

afterwards, dazzled by the example of Spanish America, they declared themselves independent; in their late political *alerte*, they appear to have been led away by a blind admiration of the Parisians in July last—at least if their cry of 'Viva a liberdode franceza!' be taken as a criterion. In the next revolutionary spectacle which they will offer to the world, St. Domingo will be the model: and here it is that their powers of imitation will be the most happily displayed; for the elements of society in Brazil are much more analogous to those of St. Domingo than to those of any of the countries which, in their revolutionary career, had served them as prototypes. When we reflect on the elements of anarchy which exist in Brazil, we shudder at the frightful perspective which awaits her. The proportion of the black and coloured population to the whites is as seven to one. The wrongs of three centuries cry loudly for redress. The veil which has so long blinded them has been suddenly rent away; and they at last open their eyes to a sense of their own strength and importance. Opportunity, we fear, will soon be afforded them of discharging the debt of deadly hatred they owe the whites. The flood gates of ambition are burst asunder, and the seeds of the most frightful anarchy are in full development.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF 14th SEPTEMBER.

EUROPE.

Yesterday we received the Paris journals of Sunday, and those dated Monday. On Saturday an important discussion arose in the Chamber of Deputies, on a report presented by M. MALET from the Committee of Petitions. The reporter described the substance of several petitions, praying for interference in favour of Poland, and the recognition of that country as an independent state, and concluded by moving that "the Chamber, in referring these petitions to the President of the Council, should express the interest which it attaches to their being taken into serious consideration." This motion was followed by an intimation of the general assent of the Chamber signified by the usual cry of "APPROVE." M. Bignon, however, took occasion to address the Chamber in support of the motion, and to state his views on the affairs of Poland and Belgium. In the course of his speech he made some remarkable observations. He argued that the amendment which the Minister had procured to be substituted for his on the address, and which was to the effect that the Chamber was glad to find in the words of the King the assurance that the nationality of Poland would not perish, carried with it a stronger pledge than that which he had proposed, and afforded reason to believe that the Government would, of its own accord, look with impatience for a favourable moment to recognize the independence of Poland. That moment he now contended had arrived, as the sequel of two important events,—namely, the circumstance which caused the entrance of a French army into Belgium, and the progress of the cholera morbus, which would render Prussia and Austria incapable of carrying on war. The obvious tendency of this reasoning was, that the French Government, after being pledged to withdraw its troops from Belgium, should, through that country, threaten the provinces on the Rhine, and, by the submission or conquest of Prussia find means of supporting Poland. The orator did not seem to take into consideration the trifling circumstance that his speculation rested on a supposed breach of faith. He complained, indeed, that the affairs of Belgium were regarded as a mere English question, and that concessions had been made to the English Ministry, lest by compromising the existence of that Ministry the peace of Europe would have been compromised. What he said on this subject is curious enough. He thought the French Cabinet would have acted with more vigour against an English Tory Ministry; that such a Ministry would be much more embarrassed at home than the present and would not have more power abroad. It thus appears that the effect which the French opposition expect would be produced by a change of Ministry in this country is very different from that which our ultras pretend to anticipate. Which is the more correct view, is a question which none but the blindest of Tories will hesitate to decide. The other speakers were Generals Sebastiani and Lafayette, and what they said does not call for much notice. Sebastiani did not oppose the motion but replied to some of the observations of M. Bignon. He denied the alleged connection of Belgic and Polish affairs, and declared that the question of Belgium was

not English, but European; for all such questions were European, and therefore involved the elements of peace and war. Lafayette supported the views of M. Bignon; after which, the motion for referring the petition was agreed to without opposition: The papers of the movement party say that the speech of M. Bignon made a deep impression on the Chamber. The Gazette of last night contains the promotion of Lord Cloncurry (Peer of Ireland) and Admiral Saumarez to the rank of Peers of the United Kingdom. A Supplement to the Gazette contains the names of several Generals and Admirals who are raised to the first and second ranks of the Order of the Bath. A Supplement to Friday's Gazette has been published, which contains a full and precise account of the Coronation in all its forms.

It will be observed that the enlightened inhabitants of Renfrewshire, headed by Sir John Maxwell, Mr. Spiers and Mr. Wallace, have, with their usual zeal for liberty, taken the lead in Scotland in holding a public meeting to address Government to take such steps as will avert the utter extermination of the Poles. Several speakers eloquently depicted the unequal struggle which the gallant Poles had hitherto maintained with the hordes of the northern barbarian, which were no sooner vanquished than fresh armies were sent against them, and now, when the last struggle seemed to have arrived, it was the duty of ministers, by mediation, to prevent their relapsing into a state of unmitigated tyranny, from which they had made such heroic efforts to emancipate themselves. Some speakers contended that unless we were prepared to go to war, mediation would do nothing, and that we ought first to free ourselves from an odious oligarchy at home, before we extended our aid to unfettered nations abroad. It was finally carried by a great majority that a subscription should be entered into for the Poles, and that his Majesty and Parliament should be addressed to intercede in their behalf. It was next agreed to petition Parliament on the necessity of passing the Reform Bill without delay.—Glasgow Chronicle.

