

EUROPE.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS TO THE 9TH JULY.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, June 22.—On Saturday a steam-boat from the Highlands, landed several hundred emigrants at Greenock, on their way for America. After purchasing sea stores for passage, they embarked on board one of the Liverpool Steamers in the evening and sailed for Liverpool, where a vessel waited their arrival to take them to Canada. So great is the emigration from the Highlands this season, that (as we have already mentioned several times in our paper,) the passengers are forced to go to England and Ireland to procure conveyance to transport themselves across the Atlantic. There are one or two districts in the highlands that already present a gloomy and desolate appearance, and ere the emigration season is over, it is calculated that in many cases tracts of land ten miles in extent will be tenantless. The system of rack renting has been carried to such an extent by the Highland lairds, that their tenants, that hardy race of men, are reluctantly compelled to expatriate themselves from the land of their fathers.—In some cases this season, the younger branches of the family, are going to provide a home for their parents, while in others, the parents are going to join their family, who are already settled in America, but by far the greater part go upon chance, declaring that they can be no worse than they have been here.—Another vessel called the Rivals, for Canada, and one for New York, both full of passengers, principally Highlanders, are to sail from Greenock this day and to-morrow, and several other vessels are on the berth taking in passengers.

At a time when thousands of the poor Irish are literally starving for want of food, it is remarkable to observe the quantities of victuals that are daily imported from that unfortunate country into Scotland. During last week there was brought into the Broomielaw from Wexford, Limerick, and other places, about 5163 barrels of oats, and 3438 barrels of barley, besides smaller cargoes of these articles in other vessels, four of which have also imported 830 quarters of oats, but little wheat is brought in. In noticing these facts, a feeling of indignation can scarcely be repressed at the Irish landlords, who first forced this exportation, and when starvation follows, send over to the English and Scots for subscriptions in their behalf, instead of adopting the only mode of relief, a whole some system of poor laws. A subscription is going on at present in this city for the starving Irish, while for the same object an Irish bishop is said to have given £51, or about 3s. for every hundred of his income.—GLASGOW CHRONICLE.

SCOTCH REFORM BILL.—The extents of the Towns and Burgh to return Members are thus described in the Scottish bill:—

Edinburgh, including Portsburg, Cannongate, Fountainbridge, and any other Suburbs thereof.

Glasgow, including Calton, Gorbals, Anderston, Tradeson, Hutchesontown, Bridgeton, Laurieston, and any other Suburbs thereof.

Aberdeen, including Old and New Aberdeen, Gilcometon, Ferryhill, Spital, and any other Suburbs thereof.

Paisley, including Newtown, Williamsburgh, Gate-side, Charlestown, Dovesland, Maxwellton, and the other Suburbs thereof situate within the Bounds of the Statuary Police.

Dundee, including Blackcroft, Lillybank, Wallace and Craigie Feus, Pleasance and Scouringburn, District, Hilton, Maxwellton, and Hillbank, East and West Chapelshade, and any other Suburbs thereof.

Greenock including Carlsdyke, and any other Suburbs thereof.

Renfrew, including Castlehill, Orchard, and any other Suburbs thereof. Rutherglen, and Suburbs thereof. Dunbarton, including West and East Bridgend, Townend, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Kilmarnock, and Suburbs thereof.

Selkirk, including the Feus or Scott's place, New Road, Selkirk Mills, and any other Suburbs thereof. Peebles, and Suburbs thereof. Linlithgow, including Linlithgow bridge, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Lanark, and Suburbs thereof. Falkirk, including Grahamston, Baineferd, and any other Suburbs thereof.

Ayr, including Newton, Wallacetown, Content, and any other Suburbs thereof. Irving, including Fullerton, Friarscroft, and any other Suburbs thereof. Rothesay, and Suburbs thereof. Campbelltown, including Dalntober, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Inverary, and Suburbs thereof.

