proportion laws would emanate from them on the subject, which would bear the test and scrutiny of the acute minds of the Noble Lord and his friends, by coming up to the perfection which the Noble Lord had been used to observe in British Legislation. Time was necessary for perfection in all things, and Legislation was not excluded from this general rule. He must remind the Noble Lord, that the enactments of these persons, who had no such advantages as we had the happiness to possess, ought to be treated by us with some indulgence. He ventured to say, that all the Noble Lord could reasonably desire would be done, but it must be done by degrees, it must be done without force; and to attempt to exercise force, or to give any other cause of irritation would only do harm, and retard the accomplishment of the object which the Noble Lord was so desirous to attain.

After a short discussion both petitions were laid on the table.

Summary.

The London Courier says, that there is no longer any doubt of the intention of France to send an expedition to the Morea. It will consist of eighteen battalions of infantry, a regiment of chasseurs, and a detachment of artillery, commanded by Lieutenant General Maison, who are to rendezvous at Toulon on the 5th of August, whence seven or eight thousand will sail on the 15th.

The expedition of the Morea, which was announced some months ago, has been finally ordered. The king has confided the command of it to Lieutenant General the Marquis Maison, Peer of France. This General will have under his command the Major Generals Viscount Tiburce, Sebastiani, Baron Higonet, and Schneider. Gen. Baron Durien is appointed Chief, and Colonel Frezel second Chief of the Staff. The artillery will be commanded by Colonel Viscount de la Hitte, the Engineers by Lieutenant Colonel Andoy.—Baron Volland, the Military Intendant, is charged with the directions of all the Administrative Departments.

This armament is to consist of 7 or 8000 men, with a reserve equal in number, to be formed at Toulon, and was to be landed, according to the Herald, at Napoli di Romania.—*Paris Moniteur of July 28.*

The Rev. Dr. Howley, the Bishop of London, had an audience of His Majesty, and kissed hands on being nominated to the See of Canterbury. The Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, the Bishop of Chester, had an audience of His Majesty, and kissed hands on being nominated to the See of London. His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Greville attended as clerk. The Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, the Bishop of Chester, was introduced into the presence of the King in Council, sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

Dr. Sumner, the Prebendary of Durham, has been elevated to the See of Chester, vacated by the translation of Dr. Bloomfield to the Bishopric of London.

The Earl of Liverpool continues extremely afflicted. The Noble Earl has nearly lost the use of his left side. About a fortnight since he was seized with a violent convulsion fit, at his residence,

which, it was feared, would have terminated fatally. Sir Henry Halford was sent for, express, in consequence, who left town and proceeded to Combe-wood without delay. The Noble Earl has recovered from the effects of the fit.—*Morning Herald.*

His Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils appears born to play cross purposes. His political career has been a singular course of versatility, equally perplexing to his own subjects and to the relations of other powers with him, and with Portugal. To confine ourselves now to the latter kingdom, he first neither takes its sovereignty nor gives it up. He takes away a constitution from Brazil and gives one to Portugal. He make Miguel his Lieutenant, and then, by the time the news has reached Europe, he resigns his own sovereignty. Thus, in his speech delivered at the opening of the Legislative Assembly in May last, he says, "I have completed the act of my abdication of the Portuguese crown." This will be taken sufficient advantage of by the adherents of Miguel, although, in point of fact, he has claimed powers which that abdication gives him only in part, and under conditions. There is ground enough left for the Constitutionalists to stand upon, as the rights of the Infanta have been assaulted by the violent proceedings of the Emperor's brother. We regret to say that the worst apprehensions with regard to Oporto have been realized, that city having been taken possession of, without opposition, by the army of Don Miguel. The Marquis de Palmella and his little band of patriots, finding that the cause had become utterly hopeless, embarked in a steam-boat, and their arrival in this country may be shortly expected. The legitimate army dispersed, and fled towards the Spanish frontier.—*Liverpool Courier, July 16.*

STATE OF IRELAND.—Great alarm has been expressed in several of the London journals concerning the state of Ireland, where nothing less than insurrection has been said to prevail; and Government itself thought it necessary to send off several regiments in great haste to that country. That some disturbances have taken place is certain, and that persons have even attempted to persuade the peasantry to revolt is also certain; but the agitation has been preposterously exaggerated. At Fermoy a fatal conflict took place on Sunday, the 20th inst., between the police and the populace, in consequence of the interruption given by the former to a procession in celebration of Mr. O'Connell's election: the mob threw stones at the police, and the latter fired in return, wounding four persons, one of them mortally. An inquest has since been held on the body, and witnesses examined for several days, but the latest Irish papers do not contain the result. At Ballynamore, in the county of Leitrim, on the 12th instant, a party of 200 Catholics assembled, many of them in arms, to interrupt an Orange procession; and the military, being sent to meet them, found them strongly posted on a hill; they fled without resistance, and fifteen men were taken prisoners. Mr. O'Connell, in a speech made by him at the Corn Exchange on Friday last, ridiculed the idea of any serious agitation prevailing in the country, but said that a spy had appeared at the races at Newcastle, in Clare, showing to the peasantry a list of names as insurgents, and representing him (Mr. O'Connell) as at the head of a rebellion.

In several of the chief counties, both in the north and south of Ireland, the Judges, who are now going the circuits, state, that the people are tranquil, and the calendars of criminals very light. This is the case in the Orange Counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, and in the Catholic Counties of Clare, Limerick, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, and Wicklow.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.—The French papers of Sunday describe a tumultuous scene which occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, when some petitions were read praying for the re-establishment of the National Guard. General Anderossy, who was the reporter on these petitions, strongly supported their object. After defending the institution of a National Guard, as a force the most economical, and most useful, and best adapted to preserve internal tranquillity, he proposed to transmit the petition to the Ministers of War and of the Interior. On this, the Ministers of the Interior mounted the tribune, and declared the prayer of the petitions an attempted infraction of the Royal prerogative. He, therefore, proposed the order of the day on the petitions. This amendment was violently supported by the right side; and as