We believe we may announce it as certain, that both William Russell, Esq. M. P. for the country of Durham, and M. A. Taylor, Esq. will be shortly raised to the peerage.

Westminster-abbey has been opened since Monday to the public, that is, to persons decently attired, and will remain so a day or two longer. The crushing, as on all similar occasions, has been tremendous; and the greater part of those who have succeeded in obtaining admittance, as usual, are females.

GREECE.—The latest number of the Universal Gazette of Greece, dated 22nd July (3d August), which has been received here, contains the following circular of the President to the Governors of the several provinces:—

An audacious enterprise has lately been executed at Hydra, which characterises the sentiments of the inhabitants of that island. They sent 300 seamen to Poros, who appeared unexpectedly and in the manner of robbers, and seized the Hellas frigate, which lay dismantled in the harbour. The Government applied for succour to the Commanders of the naval forces of the Allied Powers now here; and immediately sent troops to Poros to suppress the disorder in its birth. At this critical moment, however, only Admiral Ricord was at Napoli, who at the invitation of Baron Ruckman, the Russian Resident, immediately proceeded to Poros with all the ships under his command. Notice of this event was immediately given also to the Residents of France and England, and the assistance of the French and English ships is hoped for, as soon as the Commanders shall be informed of this application of the Government. This is the present state of things; we reckon, however, on an issue favourable to the maintenance of order and tranquility, otherwise the nation will employ other means. We do not doubt, however, that the prudence of the inhabitants of Greece, and the zeal of the authorities, will lead to a happy termination. We inform you of these circumstances that you may be able to dispel all fears, and to prove how groundless are all the reports spread by the ill-disposed to delude the peaceful citizens.

"The President, J. A. CAPO D'ISTRAS.
"Napoli, 18th (30th) July, 1831."

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from the provincial parliament of Lower Canada, complaining of abuses which prevailed in that colony. The petitioners complain that taxes were imposed upon the colony, which were made perpetual by the British Parliament, and which ought to be temporary,

He said the Government had already turned their attention to some of the matters referred to in the petition, and would give them the consideration their importance required. That with regard to the appointment of judges was, he thought, without reason. He hoped when the question came before the house, their lordships would give the subject all the attention which, from its importance, it was entitled to, and which the loyalty of the colony fairly claimed at their hands.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Sep. 13.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Robinson said that he was now about to request that the House would give him a little of its attention, while he should introduce to its notice a motion connected with a local subject, which he was reluctantly compelled to bring forward, in consequence of his not having received a satisfactory answer from the noble lord (the Colonial Secretary) on the point to which it referred. The subject which he was about to introduce to the house was the case of Newfoundland—an island which contained upwards of 100,000 of our fellow subjects, who had no local legislature to attend to their interests, and who were, in consequence, obliged to resort to that house to seek from Parliament a redress of the grievances of which they complained. Though he was aware of the impatience of the house to proceed to the very important matter which stood for discussion this evening, he felt compelled to occupy a short portion of its time with this subject, as, considering the present state of the public business, a postponement of his motion now would be tantamount to an abandonment of it for the session, and the present was the third session in which he had endeavoured to bring it forward. One of the great causes of the evils under which Newfoundland now laboured was, that it had been, in the first instance, treated as a non-resident fishing establishment, and a continued residence or settlement there was altogether at first discouraged by the legislature. Formerly Newfoundland was a mere appendage or life of the Admiralty Board, and its condition was not known to the Government in general. In 1784 the state of the island was fairly brought before the house. In the last reign several experimental acts were passed, which had been found of great utility, though in some respects they had not been found beneficial; but, notwithstanding representations to this effect, the late Administration had renewed those acts for a period that would not expire until the next year, 1832. These new laws did not reach the colony for six weeks after the old laws had expired; so that for a period of six weeks the island had been left without any law at all. That house had been found utterly incapable of legislating for Newfoundland, and the inhabitants had memorialized the King, praying that he would at once grant them a constitutional Government. He (Mr. Robinson) had had a personal interview with his Majesty on the subject, and His Majesty had expressed his strongest sympathy for the inhabitants of that island. There was nothing in the state of the colony which could prevent its enjoying all the privileges of other colonies, such in particular as those of Prince Edward's Island and the Bermudas. The noble lord opposite (Lord Howick) had admitted to him, that in his opinion the people of Newfoundland ought to have some share in the administration of their own affairs, and yet the noble lord had done nothing towards that object; and unless the noble lord would say that it was the intention of His Majesty's ministers to give to the colony a legislative assembly and a local government of their own, he should certainly persevere in his motion. The noble lord had said, that one objection to giving the colony a government was, that it would throw all the power and influence into the town of St. John's, to the injury of the other towns of the island; but he (Mr. Robinson) denied the soundness of such an opinion. Agriculture was now discouraged in the Island, and though the soil was fertile and productive of roots, the inhabitants were compelled to import even potatoes from America and Ireland. The people had not even the power to make roads or to levy assessments for any purpose, and the colony was virtually in the state in which it was a century ago. England had all the advantages of a trade with Newfoundland, without any of the disadvantages of restrictive duties which attended her trade with her other colonies.