On Friday, Mr. Jeffrey introduced the bill for Scot-

land. The alterations in it are similar to those in the English Bill, with some verbal corrections. The boundaries of the enfranchised are no longer to be defined in the bill itself, but determined, according to the plan in England, by Parliamentary Commissioners.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. Robinson wished to put a few questions to the Colonial Secretary with regard to the Island of Newfoundland. He wished in the first instance, whether any determination had been come to by his Majesty's Government with regard to the petition which had been presented from the inhabitants of Newfoundland, praying that a local legislature should be granted to them? His next question was, whether any instructions had been given to the governor of that colony to protect his Majesty's subjects in exercising their concurrent right with the French, of fishing on what was called the French coast? In the third place, he was desirous to know whether it was the intention of the Noble Lord to bring in any measure for revising the law in force in that Island for regulating the fisheries, and for the administration of justice?

Lord Howick begged to state in answer to the first question of the honorable member, that the petition in question had attracted the most serious attention of his Majesty's Government, and that it was the full persuasion of his Majesty's government that the people of Newfoundland were entitled, taking into account the wealth and importance of the Island, to have a direct control in the management of their own affairs, but they could not conceal from themselves that there would be great difficulty in introducing a local legislature into a colony in which there was only one town of large importance—namely, St. John's.—He trusted, however; that by the adoption of other measures the inhabitants of that Island would obtain some share in the management of their own affairs.—With respect to affording protection to the English fishing on the French shore—it should be recollected that their right to fish there was disputed by the French, and the treaty of 1783, and the declaration which was made subsequently, in consequence of that treaty, rendered extremely doubtful the English possessed any such right. At all events the question was still a matter of doubt, while it remained undecided, Government could not act as the honorable member desired. With regard to the revision of the laws in force in Newfoundland, he begged to say that he had no intention whatever to bring in any new act for that purpose this session.

Mr. Robinson said, that under such circumstances, he felt it his duty to give notice that upon the 5th of July he should move an address to the Crown with regard to the state of Newfoundland.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Gazette de France ridicules the idea of a Royalist insurrection in the South of France in connection with the movement of the Duchesse de Berri. We suppose that the Duchess de Berri is tired of the dull life at Edinburgh, and wishes to enjoy the social pleasures of her native place, Naples.—MORNING CHRONICLE.

The affair of the coronation was a subject of some difficulty. The form seemed necessary, the expense fearful. We hope that a compromise, through the kind consideration of his Majesty, between the jarring elements has been effected. It is rumoured that the day for the ceremony, on which less parade will be attendant than usual, is fixed for the 23d of September. Our amiable Queen will, no doubt, be crowned along with her loyal husband.—TIMES.

The creation of new Peers, of which we gave notice a fortnight since, is near at hand. The number is variously stated from ten to fourteen.—COURT JOURNAL.

We are told that the Ministers will not make any new Peers—first, because of the moderate reformers in the House of Lords have threatened not to support the Bill should they resort to such an expedient, and, secondly, because they are afraid that it would be looked upon as a coup de etat by the public. Now the sooner the public undeceive them upon this latter point the better. We know that the creation of new Peers to carry the Bill would not be unpopular, but highly popular. The people ought, however, to let their sentiments be known, and immediately petition his Majesty on the subject. Bets of six to four have been offered to-day in the city, that the Lords without an accession to their numbers, will not pass the Bill.—MORNING HERALD.

IRISH REFORM BILL.—Mr. Stanley brought forward

the Irish Reform Bill on Wednesday. It contained three alterations for the better. The length of lease giving a qualification for a vote is to be lessened from 21 to 19 years. The price is to be counted as part of the rent, and if any holder of a lease for 19 years can prove a profit of 20l. a year he shall be placed on the same footing as the proprietors at 10l.

Mr. Hume lately complained in the House of Commons, of the salaries paid in the Colonies. Mr. Robinson contended that the whole Colonial system, ought to undergo revision.—Mr. Goulbourn thought the number of offices in the Colonies ought to be reduced.—Mr. Hume also complained of Consular fees.

AMERICA.

COLONIAL.

FREDERICTON.—The Honourable Thomas Baillie, Commissioner and Surveyor-General of Crown Lands and Forests, having obtained leave of absence to proceed to England, has appointed John A. Beckwith, Esq. to officiate as acting Commissioner and Surveyor-General, which appointment has been approved of by his Honor the President.

On Monday evening last we had the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the new Steam Boat, John Ward, after a passage of about 11 hours from St. John, including stoppages. Her elegant appearance, in every respect, is highly credible to the enterprising proprietors, whilst the public are presented with an additional, easy, comfortable, and we hope a much more speedy conveyance to the city than has yet been effected.

PROPOSED QUEEN ADELAIDE STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—A Prospectus was drawn up at Hampton Ferry, and a meeting called for the purpose of collecting the general opinion as to the utility of running a steam boat on the Kennebeckasis river as far up as may be practicable; at which Meeting a few shares were taken up, and since that time a number in Sussex, Kingston, and Norton, have been subscribed for, exceeding forty.

The advantage to proprietors of property on this river, the facility of travelling, and the ready communication to and from the City, which would be derived from such a cheap, pleasant, and expeditious mode of conveyance, must be obvious.

The Boat is proposed to be of fourteen or sixteen horse power, and as the contemplated object is to accommodate the public, it is intended to build the boat by 100 shares of £12 each, which amount will exceed the estimation made and examined by a competent judge.

As soon as sixty shares are taken up a Meeting will take place (of which notice will be given,) the Company formed, and such regulations adopted as may be necessary. Such persons as are inclined to promote the general interest of the country, and patronise this undertaking, will please forward a line to John Humbert, Esq. at Hampton Ferry, who is ready at all times to give such information as may be required.

ST. JOHN.—The Hon. Thomas Baillie, Surveyor-General of this Province, embarked in the steam boat St. John, on Friday morning, for Annapolis, on his way to Halifax, whence he will proceed to England, in order to assist Government in completing the arrangements now in progress with the New Brunswick Company, for the transfer of the same.

NEW BRUNSWICK COMPANY.—At a Meeting of the Directors, Shareholders, &c. of the New Brunswick Company, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, London, on Friday 1st July; to take into consideration the best means of carrying into immediate effect the objects of the Company, formed with a view of purchasing extensive tracts of unenclosed lands in New Brunswick, and bringing the same into cultivation by the labour of Emigrants from Great Britain. Sir John Burke, Bart. M. P. in the Chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Moved by John Bainbridge, Esq. seconded by the Hon. S. Curzon:—

RESOLVED.—That this Meeting be highly approved of, and will collectively and individually support the objects of the New Brunswick Company, being fully impressed with the importance of giving advantages such as are set forth in the prospectus of the Company, to small capitalists, and able-bodied labourers, who voluntarily leave the United Kingdom; and that the want of such assistance has been heretofore severely felt by poor Emigrants.

2nd. Moved by Thomas Wyse, Esq. M. P. seconded by Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. M. P.:—

RESOLVED.—That this Meeting is deeply convinced of the importance to this Country, and to the Colonies, of directing the tide of Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the British North American Colonies, instead of the United States.—1st, in creating a greater demand for the manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the employment of British shipping; and 2dly, the improvement of the Colonies, which will, in itself, increase the trade of England and Ireland.

(Signed) JOHN BURKE, Chairman. The thanks of the Meeting were afterwards voted to the Chairman, for his dignified conduct in the Chair, and for the interest he has taken to promote the objects of the Company.

QUEBEC.—Comparative statement of arrivals, and Settlers to the 15th of August of the past and present year.

	Vessels	Tonnage	Settlers
1830	553	143,762	22,839
1831	583	150,418	38,955

It will be seen by the above comparative statement that, notwithstanding the spring fleet was very numerous, there are not thirty arrivals this season over the corresponding period of 1830. The total, however, at the close of the navigation is expected to exceed that of any former year. Many, well informed on matters connected with the trade between the Canadas and the mother country, are fully confident that the number of vessels entered inwards before December next, will exceed 1000.